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THE

AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

LIVES, CHARACTERS, AND WRITINGS

OF THE

Most Eminent Persons Deceased in North America,

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT.

BY

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QUIQUE SUI MEMORES ALIOS FECERE MERENDO.—VIRGIL.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE following work presents itself to the public with no claims to attention, but such as are founded upon the interest which may be felt in the lives of Americans. Finding himself, a few years ago, in a literary retirement, with no important duties which pressed immediately upon him, the author conceived the plan of this Dictionary. He was desirous of bringing to the citizens of the United States more information than was generally possessed, respecting the illustrious men of former times, the benefactors and ornaments of this country, who have passed away. He persuaded himself that, if he could collect the fragments of biography, which were buried in the mass of American history, or scattered amidst a multitude of tracts of various kinds, and could fashion these materials into a regular form, so as to place before the eye our great and good men, if not in their full dimensions, yet in their true shape, he should render an acceptable service to his countrymen. This work, with no little labor, he has now completed; and the inexperienced artist, in his first essay, can hope only that his design will be commended. He wishes chiefly, that, as the images of departed excellence are surveyed, the spirit which animated them may be caught by the beholder.

As an apology, however, for the deficiencies and errors of various kinds which may be found in the work, a full exposition of his plan, and some representation of the difficulty of executing it, seem to be necessary.

It was proposed to give some account of the persons who first discovered the new world; of those who had a principal agency in laying the foundations of the several colonies; of those who have held important offices and discharged the duties of them with ability and integrity; of those who have been conspicuous in the learned professions; of those who have been remarkable for genius and knowledge, or who have written anything deserving of remembrance; of the distinguished friends of literature and science; of the statesmen, the patriots, and heroes, who have contended for American liberty, or aided in the establishment of our civil institutions; and of all, whose lives, bright with Christian virtue, might furnish examples which should be worthy of imitation. It was determined to enlarge this wide field by giving as complete a list as could be made of the writings of each person, and by introducing the first ministers of the principal towns, for the purpose of illustrating the history of this country. The design included, also, a very compendious history of the United States, as well as of each separate colony and State, for the satisfaction of the reader who might wish to view the subjects of the biographical sketches in connection with the most important facts relating to the country in which they lived. In addition to all this, it was intended to annex such references as would point out the sources from which information should be derived, and as might direct to more copious intelligence than could be contained in this work.

Such were the objects which the author had in view, when he commenced an enterprise, of whose magnitude and difficulty he was not sufficiently sensible, before he had advanced too far to be able to retreat. The modern compilers of similar works in Europe have little else to do but to combine or abridge the labors of their predecessors, and employ the

materials previously collected to their hands. But in the compilation of this work a new and untrodden field was to be explored. It became necessary, not only to examine the whole of American history, in order to know who have taken a conspicuous part in the transactions of this country, but to supply, from other sources, the imperfect accounts of general historical writers. By a recurrence to the references, it will be seen that much toil has been encountered. But, although the authorities may seem to be unnecessarily multiplied, there has been some moderation in introducing them, for in many instances they do not, by any means, exhibit the extent of the researches which have been made. It could not be expected, or wished, that newspapers, pamphlets, and other productions should be referred to for undisputed dates and single facts which they have afforded, and which have been embodied with regular accounts. The labor, however, of searching for information has frequently been less than that of comparing different statements, endeavoring to reconcile them when they disagreed, adjusting the chronology, combining the independent facts, and forming a consistent whole of what existed only in disjointed parts. Sometimes the mind has been overwhelmed by the variety and abundance of intelligence; and sometimes the author has prosecuted his inquiries in every direction, and found only a barren waste.

For the large space which is sometimes occupied in describing the last hours of the persons of whom a sketch is given, the following reasons are assigned. In the lives of our fellow-men, there is no period so important to them, and so interesting to us, as the period which immediately precedes their dissolution. To see one of our brethren at a point of his existence, beyond which the next step will either plunge him down a precipice into an abyss from which he will never rise, or will elevate him to everlasting glory, is a spectacle which attracts us, not merely by its sublimity, but because we know that the flight of time is rapidly hastening us to the same crisis. We wish to see men in the terrible situation which inevitably awaits us; to learn what it is that can support them, and can secure them. The gratification of this desire to behold what is great and awful, and the communication of the aids which may be derived from the conduct of dying men, have accordingly been combined in the objects of this work. After recounting the vicissitudes attending the affairs of men, the author was irresistibly inclined to turn from the fluctuations of human life, and to dwell, when his subject would give him an opportunity, upon the calm and firm hopes of the Christian, and the sure prospects of eternity. While he thus soothed his own mind, he also believed that he should afford a resting-place to the minds of others, fatigued with following their brethren amidst their transient occupations, their successes, their disappointments, and their afflictions.

Some terms are used which relate to local circumstances, and which require those circumstances to be pointed out. In several of the New England States, when the annual election of the several branches of the legislature is completed, and the government is organized, it has been an ancient practice to have a sermon preached in the audience of the newly-elected rulers, which is called the election sermon. This phrase would not need an explanation to an inhabitant of New England. The names of pastor and teacher, as distinct officers in the church, frequently occur. Soon after the first settlement of this country, when some societies enjoyed the labors of two ministers, they bore the titles of teacher and pastor, of which it was the duty of the former to attend particularly to doctrine, and of the latter to exhortation; the one was to instruct, and the other to persuade. But the boundary between these two offices was not well defined, and was in fact very little regarded. The distinction of the name itself did not exist long.

Great care has been taken to render the dates accurate, and to avoid the mistakes which have been made from inattention to the former method of reckoning time, when March was

the first month of the year. If any one, ignorant of this circumstance, should look into Dr. Mather's *Magnalia*, or ecclesiastical history of New England, he would sometimes wonder at the absurdity of the writer. He would read, for instance, in the life of President Chauncy, that he died in February, 1671, and will find it previously said that he attended the commencement in the same year, which was in July. Thus, too, Peter Hobart is said to have died in January, and yet to have been infirm in the summer of 1678. When it is remembered that March was the first month, these accounts are easy to be reconciled. There seems not, however, to have been any uniformity in disposing of the days between the first and the twenty-fifth of March, for sometimes they are considered as belonging to the antecedent, and sometimes to the subsequent year. American writers, it is believed, have generally, if not always, applied them to the latter. When the figures for two years are written, as in dates before the adoption of the new style in 1752 is found frequently to be the case, not only for the days above mentioned, but for the days in January and February, it is the latter year which corresponds with our present mode of reckoning. Thus, March 1, 1689, was sometimes written March 1, 1688-9, or with the figures placed one above the other. The months were designated usually by the names of the first, the second, etc.; so that February was the twelfth month.

No apology is necessary for the free use which has been made of the labors of others, for the plan of this book is so essentially different from that of any which has preceded it, that the author has not encroached upon the objects which others had in view. He has had no hesitation in using their very language, whenever it suited him. Compilers seem to be licensed pillagers. Like the youth of Sparta, they may lay their hands upon plunder without a crime, if they will but seize it with adroitness. The list of American literary productions, which has been rendered as complete as possible, is, for the sake of method, placed at the close of each article; and, in giving the titles of them, it will be perceived that there has frequently been an economy of words, as far as was consistent with distinctness of representation.

The author is aware that he lives in times which are like all other times, when the sympathies of parties of different kinds are very strong; and he believes that he has sought less to conciliate them than to follow truth, though she might not lead him into any of the paths along which the many are pressing. Without resolving to be impartial, it would indicate no common destitution of upright and honorable principles to attempt a delineation of the characters of men. He may have misapprehended, and he may have done what is worse. All are liable to errors, and he knows enough of the windings of the heart to remember that errors may proceed from prejudice, or indolence of attention, and be criminal, while they are cherished as honest and well-founded convictions, the result of impartial inquiry. He trusts, however, that nothing will be found in this book to counteract the influence of genuine religion, evincing itself in piety and good works, or to weaken the attachment of Americans to their well-balanced republic, which equally abhors the tyranny of irresponsible authority, the absurdity of hereditary wisdom, and the anarchy of lawless liberty.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, August 2, 1809.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

AFTER a long interval since the first edition of this work, the author now offers this second edition to the public. During twenty years past he has been repeatedly urged to accomplish what he has not found leisure to accomplish till the present time. But the delay, as the death-harvest among the eminent men of our country has been gathered in, has swelled the catalogue of those who ought to be commemorated in a biography of "the mighty dead" of America. The first edition was the first general collection of American biography ever published; and it is still the largest work of the kind which has appeared. In the prospectus of this second edition it was proposed to print seven hundred and fifty pages, and it was thought that the separate biographical notices would amount to about twelve hundred, being about five hundred more than are contained in the first edition. But the book has reached the unwieldy size of eight hundred and eight pages, and the biographical articles exceed eighteen hundred, presenting an account of more than one thousand individuals not mentioned in Lord's edition of *Lempriere*, and of about sixteen hundred not found in the first ten volumes of the *Encyclopedia Americana*. Yet the author has been obliged to exclude accounts of many persons of whom he would willingly have said something. If he has at times misjudged in his exclusions and admissions, — yet for some omissions an apology will be found in the difficulty of obtaining intelligence, as well as in oversight, which could hardly fail to occur in a work of such extent, embracing such a multitude of facts, and requiring, while in the press, such incessant attention and labor, — he can only promise, should he live to publish an additional volume, or to prepare another edition, an earnest effort to render the work more complete, and more free from error. In the mean time he solicits the communication of intelligence respecting individuals worthy of being remembered, who have escaped, or who are likely to escape, his unassisted researches.

To those gentlemen in different parts of our country, who have favored him with notices of their friends, or of others, he returns his acknowledgments. He has been particularly indebted to the biographical collections of Mr. Samuel Jennison, Jun., of Worcester, Mass., and to the accurate antiquarian researches of Mr. John Farmer, of Concord, N. H., whose *New England Genealogical Register* will enable most of the sons of the Pilgrims of New England to trace their descent from their worthy ancestry. The authorities referred to, though abridged from the first edition, will show to what books he has been chiefly indebted.

America is reproached in Europe for deficiency in literature and science; but if one will consider that it is not two hundred years since the first press was set up in this country, and will then look at the list of publications annexed to the articles in this Biography, he will be astonished at the multitude of works which have been printed. New England was founded by men of learning, whose first care was to establish schools; and the descendants of the fathers have inherited their love of knowledge and mental energy. No race of men on the face of the earth, it may be safely asserted, are so rational, so intelligent, so

enlightened, and of such intellectual power, as the descendants of the New England Pilgrims, and the inhabitants generally of our extensive country.

Although the wide diffusion of knowledge is preferable to its convergence into a few points of splendor, yet America can boast of names of eminence in the arts and in various departments of science, and can speak of her sons of inventive power, of metaphysical acuteness, of philosophical discovery, of profound learning, and thrilling eloquence, and especially of a multitude skilled in the knowledge and the maintenance of the rights of man. Happy will it be for our country, if ancient wisdom, and patriotism, and piety shall not, in a future race, dwindle down into the hunger for office, and the violence of party, and the cheerlessness of infidelity.

This body of American Biography will be found to comprise the first **SETTLERS** and **FATHERS** of our country; early **NAVIGATORS**, and adventurous **TRAVELLERS**; the **STATESMEN**, **PATRIOTS**, and **HEROES**, who have contended for American liberty, or assisted in laying the foundations of our republican institutions; all the **SIGNERS** of the Declaration of Independence; brave and skilful **MILITARY** and **NAVAL COMMANDERS**; many of the **GOVERNORS** of the several States, and the deceased **PRESIDENTS** of our country; profound **LAWYERS**, and skilful **PHYSICIANS**; men of **GENIUS**, **LEARNING**, and **SCIENCE**, and the distinguished **FRIENDS** and **PATRONS** of **LEARNING**; **THEOLOGIANs** and **HISTORIANs**, **POETS** and **ORATORS**; ingenious **ARTISTS**, and men celebrated for their **INVENTIONS**; together with many eminent **PHILANTHROPISTS** and **CHRISTIANS**, whose examples have diffused a cheering radiance around them.

The author, in conclusion, cannot avoid expressing the wish that, as the reader surveys the lives of such men, the commendable zeal which animated them may come upon his own soul, and that he may help to bear up the honors of a country which has been the abode of a race of enlightened, noble-minded, disinterested, and virtuous men.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, July 17, 1832.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE reprint of the Prefaces to the two former editions—the first dated forty-eight years ago, and the second twenty-five years—renders unnecessary any new remarks on the design and importance of such a collection of general American biography, as is furnished by this book; which was, in fact, the first work of the kind ever published, and is now the only general and exclusively American biography to which the inquirer has access. The only change in the plan is the omission of the brief histories of the several States, which histories might have been useful and convenient many years ago, but which, at the present day, with the great increase of the number of the States, and the rapid growth of the various interests of the country, should give way to fuller and more copious and satisfactory historical accounts. This work is therefore now purely biography; and, instead of “An American Biographical and *Historical* Dictionary,” the title is now “The American Biographical Dictionary.”

This book of American biography has not been superseded nor approached in value by any book of the kind which has been published. Without referring again to such books as were mentioned in the second preface, I may allude to two general biographies which have been recently printed, namely: Appletons' *Cyclopædia of Biography*, and Blake's *General Biography*. They each include in one volume both foreign and American, chiefly foreign, and only in small part American, biography. While they may have each ten or twelve thousand foreign names, the former has only about one thousand, and the latter about two thousand, American names; but my book has, of the distinguished men of our country, the great number of six thousand seven hundred seventy-five, exceeding the largest of these two books by about four thousand seven hundred American names. And my whole book of nine hundred pages, in two columns, royal octavo, is made up, not chiefly of foreigners, but of ALL AMERICANS. Moreover, I may be permitted to add, my articles are not shallow abridgments of my second edition, but full and ample accounts, including a list of the writings of each person. If the Appletons' book gives one page of letter type to Washington, my own book gives to our greatest man twelve pages; if that book gives to Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, of New York, eight lines, mine gives to him a page and a half; if that book gives to John Adams half a page, mine gives to him six pages. Such will often be found the proportion in the articles, without referring to such a case as Rev. Dr. Morse, the father of American geography, who has one line, while in my book he has nearly half a page; such the abridgment to which my book has been subjected.

I can truly say of my book, that it is my own labor of half a century, during which period I have been gleaning from the wide field of American history, and from an immense multitude of journals, papers, and memorials of the dead, aided also by the contribution of facts from the friends of the deceased. I have introduced many anecdotes, for they often combine useful and important instruction with amusement. I have attempted truly to describe all characters; and, in following the pathway of truth, I have not invested men with excellencies which do not belong to them, nor regarded with equal favor contradictory systems of faith and irreconcilable principles of conduct. As an honest man, not deprived

of intelligence nor void of benevolence, I have, as I think, known how to censure as well as to praise.

The first edition contained an account of more than seven hundred deceased Americans, the second of more than eighteen hundred, which large number, in the present edition, brought down to the present time, is more than trebled; so that in this book may be found an account of nearly seven thousand Americans, of some note and worthiness of being remembered. And how vast must be the number of American citizens, spread over our wide country, who may find here recorded the names of their own ancestors, which, elsewhere, they may not be able to find?

If, as a reviewer regarded this book, when, many years ago, the second edition was published, it was "one of that class of books which may be reckoned as among the *necessaries* of literary life, the implements of study," and if "this work should be in the hands, or at least within the reach, of every literary and professional man throughout the country;" then, at the present time, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, this greatly enlarged book cannot be less necessary and important.

It must be wanted, if I mistake not, by our statesmen; it must be wanted by every minister of the gospel, of whatever denomination; it must be wanted in every school and town library. That the print is fair and easy to the eye, every reader will perceive; and I rejoice that my publishers present this work to the lovers of American biography in a form which must be satisfactory to their wishes, associating nothing of meanness or narrowness with this memorial of the mighty dead of our country.

Intelligent, patriotic inquirers concerning the lives of their predecessors may here obtain the information which, unaided by this book, it might be impossible for them to procure; and which they certainly will not find in the books, whether called dictionaries or cyclopædias, containing abridgments of my condensed biography. The author of one of them had indeed the grace to ask of me permission to abridge my second edition for his own purposes,—a request which I could not grant. The use which, without my consent, has been actually made of my book, by way of abridgment or abstracts, will, I hope, create a thirst for the more copious biography, to be found in this book. It may be added, that this biographical book will not—like many other works which have only a temporary interest—be liable to become antiquated by years; for the memory of the worthy dead, the memory of the fathers, will ever be cherished and fresh in the American heart. The Pilgrims who landed on the rock of Plymouth were never so revered as they are now.

It is rare that an author is permitted to superintend the publication of a book, the first edition of which he published nearly half a century before. To the kind Providence which has preserved my life, I offer my grateful acknowledgments; and, as my age and my labors in this book of record, which speaks of the dead, have rendered my thoughts familiar with death, I may be allowed, lastly, to utter the prayer for the readers of this work, that God will give us, at the moment of our departure from the earth, the peace and triumph often given, as here recorded, to his Christian servants; and that, when we shall meet in a great company of hundreds of millions of revived men of all countries, He will grant that we may meet as fellow-sharers in the unutterable blessings revealed in the gospel of his Son, whose death has made atonement for our sins, and by whose teaching and resurrection "life and immortality have been brought to light."

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS, May 1, 1857.

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

ABBOT, HULL, a respectable minister of Charlestown, Mass., was graduated at Harvard College in the year 1720, and ordained Feb. 5, 1724, as colleague with Mr. Bradstreet. After continuing fifty years in the ministry, he died April 19, 1774, aged 80 years. He published the following sermons: on the artillery election, 1735; on the rebellion in Scotland, 1746; against cursing and swearing, 1747.

ABBOT, SAMUEL, one of the founders of the Theological Seminary at Andover, died in that town, of which he was a native, April 30, 1812, aged 80. He had been a merchant in Boston. His donation for establishing the Seminary, August 31, 1807, was 20,000 dollars; he also bequeathed to it more than 100,000 dollars. He was a humble, conscientious, and pious man, remarkable for prudence, sincerity, and uprightness; charitable to the poor, and zealous for the interests of religion. He bestowed several thousands of dollars for the relief of ministers of the gospel and for other charitable objects. It was a maxim with him, "to praise no one in his presence and to dispraise no one in his absence." In his last sickness he enjoyed a peace, which the world cannot give. "I desire to live," he said, "if God has any thing more for me to do or to suffer." When near his end he said, "there is enough in God; I want nothing but God." He left a widow, with whom he had lived more than fifty years, and one son. — *Woods' Funeral Sermon*; *Panoplist*, viii. 337.

ABBOT, ABIEL, D. D., a minister in Beverly, Mass., was born at Andover Aug. 17, 1770, and graduated at Harvard College in 1787, having an unstained character and a high rank as a scholar. After being an assistant teacher in the Academy at Andover, and studying theology with Mr. French, he was settled about 1791 as the minister of Haverhill, where he continued eight years. An inadequate support for his family induced him to ask a dismission, though with great reluctance. He was soon afterwards, about 1802, settled in Beverly, as the successor of Mr. McKen, who had

been chosen president of Bowdoin College. The remainder of his life, about twenty-four years, was passed in Beverly in his ministerial office, except when his labors were interrupted by sickness. He passed the winter of 1827-1828 in and near Charleston, S. C., for the recovery of his health. Early in Feb., 1828, he embarked for Cuba, where he continued three months, exploring different parts of the island, and making a diligent record of his observations in letters to his family and friends. On his return, he sailed from the pestilential city of Havana, with his health almost restored. He preached at Charleston, June 1, and the next day sailed for New York. But, although able to go on deck in the morning, he died at noon, June 7th, just as the vessel came to anchor at the quarantine ground near the city of New York, and was buried on Staten Island. It is probable, that he was a victim to the yellow fever, the contagion of which he received at Havana. — Dr. Abbot was very courteous and interesting in social intercourse, and was eloquent in preaching. His religious sentiments are not particularly explained by his biographer, who says, that he belonged "to no sect but that of good men." Happy are all they, who belong to that sect. He seems to have been, in his last days, extremely solicitous on the subject of religious controversy. In the love of peace all good men will agree with him, and doubtless there has been much controversy concerning unimportant points, conducted too in an unchristian spirit; but, in this world of error, it is not easy to imagine how controversy is to be avoided. If the truth is assailed, it would seem, that those who love it, should engage in its vindication; for men always defend against unjust assault what they deem valuable. Besides, if an intelligent and benevolent man thinks his neighbor has fallen into a dangerous mistake, why should he not, in a friendly debate, endeavor to set him right? Especially ought the preachers of truth to recommend it to others, with meekness indeed and in love, but with all the energy which its relation to

human happiness demands. When this is done, the enemies of the truth, by resisting it, will present to the world the form of religious dissension. If infidels endeavor to subvert the foundations of Christianity; if corrupt heretics deny the plain doctrines of the gospel; if bewildered enthusiasts bring forward their whims and fancies as doctrines revealed from heaven; shall the dread of controversy prevent the exposure of their false reasonings, their presumptuous comments, and their delusive and perilous imaginations?—Since the death of Dr. Abbot and the settlement of his Unitarian successor, many of the congregation have withdrawn and connected themselves with the Second Church and Society.—His interesting and valuable letters from Cuba were published after his death, 8vo., Boston, 1829. He published also artillery election sermon, 1802; sermons to mariners, 1812; address on intemperance, 1815; sermon before the Salem Missionary Society, 1816; before the Bible Society of Salem, 1817; convention sermon, 1827.—*Flint's Sermon; Sketch in Letters from Cuba.*

ABBOT, JOHN, died at Andover, the place of his birth, July 2, 1843, aged 84. He graduated at Harvard in 1754, was the first professor of languages at Bowdoin College, and for many years its librarian and treasurer.

ABBOT, BENJAMIN, LL. D., brother of the preceding, graduated at Harvard in 1788, and died in Exeter Oct. 25, 1849, aged 87. From 1788 to 1838 he was the highly respected principal of Phillips' Exeter Academy. Many eminent men were his pupils; and, on his retirement in 1838, they united in a testimonial to his merits.

ABBOT, JACOB, died at Farmington, Me., Jan. 25, 1847, aged 70—a worthy and useful man, the father of distinguished sons, Jacob, John, Gorham, and Charles. He was a native of Andover: for many years he lived in Brunswick. His sons write the family name, Abbott.

ABBOT, SAMUEL, was born in Wilton, N. H., in 1786, graduated at Harvard in 1808, and died in 1839. He invented the process of extracting and clarifying starch from the potato.

ABBOT, JOHN EMERY, a minister in Salem; died in 1819, aged 26. He was a graduate of Bowdoin in 1810. His sermons, with a memoir by H. Ware, were published in 1829.

ABEEL, JOHN NELSON, D. D., an eloquent preacher, graduated at Princeton College in 1787. He relinquished the study of the law, which he had commenced under Judge Patterson, and pursued the study of divinity with Dr. Livingston. He was licensed to preach in April, 1793. After being for a short time a minister of a Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, he was in 1795 installed as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York. He died Jan. 20, 1812,

in the 43d year of his age, deeply lamented on account of his unassuming, amiable manners, and his eloquence as a preacher of the gospel. With a discriminating mind, and a sweet and melodious voice, and his soul inflamed with pious zeal, he was pre-eminent among extemporaneous orators. In performing his various pastoral duties he was indefatigable.—*Gunn's Funeral Sermon.*

ABEEL, DAVID, missionary to China, died at Albany, Sept. 4, 1846, aged about 40. He embarked at New York, and arrived at Canton Feb. 19, 1830, and at Bankok in 1831. From 1833 to 1839 he was from ill health in the United States, but returned to Canton in 1839. In 1842 he commenced a mission at Amoy. Ill health compelled his return to America in 1845. He was first a preacher to seamen at Canton; then a useful, respected, and important missionary.

ABERCROMBIE, JAMES, a British major-general, took the command of the troops assembled at Albany in June, 1756, bringing over with him two regiments. It was proposed to attack Crown Point, Niagara, and Fort Du Quesne. But some difficulty as to the rank of the provincial troops occasioned delay, and in August the Earl of Loudoun took the command. The capture of Oswego by Montcalm disarranged the projected campaign. In 1757 Montcalm took Fort William Henry; and thus the French commanded all the lakes. The British spirit was now roused. Mr. Pitt in 1758 placed 50,000 troops under the command of Abercrombie, determined to recover the places which had been captured by the French, and also to capture Louisbourg. Abercrombie, at the head of 15,000 men, proceeded against Ticonderoga, which he assaulted injudiciously and unsuccessfully, July 8th, with the loss of nearly 2,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing. He then retired to his intrenched camp on the south side of Lake George. An expedition which he sent out against Fort Frontenac, under Col. Bradstreet, was successful. He was soon superseded by Amherst, who the next year recovered Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and captured Quebec.—*Marshall*, i. 422-36; *Holmes*, ii. 82. *Mante*, 59, 107, 144, 161.

ABERCROMBIE, JAMES, D. D., died at Philadelphia, June 26, 1811, aged 83, the oldest Episcopal minister in the city. He had been a teacher of youth, and was a venerable divine.

ABERNETHEY, ROBERT, M. D., died in Woodbury, Conn., Sept. 24, 1851, aged 77. He was the son of Dr. William A., of Harwinton, and practised physic in Woodbury for 25 years. He was a man of distinction, and the delight of his friends; also a man of religion, a worthy professor for 46 years, loving the house of God and the assembly of Christians for conference and prayer. His son, John J. A., is a surgeon in the navy.

ACKLAND, JOHN D., major, a British officer, was at the head of the grenadiers on the left, in the action near Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777. He bravely sustained the attack; but, overpowered by numbers, the British were obliged to retreat to their camp, which was instantly stormed by Arnold. In this action, Major Ackland was shot through the legs, and taken prisoner. — He was discovered and protected by Wilkinson. His devoted wife, in the utmost distress, sought him in the American camp, favored with a letter from Burgoyne to Gates. — After his return to England, Major Ackland, in a dispute with Lieut. Lloyd, defended the Americans against the charge of cowardice, and gave him the lie direct. A duel followed, in which Ackland was shot through the head. Lady Harriet, his wife, in consequence lost her senses for two years; but she afterwards married Mr. Brudenell, who accompanied her from the camp at Saratoga in her perilous pursuit of her husband. When will there cease to be victims to private combat and public war? It will be, when the meek and benevolent spirit of the gospel shall universally reign in the hearts of men. — *Remembrancer for 1777*, p. 461, 465; *Wilkinson's Memoirs*, 269, 376.

ADAIR, JAMES, a trader with the Indians of the Southern States, resided in their country forty years. From 1735, he lived almost exclusively in intercourse with the Indians, cut off from the society of his civilized brethren, chiefly among the Chickasaws, with whom he first traded in 1744. His friends persuaded him to publish a work, which he had prepared with much labor, entitled, "The History of the American Indians; particularly those nations adjoining the Mississippi, East and West; Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia. London, 4to, 1775." In this book he points out various customs of the Indians, having a striking resemblance to those of the Jews. His arguments to prove them descended from the Jews are founded on their division into tribes; their worship of Jehovah; their festivals, fasts, and religious rites; their daily sacrifice; their prophets and high priests; their cities of refuge; their marriages and divorces; their burial of the dead, and mourning for them; their language and choice of names adapted to circumstances; their manner of reckoning time; and various other particulars. Some distrust seems to have fallen upon his statements, although he says that his account is "neither disfigured by fable nor prejudice." Dr. Boudinot, in his "Star in the West," has adopted the opinions of Adair.

ADAIR, JOHN, general, died May 19, 1840, aged 82, at Harrodsburg, Ky. He was a soldier in the early north-western wars, and commanded the Kentucky troops at New Orleans in 1814. He was a senator in 1805, and a representative in congress in 1831.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, the second minister of Dedham, was the son of W. A., and born in 1650, at Ipswich: he died Aug. 17, 1685, aged 35. He graduated in 1671, and was ordained as Mr. Allen's successor, Dec. 3, 1673. By his first wife, Mary Manning of Cambridge, he had three children, one of whom was Rev. Eliphalet A. His second wife was Alice Bradford, daughter of William B., and grand-daughter of Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth; by her he had Elizabeth, who married, at the age of fifteen, Rev. S. Whiting, of Windham, afterwards Rev. S. Niles; Alice, who married Rev. N. Collins, of Enfield; William; and Abial, born after his death, who married Rev. J. Metcalf, of Falmouth. His widow married James Fitch. He published a fast sermon, 1679; an election sermon, 1685.

ADAMS, ELIPHALET, son of the preceding, an eminent minister of New London, Conn., was graduated at Harvard College in 1694. He was ordained Feb. 9, 1709, and died Oct. 4, 1753, aged 76. Dr. Chauncey speaks of him as a great Hebrician. — His son William, graduated at Yale in 1730, and died in 1798, having been a preacher sixty years, but never settled nor married; he published a thanksgiving sermon, 1760. — He published a sermon, 1706, on the death of Rev. James Noyes of Stonington; election sermons, 1710 and 1783; a discourse occasioned by a storm, March 3, 1717; a thanksgiving sermon, 1721; a sermon on the death of Gov. Saltonstall, 1724; at the ordination of William Gager, Lebanon, May 27, 1725; of Thomas Clap, Windham, 1726; and a discourse before young men, 1727.

ADAMS, JOHN, a poet, was the only son of John Adams, of Nova Scotia, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1721. He was settled in the ministry at Newport, R. I., April 11, 1728, in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Clap, who was pastor. Mr. Clap's friends formed a new society, and Mr. Adams was dismissed in about two years. He died at Cambridge in Jan., 1740, at the age of 36, deeply lamented by his acquaintance. He was much distinguished for his learning, genius, and piety. As a preacher he was much esteemed. His uncle, Matthew Adams, describes him as "master of nine languages," and conversant with the most famous Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish authors, as well as with the noblest English writers. He also speaks of his "great and undissembled piety, which ran, like a vein of gold, through all his life and performances." — He published a sermon on his ordination, 1728, and a poem on the love of money. A small volume of his poems was published at Boston, in 1745, which contains imitations and paraphrases of several portions of Scripture, translations from Horace, and the whole book of Revelation in heroic verse, together with original pieces. The versification is

remarkably harmonious for the period and the country. Mr. Adams' productions evince a lively fancy, and breathe a pious strain. The following is an extract from his poem on Cotton Mather :

"What numerous volumes scattered from his hand,
Lightened his own, and warmed each foreign land?
What pious breathings of a glowing soul
Live in each page, and animate the whole?
The breath of heaven the savory pages show,
As we Arabia from its spices know.
Ambitious, active, towering was his soul,
But flaming piety inspired the whole."

—*Mass. Magazine for April, 1789; Backus' Hist. Abridged, 158; Preface to his Poems; Specimens of American Poetry, 1. 67.*

ADAMS, MATTHEW, a distinguished writer in Boston, though a mechanic or "tradesman," yet had a handsome collection of books, and cultivated literature. Dr. Franklin acknowledges his obligations for access to his library. He was one of the writers of the *Essays in the New England Journal*. He died poor, but with a reputation more durable than an estate, in 1753. — His son, Rev. John Adams, a graduate of 1745, was the minister of Durham, N. H., from 1748 to 1778. By a grant of 400 acres of land, he was induced to remove to the small plantation of Washington, or Newfield, county of York, Me., having only five families, in Feb., 1781. Here he passed the remainder of his life, preaching and practising physic in Newfield, Limington, Parsonsfield, and Limerick, till his death, June 4, 1792, aged 60. He was subject, occasionally, to a deep depression of feeling; and, at other times, was borne away by a sudden excitement, which gave animation to his preaching. A fine letter from Durham to the town of Boston in 1774, with a donation, was written by him. — *Eliot's Greenleaf's Ecclesiastical History of Maine, 113.*

ADAMS, AMOS, minister of Roxbury, Mass., was graduated at Harvard College, in 1752. He was ordained as successor to Mr. Peabody, Sept. 12, 1753, and died at Dorchester, Oct. 5, 1775, aged 47, of the dysentery, which prevailed in the camp at Cambridge and Roxbury. His son, Thomas Adams, was ordained in Boston as minister for Camden, S. C., where, after a residence of eight years, he died Aug. 16, 1797.

Mr. Adams, in early life, devoted himself to the service of his Redeemer; and he continued his benevolent labors as a preacher of the gospel with unabated vigor till his death. He was fervent in devotion; and his discourses, always animated by a lively and expressive action, were remarkably calculated to warm the heart. He was steadfast in his principles, and unwearied in industry.

He published the following sermons: On the death of Lucy Dudley, 1756; at the artillery election, 1759; on a thanksgiving for the reduction of Quebec, 1759; at the ordination of S.

Kingsbury, Edgartown, Nov. 25, 1761; at the ordination of John Wyeth, Gloucester, Feb. 5, 1766; the only hope and refuge of sinners, 1767; two discourses on religious liberty, 1767; a view of New England, in two discourses on the fast, April 6, 1769; sermons at the ordination of Jonathan Moore, Rochester, Sept. 25, 1768, and of Caleb Prentice, Reading, Oct. 25, 1769. He preached the Dudleian lecture of Harvard College in 1770, entitled, "Diocesan Episcopacy, as founded on the supposed Episcopacy of Timothy and Titus, subverted." This work is a specimen of the learning of the writer. It is lodged in manuscript in the library of the college.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, minister of Newington, N. H., was graduated at Harvard College in 1710, was ordained in 1715, and died in 1783, aged almost 95, — a descendant of Henry A., of Quincy. He preached till just before his death. He published a sermon on the death of John Fabian, 1757; and a sermon on the necessity of rulers exerting themselves against the growth of impiety, 1760.

ADAMS, ZABDIEL, minister of Lunenburg, Mass., was born in Braintree, now Quincy, Nov. 5, 1739. His father was the uncle of John Adams. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1759, having made while in that seminary great proficiency in learning, and much improved the vigorous powers of mind with which he was endued. He was ordained Sept. 5, 1764, and died March 1, 1801, in the 62d year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

Mr. Adams was eminent as a preacher of the gospel, often explaining the most important doctrines in a rational and scriptural manner, and enforcing them with plainness and pungency. His language was nervous; and, while in his public performances he gave instruction, he also imparted pleasure. In his addresses to the throne of grace he was remarkable for pertinency of thought and readiness of utterance. Though by bodily constitution he was liable to irritation, yet he treasured no ill will in his bosom. His heart was easily touched by the afflictions of others, and his sympathy and benevolence prompted him to administer relief, when in his power. About the year 1774 he wrote a pamphlet, maintaining, without authority from the platform of 1648, that a pastor has a negative upon the proceedings of the Church. Some ministers, who embraced his principles, lost by consequence their parishes. He preached the Dudleian lecture on Presbyterian ordination in 1794. — He published a sermon on church music, 1771; on Christian unity, 1772; the election sermon, 1782; on the 19th of April, 1783; at the ordination of Enoch Whipple, 1788. — *Whitney's Funeral Sermon.*

ADAMS, ANDREW, LL. D., chief justice of Connecticut, was appointed to that place in 1793,

having been upon the bench with reputation as a judge from 1789. He was a native of Stratford, a graduate of Yale College in 1760, and a member of Congress about the year 1782. He resided at Litchfield, and died Nov. 26, 1797, aged 61 years.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, governor of Massachusetts, and a most distinguished patriot in the American Revolution, was born in Boston Sept. 16, O. S., 1722. His father, Samuel, the son of John and Hannah A., was born in 1689, and died in 1747, whose wife was Mary Fifield. Mr. S. A. married in 1749 Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. S. Checkley; and his second wife in 1764, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Wells. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1740. When he commenced master of arts in 1743, he proposed the following question for discussion: "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved?" He maintained the affirmative, and thus early showed his attachment to the liberties of the people.

Early distinguished by talents as a writer, his first attempts were proofs of his filial piety. By his efforts he preserved the estate of his father, which had been attached on account of an engagement in the land bank bubble. He was known as a political writer during the administration of Shirley, to which he was opposed, as he thought the union of so much civil and military power in one man was dangerous. His ingenuity, wit, and profound argument are spoken of with the highest respect by those, who were contemporary with him. At this early period he laid the foundation of public confidence and esteem. His first office of tax-gatherer made him acquainted with every shipwright and mechanic in Boston, and over their minds he ever retained a powerful influence. From this employment the enemies of liberty styled him Samuel, the Publican.

In 1765 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, in the place of Oxenbridge Thacher, deceased. He was soon chosen clerk, and he gradually acquired influence in the Legislature. This was an eventful time. But Mr. Adams possessed a courage, which no dangers could shake. He was undismayed by the prospect, which struck terror into the hearts of many. He was a member of the Legislature nearly ten years, and he was the soul, which animated it to the most important resolutions. No man did so much. He pressed his measures with ardor; yet he was prudent; he knew how to bend the passions of others to his purpose. Gov. Hutchinson relates that, at a town meeting in 1769, an objection having been made to a motion because it implied an independency of parliament, Mr. Adams, then a representative, concluded his speech with these words: "Independent we are, and independent we will be." He

represents, too, that Mr. Adams, by a defalcation as collector, had injured his character; but he adds: "The benefit to the town from his defence of their liberties he supposed an equivalent to his arrears as their collector." As a political writer he deemed him the most artful and insinuating of all men, whom he ever knew, and the most successful in "robbing men of their characters," or "calumniating governors, and other servants of the crown."

When the charter was dissolved, he was chosen a member of the Provincial Convention. In 1774 he was elected a member of the General Congress. In this station, in which he remained a number of years, he rendered the most important services to his country. His eloquence was adapted to the times, in which he lived. The energy of his language corresponded with the firmness and vigor of his mind. His heart glowed with the feelings of a patriot, and his eloquence was simple, majestic, and persuasive. He was one of the most efficient members of Congress. He possessed keen penetration, unshaken fortitude, and permanent decision. Gordon speaks of him in 1774 as having for a long time whispered to his confidential friends, that this country must be independent. Walking in the fields, the day after the battle of Lexington, he said to a friend: "It is a fine day,—I mean, this day is a glorious day for America." He deemed the blow to be struck, which would lead to independence. In the last official act of the British government in Massachusetts he was proscribed with John Hancock, when a general pardon was offered to all who had rebelled. This act was dated June 12, 1775, and it teaches Americans what they owe to the denounced patriot.

In 1776 he united with Franklin, J. Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, and a host of worthies in declaring the United States no longer an appendage to a monarchy, but free and independent.

When the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted, he was chosen a member of the Senate, of which body he was elected president. He was soon sent to the western counties to quiet a disturbance, which was rising, and he was successful in his mission. He was a member of the convention for examining the constitution of the United States. He made objections to several of its provisions; but his principal objection was to that article, which rendered the several States amenable to the courts of the nation. He thought this reduced them to mere corporations; that the sovereignty of each would be dissolved; and that a consolidated government, supported by an army, would be the consequence. The constitution was afterwards altered in this point, and in most other respects according to his wishes.

In 1789 he was chosen lieutenant-governor,

and was continued in this office till 1794, when he was elected governor, as successor to Mr. Hancock. He was annually replaced in the chair of the first magistrate of Massachusetts till 1797, when his age and infirmities induced him to retire from public life. He died Oct. 2, 1803, in the 82d year of his age. His only son, of the same name, was born in 1751, graduated at Harvard College in 1770, and, after studying under Dr. Joseph Warren, served his country as a surgeon during the war. Returning home with a broken constitution, he at length died Jan. 17, 1788. The avails of his claims for services in the army gave his father a competency in his declining years.

The leading traits in the character of Mr. Adams were an unconquerable love of liberty, integrity, firmness, and decision. Some acts of his administration as chief magistrate were censured, though all allowed, that his motives were pure. A division in political sentiments at that time existed, and afterwards increased. When he differed from the majority, he acted with great independence. At the close of the war he opposed peace with Great Britain, unless the Northern States retained their full privileges in the fisheries. In 1787 he advised the execution of the condign punishment, to which the leaders of the rebellion in 1786 had been sentenced. It was his settled judgment, that in a republic, depending for its existence upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, the law should be rigidly enforced. Attached to the old confederation, he often gave as a toast — "The States united, and the States separated." He was opposed to the treaty with Great Britain, made by Mr. Jay in 1794, and he put his election to hazard by avowing his dislike of it. The three topics, on which he delighted to dwell, were British thralldom, the manners, laws, and customs of New England, and the importance of common schools.

Mr. Adams was a man of incorruptible integrity. Gov. Hutchinson, in answer to the inquiry "Why Mr. Adams was not taken off from his opposition by an office?" writes to a friend in England, "Such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man, that he never can be conciliated by any office or gift whatever."

He was poor. While occupied abroad in the most important and responsible public duties, the partner of his cares supported the family at home by her industry. Though his resources were very small, yet, such were the economy and dignity of his house, that those, who visited him, found nothing mean or unbecoming his station. His country, to whose interests he devoted his life, permitted him to remain poor; but there were not wanting a few friends, who showed him their regard. In this honorable poverty he continued to a very late period of his life; and had not a

decent competency fallen into his hands by the very afflicting event of the death of an only son, he must have depended for subsistence upon the kindness of his friends, or the charity of the public.

To a majestic countenance and dignified manners there was added a suavity of temper, which conciliated the affection of his acquaintance. Some, who disapproved of his political conduct, loved and revered him as a neighbor and friend. He could readily relax from severer cares and studies to enjoy the pleasures of private conversation. Though somewhat reserved among strangers, yet with his friends he was cheerful and companionable, a lover of chaste wit, and remarkably fond of anecdote. He faithfully discharged the duties arising from the relations of social life. His house was the seat of domestic peace, regularity, and method.

Mr. Adams was a Christian. His mind was early imbued with piety, as well as cultivated by science. He early approached the table of the Lord Jesus, and the purity of his life witnessed the sincerity of his profession. On the Christian Sabbath he constantly went to the temple; and the morning and evening devotions in his family proved, that his religion attended him in his seasons of retirement from the world. His sentiments were strictly Calvinistic. The platform of the New England churches he deemed an ample guide in all matters of ecclesiastical discipline and order. The last production of his pen was in favor of Christian truth. He died in the faith of the gospel.

He was a sage and a patriot. The independence of the United States of America is perhaps to be attributed as much to his exertions, as to the exertions of any one man. Though he was called to struggle with adversity, he was never discouraged. He was consistent and firm under the cruel neglect of a friend and the malignant rancor of an enemy; comforting himself in the darkest seasons with reflections upon the wisdom and goodness of God.

Mr. John Adams speaks of him in the following terms: "The talents and virtues of that great man were of the most exalted, though not of the most showy kind. His love of his country, his exertions in her service through a long course of years, through the administrations of the governors Shirley, Pownall, Bernard, Hutchinson, and Gage, under the royal government and through the whole of the subsequent revolution, and always in support of the same principles; his inflexible integrity, his disinterestedness, his invariable resolution, his sagacity, his patience, perseverance, and pure public virtue were not exceeded by any man's in America. A collection of his writings would be as curious as voluminous. It would throw light upon American history for

fifty years. In it would be found specimens of a nervous simplicity of reasoning and eloquence, that have never been rivalled in America."

His writings exist only in the perishable columns of a newspaper or pamphlet. In his more advanced life, in the year 1790, a few letters passed between him and John Adams, in which the principles of government are discussed; and there seems to have been some difference of sentiment between those eminent patriots and statesmen, who had toiled together through the Revolution. This correspondence was published in 1800. An oration, which Mr. Adams delivered at the State House in Philadelphia Aug. 1, 1776, was published. The object is to support American Independence, the declaration of which by Congress had been made a short time before. He opposes kingly government and hereditary succession with warmth and energy. Not long before his death he addressed a letter to Paine, expressing his disapprobation of that unbeliever's attempts to injure the cause of Christianity. — *Thacher's Sermon; Sullivan's character of him in public papers; Polyanthos*, III. 73–82; *Gordon*, I. 347, 410; *Brissot, Nouv. Voy.*, I. 151; *Thacher's Medical Biography; Hutchinson's Last History*, 265; *Elliot's Biographical Dictionary; Encyclopædia Americana, and Rees*.

ADAMS, JOHN, president of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735, O.S., or Oct. 30th, present style. His father, John, was a deacon of the church, a farmer, and a mechanic, and died May 25, 1761, aged 69; his grandfather, Joseph, died Feb. 12, 1737, aged 82; his great-grandfather, Joseph, was born in England, and died at Braintree Dec. 6, 1697, aged 63; the father of this ancestor was Henry, who, as the inscription on his monument, erected by John Adams, says, "took his flight from the Dragon Persecution, in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston." Of these sons four removed to Medfield and the neighboring towns, and two to Chelmsford. The year of Henry's arrival at Braintree, now Quincy, is not known, but is supposed to be 1632; he died Oct. 8, 1646. His ancestry has been traced up six or seven hundred years to John Ap Adam, of the Marches of Wales.

John Adams, while a member of Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1755, was distinguished by diligence in his studies, by boldness of thought, and by the powers of his mind. While he studied law at Worcester with Col. James Putnam, an able lawyer in extensive practice, from 1755 to 1758, he instructed pupils in Latin and Greek, as a means of subsistence. At this early period he had imbibed a prejudice against the prevailing religious opinions of New England, and became attached to speculations hostile to those opinions. Nor were his views

afterwards changed. Perhaps the religious sentiments of most men become settled at as early a period of their lives. If therefore the cherished views of Christianity have any relation to practice and to one's destiny hereafter; with what sobriety, candor, and diligence, and with what earnestness of prayer for light and guidance from above ought every young man to investigate revealed truth? In April, 1756, he was deliberating as to his profession. Some friends advised him to study theology. In a few months afterwards he fixed upon the profession of law. He had not "the highest opinion of what is called Orthodoxy." He had known a young man, worthy of the best parish, despised for being suspected of Arminianism. He was more desirous of being an eminent, honorable lawyer, than of "heading the whole army of Orthodox preachers." In a letter to Dr. Morse in 1815 he says: "Sixty-five years ago my own minister, Rev. Lemuel Bryant; Dr. Mayhew, of the West Church in Boston; Rev. Mr. Shute, of Hingham; Rev. John Brown, of Cohasset; and perhaps equal to all, if not above all, Rev. Mr. Gay, of Hingham, were Unitarians. Among the laity how many could I name, lawyers, physicians, tradesmen, and farmers? More than fifty-six years ago I read Dr. S. Clarke, Emlyn, etc."

In Oct., 1758, Mr. Adams presented himself — a stranger, poor and friendless — to Jeremy Gridley, of Boston, attorney-general of the crown, to ask of him the favor to offer him to the Superior Court of the province, then sitting, for admission to the bar. Mr. Gridley examined him in his office, and recommended him to the court; and at the same time gave him excellent paternal advice. For his kindness Mr. Adams was ever grateful, and was afterwards his intimate personal and professional friend. As Mr. Gridley was grand master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Free Masons, Mr. Adams once asked his advice, whether it was worth his while to become a member of the society; the reply of the grand master was, "No"; adding, that he did not need the artificial support of the society, and that there was "nothing in the Masonic Institution worthy of his seeking to be associated with it." In consequence of this advice he never sought admission to the lodge.

Mr. Adams commenced the practice of the law at Quincy, then in the county of Suffolk, and soon had a sufficiency of lucrative business. In 1761 he was admitted to the degree of barrister-at-law. In this year a small estate became his by the decease of his father. At this period his zeal for the rights of his country was inflamed by the attempt of the British cabinet to introduce in Massachusetts writs of assistance — a kind of general search-warrant for the discovery of goods not discharged from the parliamentary taxes.

The affair was argued in Boston by Mr. Otis. Mr. Adams says, "Every man of an immense, crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance."—"Then and there the child Independence was born."

In 1764, he married Abigail Smith, daughter of Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, and granddaughter of Colonel Quincy, a lady of uncommon endowments and excellent education.—In the next year he published an essay on Canon and Feudal Law, reprinted at London in 1768, and at Philadelphia in 1783. His object was to show the conspiracy between Church and State for the purpose of oppressing the people. He wished to enlighten his fellow-citizens, that they might prize their liberty, and be ready, if necessary, to assert their rights by force.

He removed to Boston in 1765, and there had extensive legal practice. In 1768 Gov. Bernard offered him, through his friend Mr. Sewall, the place of advocate-general in the Court of Admiralty, a lucrative post; but he decidedly declined the offer. He was not a man thus to be bribed to desert the cause of his country. The office was the same which Mr. Otis had resigned, in 1761 in order to oppose the writs of assistance. Yet Mr. Hutchinson states, that he was at a loss which side to take, and that the neglect of Bernard to make him a justice of the peace roused his patriotism! He adds: "His ambition was without bounds; and he has acknowledged to his acquaintance, that he could not look with complacency upon any man, who was in possession of more wealth, more honor, or more knowledge than himself." In 1769, he was chairman of the committee of the town of Boston for drawing up instructions to their representatives to resist the British encroachments. His colleagues were R. Dana and Joseph Warren. These instructions were important links in the chain of revolutionary events.—In consequence of the affray with the British garrison March 5, 1770, in which several of the people of Boston were killed, the soldiers were arraigned before the civil authority. Notwithstanding the strong excitement against them, Mr. Adams, with J. Quincy and S. S. Blowers, defended them, and procured the acquittal of all except two, who were convicted of manslaughter, and branded in punishment. This triumph of justice, for the soldiers were first attacked, was honorable to the cause of America. In May, 1770, he was chosen a member of the Legislature, in which he took a prominent part.

In 1773 he wrote ably in the Boston Gazette against the regulation, making judges dependent for their salaries upon the crown. In 1773 and 1774 he was chosen into the council by the assembly, but negatived by the governor. To the struggle, at this period, between the house and

the governor in respect to the council, his friend Sewall, pleasantly alludes thus: "We have sometimes seen half-a-dozen sail of tory navigation unable, on an election day, to pass the bar, formed by the flux and reflux of the tides at the entrance of the harbor, and as many whiggish ones stranded the next morning on Governor's Island."—June 17, 1774, he was chosen by the assembly, together with T. Cushing, S. Adams, and R. T. Paine, to the first Continental Congress. To Sewall, who, while they were attending the court at Portland, endeavored to dissuade him, in a morning walk on "the great hill," from accepting this appointment, he said: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon; swim or sink, live or die, survive or perish with my country is my unalterable determination." Thus he parted with his tory friend, nor did he converse with him again till 1788.

He took his seat in Congress Sept. 5, 1774, and was on the committee, which drew up the statement of the rights of the colonies, and on that, which prepared the address to the king. At this period the members of Congress generally were not determined on independence. It was thought, the British would relinquish their claims.—He returned to Boston in November, and soon wrote the papers, with the signature of Novanglus, in answer to those of his friend Sewall, with the signature of Massachusettensis. The latter are dated from Dec. 12, 1774, to April 3, 1775; the former from Jan. 23 to April 17, 1775. These papers were reprinted in 1819, with a preface by Mr. Adams, with the addition of letters to W. Tudor.

A short review of them may be interesting, as they relate to a period immediately preceding the commencement of hostilities. In this controversy Mr. Sewall said: "I saw the small seed of sedition, when it was implanted; it was as a grain of mustard. I have watched the plant, until it has become a great tree; the vilest reptiles, that crawl upon the earth, are concealed at the root; the foulest birds of the air nest on its branches. I now would induce you to go to work immediately with axes and hatchets, and cut it down, for a twofold reason—because it is a pest to society, and lest it be felled suddenly by a stronger arm, and crush its thousands in the fall." In the first place, he maintained, that resistance to Great Britain would be unavailing. The militia he considered undisciplined and ungovernable, each man being a politician, puffed up with his own opinion. "An experienced British officer would rather take his chance with five thousand British troops, than fifty thousand such militia." The sea coast he regarded as totally unprotected. Our trade, fishery, navigation, and maritime towns were liable to be lost in a moment. The back settlements would fall a prey to the Canadians and

Indians. The British army would sweep all before it like a whirlwind. Besides, New England would probably be alone, unsupported by the other States. Rebellion, therefore, would be the height of madness. In considering the reasons for resistance he maintained, that the parliament had a right to pass a stamp act, in order that the colonies should bear a part of the national burden. Similar acts had been before passed. We had paid postage agreeably to act of parliament, duties imposed for regulating trade, and even for raising a revenue to the crown, without questioning the right. This right, he says, was first denied by the resolves of the house of burgesses in Virginia. "We read them with wonder; they savored of independence." The three-penny duty on tea, he thought, should not be regarded as burdensome; for the duty of a shilling, laid upon it for regulating trade, and therefore allowed to be constitutional, was taken off; so that we were gainers ninepence in the pound by the new regulation, which was designed to prevent smuggling, and not to raise a revenue. The act declaratory of the right to tax was of no consequence, so long as there was no grievous exercise of it, especially as we had protested against it, and our assemblies had ten times resolved, that no such right existed. But demagogues were interested in inflaming the minds of the people. The pulpit also was a powerful engine in promoting discontent. — Though the small duty of three pence was to be paid by the East India company, or their factors, on landing the tea, for the purpose of selling it at auction, and no one was obliged to purchase; yet the mob of Boston, in disguise, forcibly entered the three ships of tea, split open the chests, and emptied the whole, 10,000 pounds sterling in value, into the dock, "and perfumed the town with its fragrance." Yet zealous rebel merchants were every day importing teas, subject to the same duty. The act, interfered with their interest, not with the welfare of the people. The blockade act against Boston was a just retaliatory measure, because the body-meeting, contrived merely as a screen to the town, consisting of thousands, had resolved, that the tea should not pay the duty. Now sprung up from the brain of a partizan the "committee of correspondence" — "the foulest, subtlest, and most venomous serpent, that ever issued from the eggs of sedition." A new doctrine had been advanced, that, as the Americans are not represented in parliament, they are exempt from acts of parliament. But, if the colonies are not subject to the authority of parliament, Great Britain and the colonies must be distinct States. Two independent authorities cannot co-exist. The colonies have only power to regulate their internal police, but are necessarily subject to the control of the supreme power of the State. Had any person denied, fifteen years

ago, that the colonies were subject to the authority of parliament, he would have been deemed a fool or a madman. It was curious to trace the history of rebellion. When the stamp act was passed, the right of parliament to impose internal taxes was denied; but the right to impose external ones, to lay duties on goods and merchandize, was admitted. On the passage of the tea act a new distinction was set up; duties could be laid for the regulation of trade, but not for raising a revenue; parliament could lay the former duty of a shilling a pound, but not the present duty of three pence. There was but one more step to independence — the denial of the right in parliament to make any laws whatever, which should bind the colonies; and this step the pretended patriots had taken. Mr. Otis, the oracle of the whigs, in 1764 never thought of this. On the contrary, he maintained in respect to the colonies, that "the parliament has an undoubted power and lawful authority to make acts for the general good." Obedience, in his view, was a solemn duty. The original charter of the colony exempted it from taxes for a definite period, implying the right to tax afterwards. The grant of all the liberties of natural subjects within the realm of England affords no immunity from taxes. If a person, born in England, should remove to Ireland, or to Jersey, or Guernsey, whence no member is sent to parliament, he would be in the same predicament with an emigrant to America, all having the rights of natural born subjects. In the charter by King William the powers of legislation were restricted, so that nothing should be done contrary to the laws of the realm of England. Even Dr. Franklin in 1765 admitted, that the British had "a natural and equitable right to some toll or duty upon merchandizes," carried through the American seas. Mr. Otis also, in the same year, admitted the same equitable right of parliament "to impose taxes on the colonies, internal and external, on lands as well as on trade." Indeed, for more than a century parliament had exercised the now controverted right of legislation and taxation.

On the whole, Mr. Sewall was convinced, that the avarice and ambition of the leading whigs were the causes of the troubles of America: "they call themselves the people; and, when their own measures are censured, cry out — 'the people, the people are abused and insulted!'" He deplored the condition of the dupes of the republican party — the men who, every morning, "swallowed a chimera for breakfast." By the infamous methods resorted to, "many of the ancient, trusty, and skilful pilots, who had steered the community safely in the most perilous times, were driven from the helm, and their places occupied by different persons, some of whom, bankrupts in fortune, business, and fame, are now

striving to run the ship on the rocks, that they may have an opportunity of plundering the wreck!"

To this Mr. Adams replied, that parliament had authority over America by no law: not by the law of nature and nations; nor by common law, which never extended beyond the four seas; nor by statute law, for none existed before the settlement of the colonies; and that we were under no religious, moral, or political obligations to submit to parliament as a supreme executive. He asked, "Is the three pence upon tea our only grievance? Are we not deprived of the privilege of paying our governors, judges, etc.? Are not trials by jury taken from us? Are we not sent to England for trial? Is not a military government put over us? Is not our constitution demolished to the foundation?"—"Nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the bud is the only maxim, which can ever preserve the liberties of any people." He maintained, that the pretence to tax for revenue, and not merely for the regulation of trade, had never been advanced till recently; that, in 1754, Dr. Franklin denied such a right; that, more than a century before, both Massachusetts and Virginia had protested against the act of navigation, and refused obedience, because not represented in parliament. He denied, that there was a whig in the province, who wished to set up an independent republic. But resistance to lawless violence, he said, is not rebellion by the law of God or of the land. And, as to inability to cope with Great Britain, he maintained, that, "in a land war this continent might defend itself against all the world." As to old charters, that of Virginia in 1609 exempted the company forever from taxes on goods and merchandizes. The same exemption was given to Maryland in 1633. The Plymouth colony was settled without a charter, on the simple principle of nature, and thus continued an independent government sixty-eight years. The same was the case with the colonies in Connecticut. In Massachusetts, the general court in 1677 declared, that the laws of England were bounded within the four seas, and did not reach America. The only power of parliament, which he would allow, was that arising from our voluntary cession of regulating trade. The first charter erected a corporation within the realm of England; there the governor and company were to reside, and their agents only were to come to America. But they came themselves, and brought their charter with them, and thus, being out of the realm, were not subject to parliament. The king of England could by law graht nothing out of England, or the realm. The great seal had no authority out of the realm, except to mandatory or preceptory writs; and such was not the charter. In case of the forfeiture of a charter, the people born here could

be under no allegiance to the king. — Such briefly were the opposite views of these distinguished men. These writings of Mr. Adams, with those of Otis, Thacher, and others, contributed much to the emancipation of America from British thralldom.

Mr. Adams attended the next Congress in 1775. On hearing of the battle of Lexington, war was determined on. At his suggestion, Gov. Johnstone nominated Washington as commander-in-chief, and he was unanimously chosen. When he returned to Massachusetts, he declined the office of chief justice, to which he had been invited. In Congress he was among the foremost, who were in favor of independence. He moved, May 6, 1776, to recommend to the colonies "to adopt such a government, as would, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents and of America." This passed, after earnest debate, on the 15th. R. H. Lee moved, on the 7th June, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Adams, "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." The debate continued to the 10th, and was then postponed to the 1st of July. A committee of five, consisting of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston, was appointed to draw up a declaration of independence. The two first were the sub-committee. The instrument, at the request of Mr. Adams, was written by Jefferson. The resolution of Lee was debated again July 1st, and adopted on the 2d. Then the Declaration was considered and passed, with a few omissions and changes, July 4th; but not without vigorous opposition, particularly from John Dickinson, one of the ablest men and finest writers in Congress. The opposing arguments were met by Mr. Adams in a speech of unrivalled power. Of him Mr. Jefferson said,—"the great pillar of support to the declaration of independence and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the house was John Adams."—"He was the colossus of that Congress: not graceful, not eloquent, not always fluent in his public addresses, he yet came out with a power both of thought and expression, which moved his hearers from their seats."

On the next day Mr. Adams wrote the following letter to his wife, dated Philadelphia, July 5, 1776:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided, which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was, or will be, decided among men. A resolution has passed without one dissenting colony, 'That these colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.'

"The day is passed. The fourth day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history

of America. I am apt to believe, it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward, forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see, that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

Mr. Silas Deane, commissioner with Franklin and A. Lee at the French court, having been recalled, Mr. Adams was appointed in his place Nov. 28, 1777. — He was thus released from his duties as chairman of the board of war, in which he had been engaged since June 13, 1776. It is said, that he had been a member of ninety committees, and chairman of twenty-five. — Embarking in about two months in the Boston frigate, he arrived safely; but the treaties of commerce and alliance had been signed before his arrival. — Soon after his return he assisted, in the autumn of 1779, as a member of the convention, and as one of the sub-committee in preparing a form of government for the State of Massachusetts. He wrote the clause in regard to the patronage of literature. Sept. 29, 1779, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace, and had authority to form a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He sailed in the French frigate *Sensible*, Nov. 17, landed at Ferrol, and after a toilsome journey arrived at Paris in Feb., 1780. He was accompanied by Francis Dana as secretary of legation, and by John Thaxter as private secretary. Deeming a residence in Holland more favorable to his country than in Paris, he determined to proceed to Amsterdam as soon as permission could be obtained from the French minister, Count de Vergennes, who was displeased by the refusal of Mr. Adams to communicate to him his instructions in regard to the treaty of commerce. In August he repaired to Amsterdam, having previously been instructed to procure loans in Holland, and soon afterwards receiving power to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce. Amidst great difficulties, arising from the hostility of England and the intrigues of France herself, he toiled incessantly for the interest of his country. In a series of twenty-six letters to Mr. Kalkoen, he gave an account of the controversy with Great Britain, and of the resources, determination, and prospects of America. These papers were reprinted in the *Boston Patriot*,

and in a pamphlet form in 1809. They had much effect in enlightening the people of Holland. Yet he could not persuade the States General to acknowledge him as ambassador of the United States until April, 1782. Associated with Franklin, Jay, and Laurens, he formed the definitive treaty of peace, which was ratified Jan. 14, 1784. — After assisting in other treaties, Mr. Adams was in 1785 appointed the first minister to London. In that city he published his "Defence of the American constitutions" in 1787. — At this time the constitution of the United States had not been formed. The object of the work was to oppose the theories of Turgot, the Abbe de Mably, and Dr. Price in favor of a single legislative assembly and the consolidation into one tribunal of the powers of government. He maintained the necessity of keeping distinct the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; and, to prevent encroachment by the legislative branch, he proposed a division of it into two chambers, each as a check upon the other. He carried his views into effect in drafting the constitution of Massachusetts, — which form has been copied in its chief features by most of the other States. — After an absence of nine years, he returned to America, and landed at Boston June 17, 1788. Congress had passed a resolution of thanks for his able and faithful discharge of various important commissions. His "Discourses on Davila" were written in 1790.

After his return he was elected the first vice-president of the United States under the new constitution, which went into operation in March, 1789. Having been re-elected to that office, he held it, and of course presided in the Senate during the whole of the administration of Washington, whose confidence he enjoyed in an eminent degree. The Senate being nearly balanced between the two parties of the day, his casting vote decided some important questions; in this way Clarke's resolution to prohibit all intercourse with Great Britain on account of the capture of several American vessels was rejected. — On the resignation of Washington Mr. Adams became president of the United States March 4, 1797. He was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson in 1801, who was elected by a majority of one vote.

After March, 1801, Mr. Adams lived in retirement at Quincy, occupied in agricultural pursuits, though occasionally addressing various communications to the public. — In a letter to the founder of the peace society of Massachusetts in 1816 he says: "I have read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declamations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others, against war and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart accorded with them at first blush. But, alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me, that

wars are necessary, and as inevitable in our system as hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanoes. Universal and perpetual peace appears to me no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few. I cannot therefore, sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society. — I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and the politicians to let me die in peace. I seek only repose." Mr. Jefferson expressed his opinions more calmly on the subject.

In 1816 he was chosen a member of the electoral college, which voted for Mr. Monroe as president. In 1818 he sustained his severest affliction in the loss, in October, of his wife, with whom he had lived more than half a century. His only daughter, Mrs. Smith, died in 1813. In 1820, at the age of eighty-five, he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. In the last years of his life he had a friendly correspondence with Mr. Jefferson. He enjoyed the singular happiness in 1825 of seeing his son, John Quincy Adams, elevated to the office of president of the United States. In this year he was the only survivor of the first Congress. He died July 4, 1826.

On the morning of the jubilee he was roused by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, and, when asked by his servant if he knew what day it was, he replied, "O yes! it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the forenoon the orator of the day, his parish minister, called to see him, and found him seated in an arm-chair, and asked him for a sentiment, to be given at the public table. He replied, "I will give you—Independence forever!" In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day;" and just before he expired, exclaimed, "Jefferson survives," shewing that his thoughts were dwelling on the scenes of 1776. But Jefferson was then dead, having expired at one o'clock. He himself died at twenty minutes before six P. M.

That two such men as Jefferson and Adams, both of whom had been presidents of the United States, the two last survivors of those, who had voted for the Declaration of Independence, the former having drawn it up, and the latter having been its most powerful advocate on the floor of Congress, should have died on the 4th of July, just fifty years after the "glorious day" of the Declaration of American Independence, presented such an extraordinary concurrence of events as to overwhelm the mind with astonishment. Some of the eulogists of these illustrious men seemed to regard the circumstances of their removal from the earth as a signal proof of the favor of God, and spoke of their spirits as beyond doubt thus wonderfully, on the day of their glory, translated

to heaven. But surely these circumstances ought not to be regarded as indications of the eternal destiny of these men of political eminence. Like others, they must appear at the bar of Jesus Christ, to be judged agreeably to the settled principles of the Divine government, according to their works and characters. If they believed in the name of the Son of God and were his followers, they will doubtless, if the Scriptures are true, be saved; otherwise they will be lost. It is not always easy to ascertain the design of Providence. If some imagine, that the extraordinary deaths of these men indicate the Divine approbation of their patriotism; others may imagine, that their deaths on the day, in which a kind of idolatry had often been offered them, and in which the American people had been often elated with the emotions of vanity and pride, instead of rendering due thanksgivings to the Almighty, were designed to frown upon the erring people and to teach them, that their boasted patriots and statesmen, their incensed demi-gods, were but frail worms of the dust. A new and similar wonder occurred in the decease of another president, Monroe, on the 4th day of July, 1830.

Mr. Adams was somewhat irritable in his temper, and at times was frank in the utterance of his indignant feelings. In reply to a birth-day address in 1802, the year after the termination of his presidency, he said: "Under the continual provocations, breaking and pouring in upon me, from unexpected as well as expected quarters, during the last two years of my administration, he must have been more of a modern epicurian philosopher, than ever I was or ever will be, to have borne them all without some incautious expressions, at times, of an unutterable indignation. I have no other apology to make to individuals or the public."—This confession may teach the ambitious, that the high station of president may be a bed of thorns. Mr. Adams added the sentiment, which is worthy of perpetual remembrance by our statesmen and citizens: "The union is our rock of safety, as well as our pledge of grandeur."—Mr. Adams, it is believed, was a professor of religion in the church at Quincy. In his views he accorded with Dr. Bancroft, an Unitarian minister of Worcester, of whose printed sermons he expressed his high approbation.

In his person, Mr. Adams was of middling stature. With passions somewhat impetuous, his manners were courteous. Industry carried him honorably through his immense public labors; temperance procured him the blessing of a healthful old age. He lived to see but one name before his *unstarred* in the catalogue of Harvard College: excepting the venerable Dr. Holyoke, all before him were numbered with the dead. He was a scholar, versed in the ancient languages. In his writings he was perspicuous and energetic.

To his native town he gave his whole library, and made bequests for the endowment of an academy and the building of a stone church.

His chief writings are—History of the dispute with America, 1774; twenty-six letters on the American Revolution, written in Holland in 1780; memorial to the States general, 1782; essay on canon and feudal law, 1783; defence of the American Constitution, 3 vols., 1788; answers to patriotic addresses, 1798; letters on government, to Sam. Adams, 1802; discourses on Davila, 1805; correspondence, 1809; Novanglus, re-published, 1819; correspondence with W. Cunningham, 1823; letters to Jefferson. — *Encyclopædia Amer.*; *Amer. Ann. Reg.* 1. 225-240; *Boston Weekly Messenger*, vi. 366; *J. Q. Adams' letters in Boston Patriot*, Sept. 3, 1831; *Holmes*, II. 499.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, president of the United States, died at Washington Feb. 23, 1848, aged 80 years, being born, the son of John A., July 11, 1767. At the age of ten he accompanied his father to France; at the age of fifteen he was private secretary of Mr. Dana, minister to Russia. At Harvard college he was graduated in 1787, and then studied law with Mr. Parsons at Newburyport. Living in Boston, he published in 1791 the papers, signed Publicola, remarking on Paine's Rights of Man, distrusting the issue of the French Revolution. From 1794 to 1801 he was minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. From 1803 to 1808 he was a senator of the U. S.; but resigned from disagreement with his own State Legislature. He was a professor of rhetoric at Harvard from 1806 to 1809. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of Ghent in Dec., 1814, and afterwards assisted in the convention of commerce with Great Britain. In 1817 he was secretary of state in the cabinet of Monroe. In 1825 he was chosen president of the U. S. The electoral votes were 99 for Jackson, 84 for Adams, 41 for Crawford, 37 for Clay. The votes of thirteen States, represented in the house, elected him president. He served for four years. In December, 1831, he became a member of Congress, and was continued in that post till his death. While in his seat in the House of Representatives, Feb. 21st, he fell over on one side, and was removed to Mr. Speaker Winthrop's apartment, in which he died. He was only able to say: "This is the last of earth; I am content." His wife, Louisa, daughter of Joshua Johnson of Maryland, whom he married in 1797, survived him; but died at Washington May 15, 1852, aged 76.

As a member of Congress he in his old age gained imperishable honor by watching the movements and withstanding the progress of the slaveholding power, which threatened to gain the ascendancy in our general government over all the

interests of justice and human freedom, and to render this land of liberty the scorn of the despotisms of Europe. At the present day the battle between slavery and freedom rages with increased vehemence; and, had "the old man eloquent" lived to see the border-ruffianism of Missouri tolerated by our rulers, and allowed to create a government and bear sway in the Territory of Kansas, and also to see a Southern ruffian striking down a Massachusetts senator in his seat, and supported in the act by the whole South, his voice would have rung like a clarion through the hall of Congress and through our land.

He published letters on Silesia, 1804; lectures on rhetoric and oratory, 2 vols., 1810; *Dermot MacMorrough*, a poetic historical tale, 1832; poems of religion and society, and various occasional addresses.

ADAMS, HANNAH, died Dec. 15, 1831, aged 74, and was the first tenant of the burying-ground at Mount Auburn. She was born in Medfield, Mass.; her father kept a store; her mother died when she was ten years old. She was perhaps the first American lady who devoted her life to literature; but the profits of her labors were inconsiderable. She was under the middle stature, very deaf, a great rappee snuff-taker, and very fond of strong tea. A few noble-minded friends bestowed upon her the comforts of life. A journey to Chelmsford was the farthest she had been by land, and a trip from Boston to Nahant, only ten miles, her only voyage by water. She published a history of New England, 1799; a view of religions, 1801; history of the Jews, 1812; controversy with Dr. Morse, 1814; letters on the Gospels, 2d ed., 1826. A memoir, written by herself, with additions by a friend, 1832.

ADAMS, EBENEZER, professor of languages and of mathematics at Dartmouth college, died Aug. 15, 1841, aged 77. He was born at New Ipswich, and graduated in 1791 at Dartmouth. His daughter married Professor Young of the same college.

ADAMS, BENJAMIN, died at Uxbridge March 28, 1837, aged 72. A graduate of Brown university in 1788, he was a lawyer, and a member of Congress from 1816 to 1821; a man of integrity and worth, and much respected.

ADAMS, JOHN W., presbyterian minister, died at Syracuse March 4, 1850, aged 54. He was the son of Rev. Roger A., of Conn., and was settled over the first church Dec. 14, 1824. The church members were three hundred and sixty-five in number.

ADAMS, NEWTON, M. D., missionary among the Zulus in S. Africa, died Sept. 16, 1851, aged 47. Born in East Bloomfield, N. Y., he decided to become a missionary in 1834, and went out as a physician; but was ordained in 1844. He was one of the six men, who with their wives sailed

from Boston in Dec., 1834, to lay the foundation of the Zulu mission.

ADAMS, CHARLES BAKER, died at St. Thomas of the fever Jan. 19, 1853, aged 38. He was professor at Amherst college of zoology and astronomy from 1847, and had been professor of chemistry and natural history at Middlebury. He published Reports as State geologist of Vermont, and a work with Prof. Gray on geology. Some of his writings on zoology are in the annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York.

ADAMS, ZABDIEL BOYLSTON, M. D., died in Boston Jan. 25, 1855, aged 62. Born in Roxbury, he graduated in 1813, and was a skilful and beloved physician.

ADDINGTON, ISAAC, secretary of the province of Massachusetts, died at Boston March 19, 1715, aged 70 years. His father was Isaac; his mother was Anne, daughter of elder Thomas Leverett, sister of Gov. L.; his sister Rebecca married Capt. E. Davenport; his sister Sarah married Col. Penn Townsend. He sustained a high character for talents and learning, and for integrity and diligence in his public services. He was secretary more than twenty years, and for many years a magistrate and member of the council, elected by the people; and was also sometimes "useful in practising physic and surgery." He was singularly meek and humble and disinterested. In his family he was a daily worshipper of God. The religion, which he professed, gave him peace, as he went down to the dead. — *Wadsworth's Funeral Sermon*; *Hutchinson*, i. 414; ii. 212.

ADDIS, ASA, chief justice of Vt., died at St. Albans Oct. 15, 1847, aged 77. He was a graduate of Brown university.

ADDISON, ALEXANDER, a distinguished lawyer, died at Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 24, 1807, aged 48. In the office of a judge for twelve years he was a luminous expounder of the law, prompt and impartial, and never was there an appeal from his judgment. His various powerful talents and extensive learning were displayed in numerous writings, which evinced not only a cogency in reasoning, but a classic purity of style, and a uniform regard to the interests of virtue. He was disinterested, generous, beneficent. He published observations on Gallatin's speech, 1798; analysis of report of committee of Virginia Assembly, 1800; reports in Penns. 1800.

ADRAIN, ROBERT, LL. D., died at New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 10, 1843, aged 68. A native of Ireland, he came to this country with Emmet. He was professor of mathematics at Rutgers college, also at Columbia college.

AGATE, FREDERICK S., died at New York in May, 1844, aged 37; an historical painter of considerable reputation among American artists.

AIKEN, DANIEL, died at Wexford, Canada

West, in Jan., 1847, aged 120. He was seven times married: his grandchildren were 370 boys and 200 girls.

AITKEN, ROBERT, a printer in Philadelphia, came to this country in 1769, and died July, 1802, aged 68. For his attachment to American liberty, he was thrown into prison by the British. Among his publications were a magazine, an edition of the Bible, and the transactions of the Amer. Phil. Soc. He was the author, it is believed, of an inquiry concerning the principles of a commercial system for the United States, 1787. Jane Aitken, his daughter, continued the business; she printed Thompson's Septuagint. — *Thomas*, ii. 77.

AKERLY, SAMUEL, M. D., died at Staten Island July 6, 1845, aged 60. He studied with his brother-in-law, Mitchell, and contributed largely to medical and scientific journals. He was one of the founders of the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

ALBERT, PIERRE ANTONIE, rector of the French Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, was the descendant of a highly respectable family in Lausanne, Switzerland. Being invited to take the charge of the church in the city of New York, which was founded by the persecuted Huguenots after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he commenced his labors July 26, 1797, and died July 12, 1806, aged 40. He was an accomplished gentleman, an erudite scholar, a profound theologian, and a most eloquent preacher. A stranger, of unobtrusive manners and invincible modesty, he led a very retired life. His worth, however, could not be concealed. He was esteemed and beloved by all his acquaintance. — *Massachusetts Missionary Magazine*, iv. 78.

ALDEN, JOHN, a magistrate of Plymouth colony, was one of the first company which settled New England. He arrived in 1620, and his life was prolonged till Sept. 12, 1687, when he died, aged about 89 years. When sent by his friend, Capt. Standish, to make for him proposals of marriage to Priscilla Mullins, the lady said to him, — "Prithee, John, why do you not speak for yourself?" This intimation of preference from the lips of one of the Pilgrim beauties was not to be overlooked. Priscilla became his wife. He was a very worthy and useful man, of great humility and eminent piety. He was an assistant in the administration of every governor for many years. A professed disciple of Jesus Christ, he lived in accordance with his profession. In his last illness he was patient and resigned, fully believing that God, who had imparted to him the love of excellence, would perfect the work, which he had begun, and would render him completely holy in heaven.

ALDEN, JOHN, died at Middleborough, in 1821, aged 102; the great grandson of J. A., of the Mayflower.

ALDEN, JUDAH, died at Duxbury March 2, 1845, aged 94. He was a patriot and officer of the Revolution, and president of the Cincinnati.

ALDEN, SETH, died at Titicut Feb. 22, 1855, aged 83; a descendant of John Alden, the youngest of nineteen children.

ALDEN, TIMOTHY, a descendant of John Alden, was graduated at Harvard college in 1762, and settled Dec. 13, 1769, at Yarmouth, Mass., where he died Nov. 13, 1828, aged 91 years. For more than half a century he was a faithful laborer in the cause of religion. His people, in their affection to him, gave him a comfortable support for years after he had ceased to teach them. He published a dedication sermon, 1795.

ALDEN, TIMOTHY, D. D., son of the preceding, died at Pittsburg July 5, 1839, aged 68. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1794, a minister in Portsmouth, and president of Alleghany college at Meadville. He published a sermon on the death of Washington, 1800; account of societies in Portsmouth, 1808; a century sermon, 1811; New Jersey Register, 1811; collection of epitaphs, 5 vols., 1814; Alleghany Magazine, 1816.

ALDEN, ISHABOD, colonel, was killed by the Indians at Cherry Valley in Nov., 1778. He commanded a Massachusetts regiment in the war. He was the descendant of John Alden; and a son of Samuel, of Duxbury, who died in 1780, aged 93.

ALDEN, ROGER, major, an officer of the Revolution, died at West Point Nov. 5, 1836, aged 88.

ALEXANDER, an Indian, was the son and successor of Massassoit, and brother of King Philip. His Indian name was Wamsutta. He received his English name in 1656. Being suspected of conspiring with the Narragansetts against the English, he was captured by surprise, by Major Winslow in 1662, and carried to Marshfield. The indignant sachem fell sick of a fever, and was allowed to return, under a pledge of appearing at the next court; but he died on his way. Judge Davis gives a minute account of this affair. Dr. Holmes places the occurrence in 1657. — *Davis' Morton*, 287; *Holmes*, 1. 308.

ALEXANDER, JAMES, secretary of the province of New York, and many years one of the council, arrived in the colony in 1715. He was a Scotch gentleman, who was bred to the law. Gov. Burnett was particularly attached to him. Though not distinguished for his talents as a public speaker, he was at the head of his profession for sagacity and penetration. Eminent for his knowledge, he was also communicative and easy of access. By honest practice and unwearied application to business, he acquired a great estate. He died in the beginning of 1756. — *Smith's New York*, 152.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, commonly called Lord Stirling, a major-general in the American army, was a native of the city of New York, the

son of the secretary, James Alexander, but spent a considerable part of his life in New Jersey. He was considered by many as the rightful heir to the title and estate of an earldom in Scotland, of which country his father was a native; and although, when he went to North Britain in pursuit of this inheritance, he failed of obtaining an acknowledgment of his claim by government, yet among his friends and acquaintances he received by courtesy the title of Lord Stirling. — He discovered an early fondness for the study of mathematics and astronomy, and attained great eminence in these sciences.

In the battle on Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, he was taken prisoner, after having secured to a large part of the detachment an opportunity to escape by a bold attack with four hundred men upon a corps under Lord Cornwallis. His attachment to Washington was proved in the latter part of 1777, by transmitting to him an account of the disaffection of Gen. Conway to the commander-in-chief. In the letter he said: "Such wicked duplicity of conduct I shall always think it my duty to detect." He died at Albany Jan. 15, 1783, aged 57 years. He was a brave, discerning, and intrepid officer. — He married Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingston. His eldest daughter, Mary, married John Watts, of a wealthy family in New York. He published a pamphlet, "The conduct of Maj.-Gen. Shirley briefly stated." — *Miller*, ii. 390; *Holmes*, ii. 247; *Marshall*, iii. *Note No v.*

ALEXANDER, NATHANIEL, governor of North Carolina, was graduated at Princeton in 1776, and after studying medicine entered the army. At the close of the war he resided at the High Hills of Santee, pursuing his profession, and afterwards at Mecklenburg. While he held a seat in Congress, the Legislature elected him governor in 1806. He died at Salisbury March 8, 1808, aged 52. In all his public stations he discharged his duty with ability and firmness. — *Charleston Courier*, March 23.

ALEXANDER, CALEB, D. D., a native of Northfield, Mass., and a graduate of Yale in 1777, was ordained at New Marlborough, Mass., in 1781, and dismissed in 1782. He was again settled at Mendon, and dismissed in 1803. After an ineffectual attempt to establish a college at Fairfield, State of New York, he took the charge of the academy at Onondaga Hollow, where he died in April, 1828. He published an essay on the deity of Jesus Christ, with strictures on Emlin, 1791; a Latin grammar, 1791; an English grammar, and grammar elements. — *History of Berkshire*, 293.

ALEXANDER, ARCHIBALD, D. D., professor of theology at Princeton, was the descendant of a Scotch-Irish family, which came over about 1736 and settled in the great valley of Virginia; and

was the son of William A. He died Oct. 22, 1851, aged 79. About 1801 he was president of Hampden Sidney college, and married Janetia, daughter of Rev. Dr. Waddel, of Louisa county, Va. In 1806 he succeeded Dr. Milledoler in Pine street church in Phila. In 1812 he became the professor of theology in the new seminary at Princeton. Dr. Miller came in Dec., 1813. He remained with honor in this important station until his death. He left six sons and a daughter; three were ministers, two lawyers, one a physician. His brother, Maj. John A., who served in the war of 1812, died at Lexington in 1853.

He published a sermon at Philadelphia, 1808; on the burning of the theatre, 1811; missionary, 1813; inaugural; Christian evidences, 1825; canon of Bible; to young men, 1826; on Sunday schools, 1829; growth in grace; before Amer. Board, 1829; hymns, selected, 1831; on pastoral office; lives of patriarchs; history of Israel; house of God; the people of God led, 1842; at Washington college, 1843; sketches in regard to the log college, 1845; history of colonization; outlines of moral science; introd. to Henry, Bates, Jay, and Waterbury; practical sermons; letters to the aged; counsels to the young; against Universalism; compend of Bible truth; on experience; life of Baxter; of Melville; of Knox; way of salvation, with various other tracts, as on justification by faith; the day of judgment; and the misery of the lost. His life by his son, Dr. J. W. A., was published in 1854 by C. Scribner, N. York.

ALFORD, ABIGAIL, died at Northampton Aug. 26, 1756, aged 102.

ALICE, a slave, died in Bristol, Penn., in 1802, aged 116. She was born in Philadelphia, which place she remembered as chiefly a wilderness inhabited by Indians. For forty years she was employed in ferrying. She retained her hearing, but was blind at the age of one hundred; though her sight was gradually restored. Her hair became white. Unable to read, she loved to have the Bible read to her. A worthy member of the Episcopal church, she anticipated the happiness of dwelling in the presence of her Saviour.

ALFORD, JOHN, founder of the professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity in Harvard college, died at Charlestown Sept. 29, 1761, aged 75. He had been a member of the council. His executors determined the particular objects, to which his bequest for charitable uses should be applied, and divided it equally between Harvard college, Princeton college, and the society for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians. To the latter 10,675 dollars were paid in 1787. Levi Frisbie was the first Alford professor.

ALLEN, JOHN, first minister of Dedham, Mass., was born in England in 1596, and was

driven from his native land during the persecution of the Puritans. He had been for a number of years a faithful preacher of the Gospel. Soon after he arrived in New England, he was settled pastor of the church in Dedham April 24, 1639. Here he continued till his death Aug. 26, 1671, aged 74. He was a man of great meekness and humility, and of considerable distinction in his day. Mr. Cotton speaks of him with respect in his preface to Norton's answer to Apollonius. He published a defence of the nine positions, in which, with Mr. Shepard of Cambridge, he discusses the points of church discipline; and a defence of the Synod of 1662, against Mr. Chauncy, under the title of *Animadversions upon the Antisynodalia*, 4to, 1664. This work is preserved in the New England library. The last two sermons, which he preached, were printed after his death. — *Magualia*, III. 132; *Prentiss' Funeral Sermon on Haven*.

ALLEN, THOMAS, minister of Charlestown, was born at Norwich in England, in 1608, and was educated at Cambridge. He was afterwards minister of St. Edmond's in Norwich, but was silenced by bishop Wren, about the year 1636, for refusing to read the book of sports and conform to other impositions. In 1638 he fled to New England, and was the same year installed in Charlestown, where he was a faithful preacher of the Gospel till about 1651, when he returned to Norwich, and continued the exercise of his ministry till 1662. He afterwards preached to his church on all occasions, that offered, till his death, Sept. 21, 1673, aged 65. He was a very pious man, greatly beloved, and an able, practical preacher.

He published an invitation to thirsty sinners to come to their Saviour; the way of the Spirit in bringing souls to Christ; the glory of Christ set forth, with the necessity of faith, in several sermons; a chain of Scripture chronology from the creation to the death of Christ, in seven periods. This was printed in 1658, and was regarded as a very learned and useful work. It is preserved in the New England library, established by Mr. Prince, by whom the authors quoted in the book are written in the beginning of it in his own hand. Mr. Allen wrote also, with Mr. Shepard, in 1645, a preface to a treatise on liturgies, &c. composed by the latter. He contends, that only visible saints and believers should be received to communion. — *Magual.* III. 215; *Nonconformists' Memorial*, I. 254; III. 11, 12.

ALLEN, MATTHEW, one of the first settlers of Connecticut, came to this country with Mr. Hooker in 1632, and became a landholder in Cambridge, in the records of which town his lands and houses are described. He accompanied Mr. Hooker to Hartford in 1636, and was a magistrate. In the charter of 1662 he is named as one of the com-

pany. His public services were various. In 1664 he is called Mr. Allen, senior. He might have been the father of John. There was, however, a Mr. Matthew Allen, a magistrate, in 1710; another of the same name in Windsor, in 1732. Trumbell gives the name Allen; but Mather wrote Allyn.

ALLEN, JOHN, secretary of the colony of Connecticut, was chosen a magistrate under the charter in 1662 and treasurer in 1663. He was on the committee, with Matthew Allen and John Talcott, respecting the union with New Haven in 1663. He appears to have been secretary as early as Dec., 1664; Joseph Allen had been secretary before him. He was also secretary in 1683 and on the committee respecting the boundary of New York. The time of his death is not known. One of his name was magistrate as late as 1709. The history of the Pequot war, given by Increase Mather in his Relation in 1677, was not written by Mr. Allen, as Judge Davis erroneously supposes, but merely communicated by him to Mr. Mather. — *Davis' Morton*, 196; *Prince's Introd. to Mason's Hist.*

ALLEN, JAMES, minister in Boston, came to this country in 1662, recommended by Mr. Goodwin. He had been a fellow of New college, Oxford. He was at this time a young man, and possessed considerable talents. He was very pleasing to many of the church in Boston, and an attempt was made to settle him as assistant to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Norton. He was ordained teacher of the first church Dec. 9, 1668, as colleague with Mr. Davenport, who was at the same time ordained pastor. After the death of Mr. Davenport, he had for his colleague Mr. Oxenbridge, and after his decease Mr. Wadsworth.

In 1669 seventeen ministers published their testimony against the conduct of Mr. Allen and Mr. Davenport in relation to the settlement of the latter. They were charged with communicating parts only of letters from the church of New Haven to the church of Boston, by which means, it was said, the church was deceived; but they in defence asserted, that the letters retained did not represent things differently from what had been stated. The whole colony was interested in the controversy between the first and the new, or third church. At length the General Court, in 1670, declared the conduct of those churches and elders, who assisted in establishing the third church, to be illegal and disorderly. At the next session, however, as there was a change of the members of the General Court, the censure was taken off. It seems, the act of censure was expressed in language very intemperate, and invasion of the rights of churches and assumption of prelatical power were declared in it to be among the prevailing evils of the day. The charge was so general, and it threatened to operate so unfavorably on religion,

that a number of the very ministers, who had published their testimony against the elders of the first church, wrote an address to the court, representing the intemperate nature of the vote; and it was in consequence revoked, and the new church was exculpated. Mr. Allen died Sept. 22, 1710, aged 78 years. His sons were James, John, and Jeremiah, born in 1670, 1672, and 1673. The last was chosen treasurer of the province in 1715.

He published healthful diet, a sermon; New England's choicest blessings, an election sermon, 1679; serious advice to delivered ones; man's self-reflection a means to further his recovery from his apostasy from God; and two practical discourses. — *Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass.* i. 173, 222, 225, 270; *Collections of the Hist. Society*, ix. 173; *Calamy*.

ALLEN, SAMUEL, a merchant of London, proprietor of a part of New Hampshire, made the purchase of the heirs of Mason in 1691. The territory included Portsmouth and Dover, and extended sixty miles from the sea. The settlers resisting his claims, a perplexing litigation followed. In the midst of it Mr. Allen died at Newcastle May 5, 1705, aged 69. He sustained an excellent character. Though attached to the church of England, he attended the Congregational meeting. His son, Thomas Allen of London, continued the suit. The final verdict was against him, in 1707, in the case, Allen vs. Waldron; — he appealed, yet his death in 1715, before the appeal was heard, put an end to the suit. The principal reliance of the defendant was on the Indian deed to Wheelright of 1629. This Mr. Savage has satisfactorily shown to be a forgery of a later date. If so, it would seem, that the Allens were wrongfully dispossessed of a valuable province. — *Belknap's N. H.* i.; *Savage's Winthrop*, i. 405; *N. H. Coll.* ii. 137.

ALLEN, JAMES, first minister of Brookline, Mass., was a native of Roxbury, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1710. He was ordained Nov. 5, 1718, and after a ministry of twenty-eight years died of a lingering consumption Feb. 18, 1747, aged 55 years, with the reputation of a pious and judicious divine. His successors were Cotton Brown from 1748 to 1751; Nathaniel Potter from 1755 to 1759; Joseph Jackson from 1760 to 1796; and John Pierce from 1797 to 1849. In July, 1743, he gave his attestation to the revival of religion, which took place throughout the country, and made known the success, which had attended his own exertions in Brookline. Almost every person in his congregation was impressed in some degree with the important concerns of another world, and he could no more doubt, he said, that there was a remarkable work of God, than he could, that there was a sun in the heavens. Afterwards, from peculiar circumstances,

perhaps from the apostasy of some, who had appeared strong in the faith, he was led to speak of this revival "unadvisedly with his lips." This produced an alienation among some of his former friends. In his last hours he had a hope, which he would not part with, as he said, for a thousand worlds.

He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1722; a discourse on Providence, 1727; the doctrine of merit exploded, and humility recommended, 1727; a fast sermon, on the earthquake, 1727; a sermon to young men, 1731; a sermon on the death of S. Aspinwall, 1733; an election sermon, 1744. — *Pierce's Cent. Discourse; Christian Hist. I.* 394.

ALLEN, JAMES, member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts a number of years, and a councillor, was graduated at Harvard college in 1717, and died Jan. 8, 1755, aged 57.

In the beginning of 1749 he made a speech in the House, censuring the conduct of the governor, for which he was required to make an acknowledgment. As he declined doing this, the House issued a precept for the choice of a new representative. When re-elected, he was not permitted to take his seat; but next year he took it, and retained it till his death. — *Minot's Hist. Mass.* I. 104-107.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, the first minister of Greenland, N. H., died in 1760, aged 84. A graduate of Harvard in 1703, and settled in 1707, he had been a minister fifty-three years. Mr. MacClinton became his colleague in 1756. Before his settlement the people of G., then a part of Portsmouth, were accustomed to walk six or eight miles to P. to meeting.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, chief justice of Pennsylvania, was the son of William Allen, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, who died in 1725. On the approach of the Revolution he retired to England, where he died Sept., 1780. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Hamilton, whom he succeeded as recorder of Philadelphia in 1741. He was much distinguished as a friend to literature. He patronized Sir Benjamin West, the painter. By his counsels and exertions Dr. Franklin was much assisted in establishing the college in Philadelphia. He published the American crisis, London, 1774, in which he suggests a plan "for restoring the dependence of America to a state of perfection." His principles seem to have been not a little arbitrary. On his resignation of the office of chief justice, to which he had been appointed in 1750, he was succeeded, till the Revolution, by Mr. Chew, attorney-general, and Mr. Chew by his son, Andrew Allen. This son died in London March 7, 1825, aged 85. At the close of 1776 he put himself under the protection of Gen. Howe at Trenton, with his brothers John and William. He had been a

member of Congress and of the Committee of Safety; and William a lieutenant-colonel in the continental service, but in 1778 he attempted to raise a regiment of Tories. — *Miller's Retrospect*, II. 352; *Proud's Hist. of Pennsylvania*, II. 188; *Amer. Remembrancer*, 1777, p. 56.

ALLEN, HENRY, a preacher in Nova Scotia, was born at Newport, R. I., June 14, 1748, and began to propagate some very singular sentiments, about the year 1778. He was a man of good capacity, though his mind had not been much cultivated, and though he possessed a warm imagination. He believed, that the souls of all men are emanations or parts of the one great Spirit, and that they were present with our first parents in Eden and participated in the first transgression; that our first parents in innocency were pure spirits without material bodies; that the body will not be raised from the grave; and that the ordinances of the Gospel are matters of indifference. The Scriptures, he contended, have a spiritual meaning, and are not to be understood in a literal sense. He died at the house of Rev. D. McClure, Northampton, N. H., Feb. 2, 1784, and since his death his party has much declined. He published a volume of hymns; and several treatises and sermons. — *Adams' View of Religions*, Benedict, I. 282.

ALLEN, ETHAN, brigadier-general, was born in 1738, in Woodbury, Conn. His ancestor, Nehemiah, was a brother of Samuel, of Northampton. His parents removed to Salisbury; at an early age he himself emigrated to Vermont. At the commencement of the disturbances in this territory about the year 1770 he took a most active part in favor of the "Green Mountain Boys," as the settlers were then called, in opposition to the government of New York. An act of outlawry against him was passed by this State, and 50 pounds were offered for his apprehension; but his party was too numerous and faithful to permit him to be disturbed by any apprehensions for his safety; in all the struggles of the day he was successful; and he not only proved a valuable friend to those, whose cause he had espoused, but he was humane and generous towards those, with whom he had to contend. When called to take the field, he showed himself an able leader and an intrepid soldier.

The news of the battle of Lexington determined Col. Allen to engage on the side of his country, and inspired him with the desire of demonstrating his attachment to liberty by some bold exploit. While his mind was in this state, a plan for taking Ticonderoga and Crown Point by surprise was formed by Capts. Edward Mott and Noah Phelps, of Hartford, Conn. They marched privately April 29th, with sixteen unarmed men. Arriving at Pittsfield, the residence of Col. James Easton and John Brown, Esq., they communicated

the project to them and to Col. Ethan Allen, then at Pittsfield. These gentlemen immediately engaged to co-operate and to raise men for the purpose. Of the Berkshire men and the "Green Mountain Boys" two hundred and thirty were collected, under the command of Allen, and proceeded to Castleton. Here he was unexpectedly joined by Col. Arnold, who had been commissioned by the Massachusetts committee to raise four hundred men and effect the same object, which was now about to be accomplished. As he had not raised the men, he was admitted to act as an assistant to Col. Allen. They reached the lake opposite Ticonderoga Tuesday evening, May 9, 1775. With the utmost difficulty boats were procured, and eighty-three men were landed near the garrison. The approach of day rendering it dangerous to wait for the rear, it was determined immediately to proceed. The commander-in-chief now addressed his men, representing, that they had been for a number of years a scourge to arbitrary power, and famed for their valor, and concluded with saying, "I now propose to advance before you, and in person conduct you through the wicket gate, and you, that will go with me voluntarily in this desperate attempt, poise your firelocks." At the head of the centre file he marched instantly to the gate, where a sentry snapped his gun at him and retreated through the covered way; he pressed forward into the fort, and formed his men on the parade in such a manner as to face two opposite barracks. Three huzzas awoke the garrison. A sentry, who asked quarter, pointed out the apartments of the commanding officer; and Allen, with a drawn sword over the head of Capt. De la Place, who was undressed, demanded the surrender of the fort. "By what authority do you demand it?" inquired the astonished commander. "I demand it," said Allen, "in the name of the great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress." The summons could not be disobeyed, and the fort, with its very valuable stores and forty-nine prisoners, was immediately surrendered on May 10th. There were from 112 to 120 iron cannon from 6 to 24 pounders, 2 brass cannon, 50 swivels, 2 mortars, 10 tons of musket balls, 3 cartloads of flints, 10 casks of powder, 30 new carriages, 100 stand of small arms, 30 barrels of flour, and 18 barrels of pork. Crown Point was taken the same day, and the capture of a sloop of war soon afterwards made Allen and his brave party complete masters of Lake Champlain. May 18th, Arnold with thirty-five men surprised the fort of St. John's in Canada, taking fourteen prisoners, a sloop, and two brass cannon. Allen, arriving the same day with ninety men, resolved, against the advice of Arnold, to attempt to hold the place. But he was attacked the next day by a larger force from Montreal, and compelled to retreat. In the fall

of 1775 he was sent twice into Canada, to observe the dispositions of the people, and attach them, if possible, to the American cause. During this last tour Col. Brown met him, and proposed an attack on Montreal in concert. The proposal was eagerly embraced, and Col. Allen, with one hundred and ten men, nearly eighty of whom were Canadians, crossed the river in the night of Sept. 24. In the morning he waited with impatience for the signal from Col. Brown, who agreed to co-operate with him; but he waited in vain. He made a resolute defence against an attack of five hundred men, and it was not till his own party was reduced by desertions to the number of thirty-one, and he had retreated near a mile, that he surrendered. A moment afterwards a furious savage rushed towards him, and presented his firelock with the intent of killing him. It was only by making use of the body of the officer, to whom he had given his sword, as a shield, that he escaped destruction. This rash attempt was made without authority from Gen. Schuyler. He was kept for some time in irons, and then sent to England as a prisoner, being assured that the halter would be the reward of his rebellion, when he arrived there. On his passage, handcuffed and fettered, he was shut up with his fellow prisoners in the cable tier, a space twelve feet by ten. After his arrival, about the middle of December, he was lodged for a short time in Pendennis castle, near Falmouth. On the 8th of Jan., 1776, he was put on board a frigate and by a circuitous route carried to Halifax. Here he remained confined in the gaol from June to October, when he was removed to New York. During the passage to this place, Capt. Burke, a daring prisoner, proposed to kill the British captain and seize the frigate; but Col. Allen refused to engage in the plot, and was probably the means of preserving the life of Capt. Smith, who had treated him very politely. He was kept at New York about a year and a half, sometimes imprisoned, and sometimes permitted to be on parole. While here, he had an opportunity to observe the inhuman manner, in which the American prisoners were treated. In one of the churches, in which they were crowded, he saw seven lying dead at one time, and others biting pieces of chips from hunger. He calculated, that of the prisoners, taken at Long Island and Fort Washington, near two thousand perished by hunger and cold, or in consequence of diseases occasioned by the impurity of their prisons.

Col. Allen was exchanged for Col. Campbell May 6, 1778, and after having repaired to headquarters and offered his services to Gen. Washington in case his health should be restored, he returned to Vermont. His arrival, on the evening of the last of May, gave his friends great joy, and it was announced by the discharge of cannon.

As an expression of confidence in his patriotism and military talents, he was very soon appointed to the command of the State militia. It does not appear, however, that his intrepidity was ever again brought to the test, though his patriotism was tried by an unsuccessful attempt of the British to bribe him to effect a union of Vermont with Canada. Sir H. Clinton wrote to Lord Germaine, Feb., 1781, "There is every reason to suppose, that Ethan Allen has quitted the rebel cause." He died of apoplexy at his estate in Colechester Feb. 13, 1789, aged 51. His first wife was Mary Brownson of Roxbury; his second wife was Frances, daughter of Col. Brush of the British army, whom he met in Boston on his return from his captivity in England. Her mother was the daughter of James Calcraft, a soldier and a schoolmaster, whose name is now changed to Schoolcraft. After his death she married Dr. Penniman of Colechester. The names of the other children of Joseph, Ethan's father, were Heman, Lydia, Heber, Levi, Lucy, Zimri, and Ira; their mother's name was Remembrance Baker. His daughter Pamela married E. W. Keyes, Esq., in 1803. Another daughter entered a nunnery in Canada. He had lived for a time in Sunderland. It was his project to make a city, Vergennes, a mile square. His son, Capt. Ethan A. Allen, formerly of the army, died at Norfolk Jan. 6, 1855; his grandson, Col. Hitchcock of the army, is said to resemble him. From this likeness Kinney's statue of him was framed.

Gen. Allen possessed strong powers of mind, but they never felt the influence of education. Though he was brave, humane, and generous, yet his conduct does not seem to have been much influenced by considerations respecting that holy and merciful Being, whose character and whose commands are disclosed to us in the Scriptures. His notions with regard to religion were such, as to prove that they, who rather confide in their own wisdom than seek instruction from heaven, may embrace absurdities, which would disgrace the understanding of a child. He believed, with Pythagoras, that men after death would transmigrate into beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, etc., and often informed his friends, that he himself expected to live again in the form of a large white horse.

Besides a number of pamphlets in the controversy with New York, he published in 1779 a narrative of his observations during his captivity, which was afterwards reprinted; a vindication of the opposition of the inhabitants of Vermont to the government of New York, and their right to form an independent State, 1779; and Allen's theology, or the oracles of reason, 1786. This last work was intended to ridicule the doctrine of Moses and the prophets. It would be unjust to bring against it the charge of having effected

great mischief in the world, for few have had the patience to read it. — *Allen's Narrative*; *Boston Weekly Magazine*, II.; *Holmes' Annals*, II. 207; *Williams' Vermont*; *Chronicle*, March 5, 1789; *Marshall's Wash.*, II. 203; III. 24; *Gordon*, II. 13, 160; *Graham's Vermont*; *Encyc. Amer.*; *Dwight's Travels*, II. 409, 421; *Amer. Rememb.*, 1778, p. 50.

ALLEN, IRA, first secretary of Vermont, the brother of Ethan, was born at Cornwall, Conn. about 1752, and in early life co-operated with his brother in the controversy between Vermont and New York, being a lieutenant under him. He also took an active part on the lakes in the war of 1775. Being a member of the Legislature in 1776 and 1777, he was zealous in asserting the independence of Vermont. In Dec., 1777, he assisted in forming the constitution of Vermont; and soon afterwards was nominated surveyor-general and treasurer. He and Bradley and Fay were commissioners to Congress for Vermont in 1780 and 1781. In the politic negotiations with Canada in 1781, designed to protect the people of the "New Hampshire grants" from invasion, Mr. Allen and Jonas Fay were the principal agents. In 1789 he drew up a memorial in favor of the establishment of a college at Burlington. Having risen to the rank of eldest major-general of the militia, he proceeded to Europe in Dec., 1795, to purchase arms, by the advice of the governor, for the supply of the State, but as a private speculation by the sale of his lands, of which he asserted, that he and the heirs of Ethan held nearly three hundred thousand acres. He went to France and purchased of the French republic twenty-four brass cannon and twenty thousand muskets at twenty-five livres, expecting to sell them at fifty, a part of which he shipped at Ostend in the Olive Branch; but he was captured Nov. 9, 1796, and carried into England. A litigation of eight years in the court of admiralty followed. He was charged with the purpose of supplying the Irish rebels with arms. In 1798 he was imprisoned in France. He returned to America in 1801. At length he procured a decision in his favor. His residence, when in Vermont, was at Colechester; but he died at Philadelphia Jan. 7, 1814, aged 62, leaving several children. He published the natural and political history of Vermont, 1798, and statements applicable to the Olive Branch, Phila. 1807. — *Pub. Char.*, 1802, p. 234-248; *Holmes*, II. 472; *Amer. Rememb.*, 1782, p. 351, Part II. 74.

ALLEN, TIMOTHY, died at Chesterfield Jan. 12, 1806, aged 91. He was a minister of note in his day. A graduate of Yale in 1736, he was ordained at West Haven in 1738, and dismissed in 1742. In the time of Mr. Whitfield he was a zealous preacher, as mentioned by Trumbull. His second settlement was at Ashford; his last at

Chesterfield. He published a sermon at his installation, Ashford, 1761; answer to Pilate's question; the main point, 1765.

ALLEN, MOSES, minister of Midway, Ga., and a distinguished friend of his country, was born in Northampton, Mass., Sept. 14, 1748. He was educated at the college in New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1772; and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick Feb. 1, 1774, and recommended by them as an ingenious, prudent, pious man. In his journal of this year he speaks of passing a few days in December, at his earnest request, with his friend, James Madison, in Virginia, at the house of his father, Col. Madison, and of preaching repeatedly at the court house, and of being solicited to pass the winter there. In March following he preached first at Christ's church parish, about twenty miles from Charleston, in South Carolina. Here he was ordained March 16, 1775, by Mr. Zubly, Mr. Edmonds, and William Tennent. He preached his farewell sermon in this place June 8, 1777, and was soon afterwards established at Midway, to which place he had been earnestly solicited to remove.

The British army from Florida under Gen. Prevost dispersed his society in 1778, and burned the meeting house, almost every dwelling house, and the crops of rice then in stacks. In December, when Savannah was reduced by the British troops, he was taken prisoner. The continental officers were sent to Sumbury on parole, but Mr. Allen, who was chaplain to the Georgia brigade, was denied that privilege. His warm exhortations from the pulpit and his animated exertions in the field exposed him to the particular resentment of the British. They sent him on board the prison ships. Wearied with a confinement of a number of weeks in a loathsome place, and seeing no prospect of relief, he determined to attempt the recovery of his liberty by throwing himself into the river and swimming to an adjacent point; but he was drowned in the attempt on the evening of Feb. 8, 1779, aged 30. His body was washed on a neighboring island, and was found by some of his friends. They requested of the captain of a British vessel some boards to make a coffin, but could not procure them.

Mr. Allen, notwithstanding his clerical function, appeared among the foremost in the day of battle, and on all occasions sought the post of danger as the post of honor. The friends of independence admired him for his popular talents, his courage, and his many virtues. The enemies of independence could accuse him of nothing more, than a vigorous exertion of all his powers in defending the rights of his injured country. He was eminently a pious man. — *Ramsay*, ii. 6; *Hist. Coll.* ix. 157; *Allen's Ser. on M. Allen*; *Hart*.

ALLEN, THOMAS, brother of the preceding and first minister of Pittsfield, Mass., was born

Jan. 17, 1743, at Northampton, of which town his great-grandfather, Samuel, was one of the first settlers, receiving a grant of land from the town Dec. 17, 1657. In the records of the town the name is written variously, Allen, Allin, Allyn, and Alyn. His grandfather, Samuel, who died in 1739, was a deacon of the church, of which Jonathan Edwards was pastor. His father, Joseph, who died Dec. 30, 1779, and his mother, Elizabeth Parsons, who died Jan. 10, 1800, both eminent for piety, were the steady friends of Mr. Edwards during the popular commotion, which caused the removal of that excellent minister. The church records commend her character, and say, she assisted at the birth of three thousand children.

Through the bequest of an uncle of his father, — Mr. Thomas Allen, who died in 1754, — Mr. Allen was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1762, being ranked among the best classical scholars of the day.

After studying theology under the direction of Mr. Hooker of Northampton, Mr. Allen was ordained April 18, 1764, the first minister of Pittsfield, so named in honor of William Pitt, — then a frontier town, in which a garrison had been kept during the French war. The Indian name of the place was *Pontoosuc*. At the time of his settlement there were in Pittsfield but half a dozen houses not made of logs. He lived to see it a rich and beautiful town, containing nearly three thousand inhabitants. During a ministry of forty-six years he was unwearied in dispensing the glorious Gospel. Besides his stated labors on the Sabbath, he frequently delivered lectures, and in the course of his life preached six or seven hundred funeral sermons. In the early part of his ministry he also occasionally preached in the neighboring towns, not then supplied with settled ministers.

The same benevolence, which awakened his zeal in guiding men in the way to heaven, made him desirous of rendering them happy also in this world. His charities to the poor excited their gratitude and rendered his religious instructions the more effectual. His house was the seat of hospitality. Towards other denominations of Christians, though strict in his own principles, he was yet exemplarily candid, neither believing that true piety was confined to his own sect, nor that gentleness and forbearance were useless in the attempt to reclaim men from error. At the commencement of the American Revolution, like most of his brethren, he engaged warmly in the support of the rights and independence of his country, for he believed, that the security and permanence of the best of earthly enjoyments, as well as the progress of genuine religion, were intimately connected with public liberty. Twice he went out as a volunteer chaplain for a short

time;—from Oct. 3 to Nov. 23, 1776, he was absent from home, with the army at White Plains, near New York, and in June and July, 1777, he was at Tieonderoga. On the retreat of St. Clair before Burgoyne he returned home. But the next month, when a detachment from Burgoyne's troops under the command of Col. Baum had penetrated to the neighborhood of Bennington, and threatened to desolate the country, he accompanied the volunteer militia of Pittsfield, who marched to repel the invasion. Previously to the assault of a particular intrenchment, which was filled with refugees, he deemed it his duty to advance towards the enemy and exhort them to surrender, assuring them of good treatment, in a voice distinctly heard by them; but being fired upon, he rejoined the militia, and was among the foremost, who entered the breast-work. His exertions and example contributed somewhat to the triumph of that day, August 16th, which checked the progress of the British and led to the capture of Burgoyne. After the battle he found a Hessian surgeon's horse, loaded with panniers of bottles of wine. The wine he administered to the wounded and the weary; but two large square white glass bottles he carried home with him, as trophies of his campaign of three or four days. During the rebellion of Shays, which extended to the county of Berkshire, Mr. Allen supported the authority of the established government of Massachusetts. The insurgents at one period threatened to seize him and carry him as a hostage into the State of New York. But in his intrepidity he was not to be shaken from his purpose and his duty. He slept with arms in his bedroom, ready to defend himself against the violence of lawless men. In the new political controversy, which sprung up after the adoption of the federal constitution, Mr. Allen's principles attached him to what was called the Democratic or Republican party. Among his parishioners were some, who were tories in the revolutionary war and who remembered with no good will the zeal of their whig minister; others were furious politicians, partaking fully of the malevolent spirit of the times, intent on accomplishing their object, though with the weapons of obloquy and outrage. "During the presidency of Mr. Jefferson," says the history of Berkshire, "that spirit of political rancor, that infected every class of citizens in this country, arraying fathers, brothers, sons, and neighbors against each other, entered even the sanctuary of the church. A number of Mr. Allen's church and congregation withdrew, and were incorporated by the legislature into a separate parish in 1808; thus presenting to the world the ridiculous spectacle of a church divided on party politics and known by the party names of the day." This division was, however, healed in a few years; though not until after the

death of him, whose last days were thus embittered, as well as by domestic afflictions in the loss of his eldest son and daughter.

In Mr. Allen the strength of those affections, which constitute the charm of domestic and social life, was remarkable; giving indeed peculiar poignancy to the arrows of affliction, but also swelling in a high degree the amount of good, found in the pilgrimage of the earth.

After the death of his brother Moses Allen in 1779, he took a journey on horseback to Savannah, out of regard to the welfare of the widow and her infant son, whom, while the war was raging at the south, he placed for a time in a happy refuge at his house. Mr. Allen's first-born daughter, who married William P. White of Boston, died in London, leaving an infant, unprotected by any relatives, her husband being then in the East Indies. Though the child was left under the care of a very respectable gentleman, who was connected with its father in large mercantile business, yet such was his solicitude for its welfare, that in the year 1799 he encountered the dangers of a voyage across the Atlantic and brought his grandchild home to his own family.

He sailed in the ship *Argo*, Capt. Rich.—On the voyage many fears were awakened by a vessel of force, which pursued the *Argo*, and was supposed to be a French ship. The idea of a prison in France was by no means welcome. In the expectation of a fight Mr. Allen obtained the captain's consent to offer a prayer with the men and to make an encouraging speech to them before the action. The frigate proved to be British; and the deliverance was acknowledged in a thanksgiving prayer. On his arrival at London he was received with great kindness by his friends, Mr. Robert Cowie and Mr. Robert Steel, and was made acquainted with several of the distinguished evangelical ministers of England; with Newton, and Haweis, and Rowland Hill, and Bogue, and others, from whom he caught a pious zeal for the promotion of foreign missions, which on his return he diffused around him. He regarded the London missionary society as the most wonderful work of Divine Providence in modern times. It appears from his journal, that he was absent from Pittsfield from July 3d to Dec. 30, 1799. His return passage was boisterous and extended to the great length of eighty-five days. Among other objects of curiosity, which attracted his attention in London, he went to see the king, as he passed from St. James' to the parliament house in a coach, drawn by six cream-colored horses. On this sight he recorded the following reflections: "This is he, who desolated my country; who ravaged the American coasts; annihilated our trade; burned our towns; plundered our cities; sent forth his Indian allies to scalp our wives and children; starved our youth

in his prison ships; and caused the expenditure of a hundred millions of money and a hundred thousand of precious lives. Instead of being the father of his people, he has been their destroyer. May God forgive him so great guilt! And yet he is the idol of the people, who think, they cannot live without him." In this journal he also recorded with much confidence the following prediction: "This country will work the subversion and ruin of the freedom and government of my country, or my country will work the melioration if not the renovation of this country." Late events seem to prove, that the example of American liberty has not been without a beneficial effect in Great Britain.

His health had been declining for several years before his death, and more than once he was brought to the brink of the grave. For several months he was unable to preach. He was fully aware of his approaching dissolution, and the prospects of eternity brightened, as he drew near the close of life. Those precious promises, which with peculiar tenderness he had often announced to the sick and dying, were now his support. The all-sufficient Saviour was his only hope; and he rested on him with perfect confidence. He was desirous of departing, and was chiefly anxious, lest he should be impatient.

Knowing his dependence upon God, he continually besought those, who were around his bed, to pray for him. He took an affecting leave of his family, repeating his pious counsels and bestowing upon each one his valedictory blessing. When he was reminded by a friend of his great labors in the ministry, he disclaimed all merit for what he had done, though he expressed his belief, that he had plainly and faithfully preached the Gospel. He forgave and prayed for his enemies. When one of his children, a day or two before his death, pressed him to take some nourishment, or it would be impossible for him to live, he replied, "*Live?* I am going to live forever!" He frequently exclaimed, "Come, Lord Jesus; come quickly." In the morning of the Lord's day, Feb. 11, 1810, he fell asleep in Jesus, in the 68th year of his age and the 46th of his ministry. Among his children, who have deceased since his departure, was one son, who was a captain in service during the war of 1812. Another, Dr. Elisha Lee Allen, officiated as surgeon in the same war on the Niagara frontier, and was retained on the peace establishment May, 1815. His account of the battle of Chippewa was published in the Boston Centinel Aug. 10, 1814. He died of the yellow fever at Pas Christian, near New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1817. Another son, Prof. Solomon M. Allen, died a few days afterwards, Sept. 23, 1817. And Mrs. Ripley, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Ripley, died at the Bay of St. Louis of the yellow fever Sept. 11,

1820. Mr. Allen's widow, Elizabeth, died March 31, 1830, aged 82 years. She was the daughter of Rev. J. Lee of Salisbury, and a descendant from Gov. Bradford.

He published a sermon on the death of his daughter, Elizabeth White, 1798; on the death of Moses Allen, son of Rev. Moses Allen, 1801; on the death of Anna Collins, 1803; on the death of his son Thomas Allen, Jr., 1806; election sermon, 1808. Several of his letters on the sickness and death of his daughter were published in the Edinburgh Missionary Magazine for Oct. Nov. and Dec., 1799. — *Panoplist*, March, 1810; *Hist. of Berkshire*, 377; *Pittsfield Sun*, Feb. 21.

ALLEN, SOLOMON, a useful minister of the Gospel, brother of the preceding, was born at Northampton Feb. 23, 1751. He and four of his brothers entered the army in the Revolutionary war. Of these, two, Moses and Thomas, whose lives are here recorded, were chaplains. Another, Maj. Jonathan Allen, after escaping the perils of the service, was shot by his companion, Mr. Seth Lyman, while hunting deer in a deep snow in the neighborhood of Northampton, in January, 1780, aged 42 years. To such families of daring, self-denying, zealous patriots and soldiers America is indebted, through the blessing of God on their sacrifices and toils, for her freedom and independence.

Mr. Solomon Allen, in the course of the war, rose to the rank of major. At the time of the capture of Andre he was a lieutenant and adjutant, on service near the lines not far from New York. His account of the removal of Andre to West Point, received from his own lips, will correct the errors of the other accounts, which have been given to the world. When the British spy was brought to the American post, Col. Jameson ordered Lieut. Allen to select a guard of nine men out of three hundred, who were detached from West Point as a covering party to Col. Weld's (or Sheldon's) light horse on the lines sixty miles from West Point, and to carry the prisoner to Gen. Arnold, the commanding officer at West Point, with a letter from Jameson to Arnold. Just at night, Sept. 23, 1780, he set out with his prisoner, who wore an old, torn crimson coat, nankeen vest, and small clothes, old boots and flapped hat. Andre's arms being bound behind him, one of the soldiers held the strap, which was around his arm, and the guard on each side as well as before and behind were ordered to run him through, if he attempted to escape. Lieut. Allen, riding behind, assured Andre of good treatment, and offered, if he should be tired, to dismount and give him his horse. Having thus proceeded seven miles, with much cheerfulness on the part of the prisoner, an express overtook them with a letter from Jameson of this import, that as the enemy might have parties landed between them

and West Point, Lieut. Allen was ordered to leave the river road and take the prisoner immediately over east to lower Salem and deliver him to Capt. Hoogland, commanding there a company of light horse; then to take one of the guard and proceed with Jameson's letter to Arnold at West Point, sending the eight men back under the command of the sergeant. The guard were unwilling to comply, for they wished to get back to West Point. They said, there was no danger, and it would be best to proceed; and Andre seconded the proposal. He thought, the fear of a rescue was very idle. But Lieut. Allen replied, like a soldier, I must obey orders. From this moment Andre appeared downcast. The same night Allen delivered him to Hoogland, having travelled twenty miles. In the morning of Sept. 24th he proceeded with one of the guard to West Point, it being arranged, that Andre should soon follow him; but the man being on foot, and the distance forty or fifty miles, they did not arrive till the forenoon of the 25th, at Robinson's house, the east side of the river, opposite West Point,—the residence of Arnold and the quarters of the general officers. Arnold was in the buttery eating, it being 10 or 11 o'clock; on receiving the letter from Jameson he was thrown into great confusion; he, however, in a short time asked Lieut. Allen up stairs to sit with Mrs. Arnold, probably to keep him from an interview with the other officers, and precipitately left the house and fled. Such was Mr. Allen's statement. Washington soon arrived, at 12 o'clock on the same day, from Hartford, and in the afternoon the treason was discovered by the arrival of the packet from Jameson for Washington; Andre was brought to head-quarters the next day. On the same day Adj. Allen was invited to dine at head-quarters; and at dinner he heard Gen. Knox remark, "What a very *fortunate* discovery this was! Without it we should all have been cut up." To which Gen. Washington very gravely and emphatically replied, "I do not call this a *fortunate* occurrence; but a remarkable *Providence!*"

After the war Maj. Allen was a conspicuous officer in quelling the insurrection of Shays. At the age of forty his soul was conquered by the power of the Gospel, which till then he had resisted; in a few years afterwards he was chosen a deacon of the church of Northampton. As his personal piety increased, he became solicitous to preach the Gospel to his perishing brethren. But, at the age of fifty, with no advantages of education, there were formidable obstacles in his way. The ministers around him suggested discouragements, as he could hardly acquire the necessary qualifications. But his pious zeal was irrepressible. There were various branches of learning, which he could not hope to gain; but

"one thing he could do;—he could bend all the force of a naturally robust intellect to the work of searching the Scriptures. This he did, and while in this way he enriched his understanding from their abundant treasures, his faith was strengthened, his hope brightened, and all the Christian graces were refreshed from that fountain of living waters." He read also Howe's and Baxter's works. The former was in his view the greatest of uninspired writers. From these sources he drew his theology. He wrote out a few sermons, and thus commenced the labor of preaching, at first in a few small towns in Hampshire county, but for the last years of his life in the western part of the State of New York, in Middletown at the head of Canandaigua Lake, in Riga, Pittsford, Brighton, and other towns near the Genesee River. Without property himself, he preached the Gospel to the poor, and was perfectly content with food and clothing, demanding and receiving no other compensation for his services. He rejoiced in fatigues and privations in the service of his blessed Master. Sometimes in his journeys he reposed himself with nothing but a blanket to protect him from the inclemency of the weather. But, though poor, he was the means of enriching many with the inestimable riches of religion. Four churches were established by him, and he numbered about two hundred souls, as by his preaching reclaimed from perdition. Though poor himself, there were those connected with him, who were rich, and by whose liberality he was enabled to accomplish his benevolent purposes. When one of his sons presented him with a hundred dollars, he begged him to receive again the money, as he had no unsupplied wants and knew not what to do with it; but, as he was not allowed to return it, he purchased with it books for the children of his flock, and gave every child a book. From such sources he expended about a thousand dollars in books and clothing for the people in the wilderness, while at the same time he toiled incessantly in teaching them the way to heaven. Such an example of disinterestedness drew forth from an enemy of the Gospel the following remark: "This is a thing I cannot get along with: this old gentleman, who can be as rich as he pleases, comes here and does all these things for nothing; there must be something in his religion."

In the autumn of 1820, after having been nearly twenty years a preacher in the new settlements of the west, his declining health induced him to bid adieu to his people, in order to visit once more, before his death, his children and friends in Massachusetts and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. His parting with his church at Brighton was like the parting of Paul with the elders of the church of Ephesus. Many of the members of the church accompanied him to the

boat, and tears were shed and prayers offered on the shore of Lake Ontario, as on the seacoast of Asia Minor. Even the passengers in the boat could not refrain from weeping at the solemnity and tenderness of the scene. It was, as it was apprehended to be, the last interview between the beloved pastor and his people, until they meet again in the morning of the resurrection of the just. The attachment of children to Mr. Allen was indeed remarkable. Wherever he went, children, while they venerated his white locks, would cling around his knees to listen to the interesting anecdotes, which he would relate, and to his warnings and instructions.

Mr. Allen revisited his friends, with a presentiment, that it was his last visit. He had come, he said, "to set his house in order," alluding to his numerous children and grandchildren, living in different places. It was his custom to address them first individually, then collectively, and while a heavenly serenity beamed upon his countenance, he pressed upon them the concerns of another world with plainness and simplicity, with pathos and energy. He had the happiness to be persuaded, that all his children, excepting one, were truly pious; and concerning that one he had the strongest faith, that God would have mercy upon him. After ten years that son espoused a cause, which he never before loved, and manifested much pious zeal.

At Pittsfield, where some of his relatives lived and where his brother had been the minister, Mr. Allen went through the streets, and, entering each house, read a chapter in the Bible, exhorting all the members of the family to serve God, and praying fervently for their salvation. In like manner he visited other towns. He felt, that the time was short, and he was constrained to do all the good in his power. With his white locks and the strong impressive tones of his voice, and having a known character of sanctity, all were awed at the presence of the man of God. He went about with the holy zeal and authority of an apostle. In prayer Mr. Allen displayed a sublimity and pathos, which good judges have considered as unequalled by any ministers, whom they have known. It was the energy of true faith and strong feeling. In November he arrived at New York, and there, after a few weeks, he expired in the arms of his children Jan. 20, 1821, aged 70 years. At his funeral his pall was borne by eight clergymen of the city.

As he went down to the grave he enjoyed an unbroken serenity of soul, and rejoiced and exulted in the assured hope of eternal life in the presence of his Redeemer in heaven. Some of his last memorable sayings have been preserved by Rev. Mr. Danforth in his sketch of his last hours. If there are any worldly-minded ministers, who neglect the sheep and lambs of the flock,—

any, who repose themselves in learned indolence,—any, who are not bold to reprove and diligent to instruct,—any, who are not burning with holy zeal, nor strong in faith, nor fervent and mighty in prayer; to them the history of the ministry and faithfulness of Mr. Allen might show to what a height of excellence and honor they might reach, did they but possess his spirit.

Mr. Allen published no writings to keep alive his name on earth. He did not, like some learned men, spend his life in laboriously doing nothing. But he has a record on high; and his benevolent, pious, zealous toils have doubtless gained for him that honor, which cometh from God, and which will be green and flourishing, when the honors of science and of heroic exploits and all the honors of earth shall wither away. In his life there is presented to the world a memorable example of the power in doing good, which may be wielded by one mind, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, when its energies are wholly controlled by a spirit of piety. Though found in deep poverty, such a pious zeal may mould the characters of those, who by their industry and enterprise acquire great wealth; and thus may be the remote cause of all their extensive charities. One lesson especially should come home to the hearts of parents; teaching them to hope that by their faithfulness and the constancy and importunity of prayer all their offspring and a multitude of their descendants will be rendered through the faithfulness and mercy of God rich in faith, and be made wise unto salvation.—*Sketch of his last hours, by J. N. Danforth; Sparks' Letters of Washington*, VII.

ALLEN, JONATHAN, minister of Bradford, died in 1827, aged 77. He published a sermon at the ordination of B. Thurston, 1786.

ALLEN, JAMES, a poet, was born at Boston July 24, 1739. It was his misfortune to be the son of a merchant of considerable wealth. From youth he was averse to study. He early adopted free notions on religion. After remaining three years at college, he afterwards lived at his ease in Boston, without business and without a family, displaying much eccentricity, till his death Oct., 1808, aged 69 years. Had he been without property, he might have been impelled to some useful exertion of his powers. He wrote a few pieces of poetry—lines on the Boston massacre, at the request of Dr. Warren, the Retrospect, &c.—*Spec. of Amer. Poetry*, i. 160.

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY, a naval officer, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784. His father, William Allen, was a major in the Revolutionary army, and in 1799 appointed brigadier-general of the militia of the State. His mother was the sister of Gov. Jones. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his father, who wished him to cultivate the arts of peace, he entered the navy

as a midshipman in 1800 and sailed under Bainbridge to Algiers. After his return he again sailed for the Mediterranean under Barron in the Philadelphia; the third time, in 1802, under Rodgers in the frigate John Adams; and the fourth time, in 1804, as sailing master of the Congress. In his voyage, while the ship was lying to in a gale, he fell from the fore yard into the sea, and must have been lost, had he not risen close by the mizzen chains, on which he caught hold. Thus was he by a kind Providence preserved. As lieutenant he repaired on board the Constitution, commanded by Rodgers, in Oct., 1805. During the cruise he visited the mountains Ætna and Vesuvius and the cities Herculaneum and Pompeii. Returning in 1806, he was the next year on board the Chesapeake, when, without fighting, she struck her colors to the British frigate Leopard, — an event, which filled him with indignation. He, in consequence, drew up the letter of the officers to the secretary of the navy, urging the arrest and trial of Com. Barron for neglect of duty. During the embargo of 1808 he cruised off Block Island for the enforcement of the law, but in his delicacy got excused from boarding in person any vessel from his native State. In 1809 he joined the frigate United States as first lieutenant under Decatur. Soon after the declaration of war in 1812 he was distinguished in the action, Oct. 25th, which issued in the capture of the Macedonian. The superior skill of the United States in gunnery was ascribed to the diligent training and discipline of Lieut. Allen. He carried the prize safely into the harbor of New York amidst the gratulations of thousands. Promoted to be master commandant, in 1813 he conveyed Mr. Crawford, the minister, to France, in the brig Argus, and afterwards proceeded to the Irish Channel, agreeably to orders, for the purpose of destroying the English commerce. His success was so great, that the injury inflicted by him upon the enemy in the capture of twenty vessels was estimated at 2,000,000 dollars. In his generosity he never allowed the baggage of passengers to be molested. On the 14th of Aug. he fell in with the British brig Pelican, cruising in the channel for the purpose of capturing the Argus. Soon after the action commenced, Capt. Allen was mortally wounded, and carried below; Lieut. Watson being also wounded, the command for a time devolved on Lieut. W. H. Allen, Jr. After a vigorous resistance of nearly an hour, the Argus was captured, with the loss of six killed and seventeen wounded. Capt. Allen was carried into Plymouth the next day, his leg having been amputated at sea. He died Aug. 15, 1813, aged 28 years, and was buried with military honors. Capt. Allen was highly respected and esteemed in private life, exhibiting a uniform courtesy and amenity of manners. With great care he

abstained from all irritating and insulting language. He united the milder graces with the stern and masculine character of the sailor. The eager desire of fame, called "the last infirmity of noble minds," seemed to reign in his heart. Against the wishes of all his friends he entered the naval service, thirsting for honor and distinction, of which he had his share; but in early manhood he died a prisoner in a foreign land. If there must be victims to war, we could wish the defenders of their country's rights a higher reward than fame. *Bailey's Naval Biography*, 205–226.

ALLEN, SOLOMON METCALF, professor of languages in Middlebury college, Vermont, was the son of Rev. T. Allen of Pittsfield, and was born Feb. 18, 1789. He received his second name on account of his being a descendant on his mother's side of Rev. Joseph Metcalf, first minister of Falmouth. His father destined him to be a farmer, as he was athletic and fond of active life; but, after he became pious, his friends being desirous that he should receive a collegial education, he commenced the study of Latin at the age of twenty. In 1813 he graduated at Middlebury with high reputation as a scholar. During a year spent at Andover, besides attending to the customary studies, he read a part of the New Testament in the Syriac language. After officiating for two years as a tutor, he was chosen in 1816 professor of the ancient languages, having risen to this honor in seven years after commencing the study of Latin. He lived to accomplish but little, but long enough to show what the energy of pious zeal is capable of accomplishing. Respected and beloved by all his associates and acquaintance, his sudden and awful death overwhelmed them with sorrow. Being induced, on account of a defect in the chimney, to go imprudently upon the roof of the college building, he fell from it Sept. 23, 1817, and in consequence died the same evening, aged 28 years. In his last hours his numerous friends crowded around him, "watching with trembling anxiety the flight of his immortal soul to the kindred spirits of a better world." Under the extreme anguish of his dying moments, resigning the loveliness, which he had hoped would be shortly his own, and all the fair prospects of this world, he exclaimed: "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice! O Father, thy will be done! So seemeth it good in thy sight, O Lord." Professor Frederic Hall has described his frank and noble character and his many virtues, the tenderness of his heart and his energy of mind. Another writer speaks of his unwaried perseverance and unconquerable resolution, and says: "His march to eminence was steady, rapid, and sure. Whether he turned his attention to the abstruse and profound branches of mathematical science or to the stores of ancient classical learning, he solved every problem and

overcame every obstacle with equal facility and triumph." Mr. Allen was at Andover one of "the group of stars," the friends of Carlos Wilcox, alluded to by him in the following lines. The others were Sylvester Larned, Alexander M. Fisher, Levi Parsons, Pliny Fisk, and Joseph R. Andrus; all recorded in this volume. These, with Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilcox, all young men, no longer shine on the earth; but, it is believed, they make a constellation of seven stars, like the Pleiades, resplendent in heaven. May there be in future many such groups in our theological schools.

"Ye were a group of stars collected here,
Some mildly glowing, others sparkling bright;
Here, rising in a region calm and clear,
Ye shone awhile with intermingled light;
Then, parting, each pursuing his own flight
O'er the wide hemisphere, ye singly shone;
But, ere ye eluded to half your promised height,
Ye sunk again with brightening glory round you thrown,
Each left a brilliant track, as each expired alone."

—*Hall's Eulogy; Wilcox's Remains*, 90; *National Standard*, Oct. 1, 1817.

ALLEN, PAUL, a poet, was born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 15, 1775; his father, Paul Allen, being a representative in the legislature, and his mother the daughter of Gov. Cook. He was graduated at Brown university in 1796 and afterwards studied, but never practised, law. Devoted to literature, he removed to Philadelphia and was engaged as a writer in the *Port-Folio* and in the *United States Gazette*, and was also employed to prepare for the press the travels of Lewis and Clark. After this he was for some time one of the editors of the *Federal Republican* at Baltimore; but on quitting this employment he found himself in impaired health and extreme indigence, with a widowed mother dependent on him for support. In his mental disorder, he believed that he was to be waylaid and murdered. To the disgrace of our laws he was thrown into jail for a debt of 30 dollars. About this time he wrote for the *Portico*, a magazine, associated with Pierpont and Neal. His friends procured for him the establishment of the *Journal of the Times*, and afterwards of the *Morning Chronicle*, which was widely circulated. Having long and frequently advertised a history of the American Revolution, of which he had written nothing, it was now determined to publish it, an unequalled subscription having been obtained. The work appeared in two vols. in his name, but was written by Mr. John Neal and Mr. Watkins; Neal writing the first vol., beginning with the Declaration of Independence. His principal poem, called *Noah*, which has simplicity and feeling, was also submitted to Mr. Neal, and reduced to one-fifth of its original size. He died at Baltimore in Aug., 1826, aged 51 years. He published original poems, serious and entertaining, 1801. A long

extract from *Noah* is in *Specimens of American Poetry*. — *Spec. American Poetry*, II. 185.

ALLEN, RICHARD, first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died at Philadelphia March 26, 1831, aged 71.

ALLEN, BENJAMIN, Rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, died at sea in the brig *Edward* on his return from Europe Jan. 27, 1829. He had been the editor of the *Christian Magazine*, and was a disinterested, zealous servant of God.

ALLEN, JENNINGS, died in Fairfield district, S. C., Jan., 1835, aged 114; a soldier of the revolutionary army.

ALLEN, EPHRAIM, died in Salem, N. Y., in 1816; a graduate of Harvard in 1789, and respected as a physician. His wife was a daughter of Gen. Newhall.

ALLEN, HARRISON, missionary among the Choctaws, died at Eliot Aug. 19, 1831, aged 39. Born in Chilmark, he graduated at Bowdoin in 1824, at Andover seminary in 1828. He arrived at Eliot Jan., 1830.

ALLEN, BENJAMIN, LL. D., died at Hyde Park, N. Y., July 22, 1836, aged 65; once professor of mathematics at Union College, and long the eminent head of a classical school at Hyde Park.

ALLEN, MYRA, wife of D. O. Allen, missionary at Bombay, died suddenly, Feb. 5, 1831, aged 30. She was the daughter of Col. Abel Wood of Westminster, Mass.; a devoted and useful missionary for the short period of three years. Her character is described in the *Miss. Herald* for 1831 and 1832.

ALLEN, ORPAH, missionary, wife of D. O. Allen, died at Bombay June 5, 1842. Her name was Graves, of Rupert, Vt. She went to Bombay in 1834 and was married in 1838.

ALLEN, AZUBA, wife of D. O. Allen, missionary at Bombay, died June 11, 1843. Her name was Condit. She left New York with her sister, Mrs. Nevins, in 1836, and lived some time in Batavia and Borneo before her marriage in Dec., 1842. She died in peace and triumph.

ALLEN, SARAH JOHNSON, wife of William Allen, died at Northampton Feb. 25, 1848, aged 57; a daughter of John M. Breed, a merchant of Norwich, Conn. — While unmarried, she and Sarah L. Huntington, afterwards married to Dr. Eli Smith, established and conducted a Sabbath school among the Mohegan Indians near Norwich. In the result a church was built at their residence in Montville, at which Gen. William Williams was accustomed, last year, to visit them every Sabbath as their teacher.

ALLEN, JOSEPH, died at Worcester Sept. 2, 1827, aged 78. Born in Boston, his mother was a sister of Samuel Adams. He was a merchant in Leicester, a benefactor and treasurer of the academy. In 1776 he removed to Worcester, and

sustained various public offices, — was clerk of the courts, a councillor, a member of congress, twice one of the electors of president. His sons were Charles and George Allen.

ALLEN, HEMAN, died in Burlington, Vt., Dec. 11, 1844, a brother of Ethan A., and a member of congress. He was also minister to Chili.

ALLEN, JONATHAN, died at Pittsfield, May 26, 1845, aged 72. He was the son of Rev. T. Allen, and had been a senator of Massachusetts. He greatly promoted the interests of agriculture by introducing into Berkshire an excellent flock of Spanish merino sheep, for which sole object he crossed the ocean.

ALLEN, SAMUEL C., died at Northfield Feb. 8, 1845. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1791, he was the minister of N. in 1795; but withdrew from the pulpit and studied law. For twelve years he was a member of congress. He published an oration July 4, 1806; eulogy on President John Wheelock, delivered at Hanover Aug. 17, 1817.

ALLERTON, ISAAC, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, came over in the first ship, the Mayflower. His name appears the fifth in the agreement of the company, signed at Cape Cod, Nov. 11, 1620. There were six persons in his family. Mary, his wife, died Feb. 25, 1621. His daughter, Mary, married Elder T. Cushman, son of Robert C., and died in 1699, aged about 90, the last survivor of those, who came over in the Mayflower. — Sarah married Moses Maverick of Marblehead. In the summer or autumn of 1626 he went to England as agent for the colony; and he returned in the spring of 1627, having conditionally purchased for his associates the rights of the adventurers for 1800 pounds, the agreement being signed Nov. 15, 1626, and also hired for them 200 pounds, at 30 per cent. interest, and expended it in goods. He took a second voyage as agent in 1627 and concluded the bargain with the company at London Nov. 6, accomplishing also other objects, particularly obtaining a patent for a trading place in the Kennebec. Judge Davis erroneously represents, that Mr. Prince dates the departure of Mr. Allerton in the autumn; but Mr. Prince speaks only of his going "with the return of the ships," probably June or July. The voyage of the preceding year he regards as made "in the fall;" also the third voyage in 1628, for the purpose of enlarging the Kennebec patent. After his return in August, 1629, he proceeded again to England and with great difficulty obtained the patent Jan. 29, 1630. A fifth voyage was made in 1630, and he returned the following year in the ship White Angel. He was an enterprising trader at Penobscot and elsewhere. In 1633 he was engaged in "a trading wigwam," which was lost at Machias. A bark of his was lost on Cape Ann in 1635, and twenty-one persons perished,

among whom were John Avery, a minister, his wife, and six children. The rock is called "Avery's fall." From 1643 to 1659 he lived at New Haven, and probably traded with the Dutch at New York. In 1653 he received mackerel from Boston to sell for half profits, and is called J. Allerton, senior. — Point Alderton in Boston harbor is supposed to be named from him. — His second wife, whom he married before 1627, and who died of "the pestilient fever" in 1634, was *Fear* Brewster, daughter of Elder Brewster, who had another daughter, *Love*, and a son, *Wrestling*. It seems, that he was married again; for coming from New Haven in 1644, he was cast away with his wife Johanna at Scituate, but was saved. He died in 1659; his widow in 1684. His son Isaac was graduated in 1650: — Elizabeth, his daughter, married B. Starr and S. Eyre. *Davis' Morton*, 38, 221, 389, 391; *Mass. His. Coll.* iii. 46; *Prince*, 242; *Savage's Winthr.* i. 25; ii. 210; *I. Mathers' Rem. Prov.*

ALLISON, FRANCIS, D. D., assistant minister of the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, was born in Ireland in 1705. After an early classical education at an academy he completed his studies at the university of Glasgow. He came to this country in 1735, and was soon appointed pastor of a Presbyterian church at New London in Chester county, Penn. Here, about the year 1741, his solicitude for the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom and his desire of engaging young men in the work of the ministry and of promoting public happiness by the diffusion of religious liberty and learning induced him to open a public school. There was at this time scarcely a particle of learning in the middle States, and he generally instructed all, that came to him, without fee or reward. — About the year 1747 he was invited to take the charge of an academy in Philadelphia; in 1755 he was elected vice provost of the college, which had just been established, and professor of moral philosophy. He was also minister in the first Presbyterian church. In the discharge of the laborious duties, which devolved upon him, he continued till his death Nov. 28, 1777, aged 72.

Besides an unusually accurate and profound acquaintance with the Latin and Greek classics, he was well informed in moral philosophy, history, and general literature. To his zeal for the diffusion of knowledge Pennsylvania owes much of that taste for solid learning and classical literature, for which many of her principal characters have been so distinguished. The private virtues of Dr. Allison conciliated the esteem of all that knew him, and his public usefulness has erected a lasting monument to his praise. For more than forty years he supported the ministerial character with dignity and reputation. In his public services he was plain, practical, and argumentative; warm, animated, and pathetic. He was greatly

honored by the gracious Redeemer in being made instrumental, as it is believed, in the salvation of many, who heard him. He was frank and ingenuous in his natural temper; warm and zealous in his friendships; catholic in his sentiments; a friend to civil and religious liberty. His benevolence led him to spare no pains nor trouble in assisting the poor and distressed by his advice and influence, or by his own private liberality. It was he, who planned and was the means of establishing the widows' fund, which was remarkably useful. He often expressed his hopes in the mercy of God unto eternal life, and but a few days before his death said to Dr. Ewing, that he had no doubt, but that according to the gospel covenant he should obtain the pardon of his sins through the great Redeemer of mankind, and enjoy an eternity of rest and glory in the presence of God. — He published a sermon delivered before the synods of New York and Pennsylvania May 24, 1758, entitled, peace and unity recommended. — *Assembly's Miss. Mag.* I. 457—361; *Miller's Retrospect*, II. 342; *Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 98, 99.

ALLISON, PATRICK, D. D., first minister of the Presbyterian church in Baltimore, was born in Lancaster county in 1740, educated at the college of Philadelphia, and installed in 1762 at Baltimore, where he remained in eminent usefulness till his death Aug. 21, 1802, aged 61. His few publications were in favor of civil and religious liberty.

ALLSTON, JOSEPH, general, was elected governor of South Carolina in 1812. He died at Charleston Sept. 10, 1816, aged 38. His wife, the daughter of Col. Aaron Burr, was lost at sea on her passage from Charleston to New York in 1812.

ALLSTON, WILLIAM, colonel, senator in the first congress, died at Charleston June 26, 1839, aged 82. One of the largest owners of his fellow men in the State, his slaves cultivated his paternal estate near Georgetown. He was an officer under Marion; and the father of Gov. A.

ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, a very distinguished painter, died at Cambridge July 9, 1843, aged 63. He was born of a respected family in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5, 1779. After being in the school of R. Rogers, Newport, he graduated at Harvard in 1800. He was early fond of music, painting, and poetry. In order to cultivate his taste for painting he sold his patrimonial estate, and entered in 1801 the Royal Academy in London, of which Benjamin West, an American, was the president. In 1804 he passed over to Paris and thence to Italy. Thus he was eight years in Europe, studying the works of the great masters; and enjoying the friendship of poets and painters in England and Italy. Among his friends were the poets Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge;

and among the painters Reynolds, West, and Fuseli.

In 1809 he returned to America, and the next year delivered a poem at Cambridge at the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society, when the writer of this had the honor of being his literary associate, and of delivering the prose address on that occasion; and after the lapse of forty-six years I remember well his ample locks, and fine, interesting, animated, spiritual countenance. At this period he married the sister of Dr. Channing. The years from 1811 to 1818 he also spent in England, where he published in 1813 the sylphs of the seasons and other poems. God afflicted him by bereaving him of his wife; but led him to seek earnestly the permanent consolations of religion. His faith was strong in the incarnation of the Son of God; and he had recourse to the sacraments of the church.

On his return in 1818 he made Boston his home; but soon built him a house and studio in Cambridge, where he married a daughter of Judge Dana in 1830. His principal works as a painter were, "the dead man restored to life by Elijah," "the angel liberating Peter from prison," "Jacob's dream," "Elijah in the desert," "the angel Uriel in the sun," "Saul and the witch of Endor," "Spalatro's vision of the bloody hand," "Gabriel setting the guard of the heavenly host," "Anna Page and Slender," "Beatrice," and "Belshazzar's Feast,"—his last work. He died suddenly. He possessed a powerful and brilliant imagination; and as a colorist he was called the American Titian. His brother, William Moore A., died at Newport in 1844, aged 62. Receiving by the will of his father a young slave, named Diana, he emancipated her, and she became the mother of freemen in Charleston. His faith in the atonement and his Christian character were commended in a sermon by Mr. Albro of Cambridge. Besides his poems, he also published *Monaldi*, a prose tale; lectures on art and poems, with a preface by Mr. Dana, N. Y., 1850.

ALLYN, MATTHEW, judge, died at Windsor, Conn., in 1758, aged 97. He was a colonel, a councillor, a judge of the supreme court.

ALLYN, JOHN, D. D., the minister of Duxbury, died July 19, 1833, aged 66. He was born in Barnstable, and was a graduate of 1785; ordained in 1788. Benj. Kent was his colleague in 1826. A memoir by C. Francis, his son-in-law, is in *Hist. Coll.* III., vol. 5.

He published a sermon at the ordination of A. Bradford, 1793; at thanksgiving, 1798; at Hanover, 1799; at Plymouth, 1801; at election, 1805; at New Year's, 1806; *Christian Monitor*, 1806, being prayers, &c.; at Sandwich, 1808; also two charges, and obituary notices of Drs. West and Barnes.

ALSOP, GEORGE, published "a character of

the province of Maryland," describing the laws, customs, commodities, usage of slaves, &c.; also "a small treatise of the wild and native Indians, &c." London, 1666, pp. 118.

ALSOP, RICHARD, a poet, the son of Richard A. and Mary Wright, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1759, and was a merchant, as was his father. He died at Flatbush, L. I., Aug. 20, 1815, aged 56 years, with a character of correct morality. Several of his poetical compositions are preserved in the volume entitled "American Poetry." In 1800 he published a monody, in heroic verse, on the death of Washington, and in 1808 a translation from the Italian of a part of Berni's Orlando Inamorato, under the title of the Fairy of the Enchanted Lake. He published also several prose translations from the French and Italian, among which is Molini's history of Chili, with notes, 4 vols. 8 vo., 1808. This was republished in London without acknowledgment of its being an American translation. In 1815 he published the narrative of the captivity of J. R. Jewitt at Nootka Sound. The Universal Receipt Book was compiled also by him. Among numerous unpublished works, left by him, is the poem called *The Charms of Fancy*. He wrote for amusement, and made but little effort for literary distinction; yet his powers were above the common level. With a luxuriant fancy he had a facility of expression. In 1791 the *Echo* was commenced at Hartford, being a series of burlesque, poetic pieces, designed at first to ridicule the inflated style of Boston editors. The plan was soon extended, so as to include politics. The writers were Alsop, Theodore Dwight, Hopkins, Trumbull, and others, called the "Hartford wits." This was republished with other poems in 1807. Alsop wrote more of the *Echo* than any other contributor; also the *Political Greenhouse* in the same volume. His mother, who had been a widow about fifty years, died in Oct., 1829, aged 90. Mr. A.'s widow married Samuel W. Dana, a member of Congress; one sister married Theodore Dwight, and another married Mr. Riley of New York. — *Spec. Amer. Poet.* II.

AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS, or more properly Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine gentleman, from whom America derives its name, was born March 9, 1451, of an ancient family. His father, who was an Italian merchant, brought him up in this business, and his profession led him to visit Spain and other countries. Being eminently skilful in all the sciences subservient to navigation, and possessing an enterprising spirit, he became desirous of seeing the new world, which Columbus had discovered in 1492. He accordingly entered as a merchant on board the small fleet of four ships, equipped by the merchants of Seville and sent out under the command of Ojeda. The enterprise was sanctioned by a royal license.

According to Amerigo's own account he sailed from Cadiz May 20, 1497, and returned to the same port October 15, 1498, having discovered the coast of Paria and passed as far as the Gulf of Mexico. If this statement is correct, he saw the continent before Columbus; but its correctness has been disproved; and the voyage of Ojeda was not made until 1499, which Amerigo calls his second voyage, falsely representing that he himself had the command of six vessels. He sailed May 20, 1499, under the command of Ojeda, and proceeded to the Antilla Islands, and thence to the coast of Guiana and Venezuela, and returned to Cadiz in Nov., 1500. After his return Emanuel, king of Portugal, who was jealous of the success and glory of Spain, invited him to his kingdom, and gave him the command of three ships to make a third voyage of discovery. He sailed from Lisbon May 10, 1501, and ran down the coasts of Africa as far as Sierra Leone and the coast of Angola, and then passed over to Brazil in South America, and continued his discoveries to the south as far as Patagonia. He then returned to Sierra Leone and the coast of Guinea, and entered again the port of Lisbon Sept. 7, 1502.

King Emanuel, highly gratified by his success, equipped for him six ships, with which he sailed on his fourth and last voyage May 10, 1503. It was his object to discover a western passage to the Molucca Islands. He passed the coasts of Africa, and entered the Bay of All Saints in Brazil. Having provision for only twenty months, and being detained on the coast of Brazil by bad weather and contrary winds five months, he formed the resolution of returning to Portugal, where he arrived June 14, 1504. As he carried home with him considerable quantities of the Brazil wood, and other articles of value, he was received with joy. It was soon after this period, that he wrote an account of his four voyages. The work was dedicated to Rene II., duke of Lorraine, who took the title of king of Sicily, and who died Dec. 10, 1508. It was probably published about the year 1507, for in that year he went from Lisbon to Seville, and King Ferdinand appointed him to draw sea charts, with the title of chief pilot. He died at the island of Tercera in 1514, aged about 63 years, or, agreeably to another account, at Seville, in 1512.

As he published the first book and chart describing the new world, and as he claimed the honor of first discovering the continent, the new world has received from him the name of *America*. His pretensions, however, to this first discovery do not seem to be well supported against the claims of Columbus, to whom the honor is uniformly ascribed by the Spanish historians, and who first saw the continent in 1498. Herrera, who compiled his general history of America

from the most authentic records, says, that Amerigo never made but two voyages, and those were with Ojeda in 1499 and 1501, and that his relation of his other voyages was proved to be a mere imposition. This charge needs to be confirmed by strong proof, for Amerigo's book was published within ten years of the period assigned for his first voyage, when the facts must have been fresh in the memories of thousands. Besides the improbability of his being guilty of falsifying dates, as he was accused, which arises from this circumstance, it is very possible, that the Spanish writers might have felt a national resentment against him for having deserted the service of Spain. But the evidence against the honesty of Amerigo is very convincing. Neither Martyr nor Benzoni, who were Italians, natives of the same country, and the former of whom was a contemporary, attribute to him the first discovery of the continent. Martyr published the first general history of the new world, and his epistles contain an account of all the remarkable events of his time. All the Spanish historians are against Amerigo. Herrera brings against him the testimony of Ojeda as given in a judicial inquiry. Fonseca, who gave Ojeda the license for his voyage, was not reinstated in the direction of Indian affairs until after the time, which Amerigo assigns for the commencement of his first voyage. Other circumstances might be mentioned; and the whole mass of evidence it is difficult to resist. The book of Amerigo was probably published about a year after the death of Columbus, when his pretensions could be advanced without the fear of refutation from that illustrious navigator. But however this controversy may be decided, it is well known, that the honor of first discovering the continent belongs neither to Columbus nor to Vespucci, even admitting the relation of the latter; but to the Cabots, who sailed from England. A life of Vespucci was published at Florence by Bandini, 1745, in which an attempt is made to support his pretensions.

The relation of his four voyages, which was first published about the year 1507, was republished in the *Novus Orbis*, fol. 1555. His letters were published after his death at Florence. — *Moreri, Dict. Historique; New and Gen. Biog. Diet.; Robertson's S. America* i. Note 22; *Holmes' Annals*, i. 16; *Herrera*, i. 221; *Prince, Introd.* 80–82; *Irving's Columbus*, iii. App. 9.

AMES, NATHANIEL, a physician, died at Dedham, Mass., in 1765, aged 57. He had published for about forty years an almanac, which was in high repute. His taste for astronomy he acquired from his father, Nathaniel Ames, of Bridgewater, who died in 1736, and who was not, as Dr. Eliot supposed, a descendant of the famous William Ames. He married two wives, each of the name of Fisher. His most distinguished son bore that

name. His son, Dr. Nathaniel Ames, a graduate of 1761, died at Dedham in 1822, aged 82; another son, Dr. Seth Ames, a graduate of 1764, settled at Amherst, N. H., but removed to Dedham, where he died in 1776. His widow, who married Mr. Woodward, died in 1818, aged 95. *Mass. Hist. Coll. N. S.* vii. 154; *Hist. Coll. N. H.* ii. 79.

AMES, FISHER, LL. D., a distinguished statesman and eloquent orator, was the son of the preceding, and was born at Dedham April 9, 1758. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1774, and after a few years commenced the study of the law in Boston. He began the practice of his profession in his native village; but his expansive mind could not be confined to the investigation of the law. Rising into life about the period of the American Revolution, and taking a most affectionate interest in the concerns of his country, he felt himself strongly attracted to politics. His researches into the sciences of government were extensive and profound, and he began to be known by political discussions, published in the newspapers. A theatre soon presented for the display of his extraordinary talents. He was elected a member of the convention of his native state, which considered and ratified the federal constitution; and his speeches in this convention were indications of his future eminence. The splendor of his talents burst forth at once upon his country.

When the general government of the United States commenced its operations in 1789, he appeared in the national legislature as the first representative of his district, and for eight successive years he took a distinguished part in the national councils. He was a principal speaker in the debates on every important question. Towards the close of this period his health began to fail, but his indisposition could not prevent him from engaging in the discussion relating to the appropriations necessary for carrying into effect the British treaty. Such was the effect of his speech of April 28, 1796, that one of the members of the legislature, who was opposed to Mr. Ames, rose and objected to taking a vote at that time, as they had been carried away by the impulse of oratory. After his return to his family, frail in health and fond of retirement, he remained a private citizen. For a few years however he was persuaded to become a member of the council. But, though he continued chiefly in retirement, he operated far around him by his writings in the public papers. A few years before his death he was chosen president of Harvard college, but the infirm state of his health induced him to decline the appointment. He died on the morning of July 4, 1808. His wife, Frances Worthington, was the daughter of John Worthington, of Springfield. He left seven children; his only daughter died in 1829.

Mr. Ames possessed a mind of a great and extraordinary character. He reasoned, but he did not reason in the form of logic. By striking allusions, more than by regular deductions, he compelled assent. The richness of his fancy, the fertility of his invention, and the abundance of his thoughts were as remarkable as the justness and strength of his understanding. His political character may be known from his writings, and speeches, and measures. He was not only a man of distinguished talents, whose public career was splendid, but he was amiable in private life and endeared to his acquaintance. To a few friends he unveiled himself without reserve. They found him modest and unassuming, untainted with ambition, simple in manners, correct in morals, and a model of every social and personal virtue. The charms of his conversation were unequalled.

He entertained a firm belief in Christianity, and his belief was founded upon a thorough investigation of the subject. He read most of the best writings in defence of the Christian religion, but he was satisfied by a view rather of its internal than its external evidences. He thought it impossible, that any man of a fair mind could read the Old Testament and meditate on its contents without a conviction of its truth and inspiration. The sublime and correct ideas, which the Jewish scriptures convey of God, connected with the fact that all other nations, many of whom were superior to the Jews in civilization and general improvement, remained in darkness and error on this great subject, formed in his view a conclusive argument. After reading the book of Deuteronomy he expressed his astonishment, that any man versed in antiquities could have the hardihood to say, that it was the production of human ingenuity. Marks of Divinity, he said, were stamped upon it. His views of the doctrines of religion were generally Calvinistic. An enemy to the metaphysical and controversial theology, he disliked the use of technical and sectarian phrases. The term *trinity* however he frequently used with reverence, and in a manner, which implied his belief of the doctrine. His persuasion of the divinity of Christ he often declared, and his belief of this truth seems to have resulted from a particular investigation of the subject, for he remarked to a friend, that he once read the evangelists with the sole purpose of learning what Christ had said of himself.

He was an admirer of the common translation of the Bible. He said it was a specimen of pure English; and though he acknowledged, that a few phrases had grown obsolete, and that a few passages might be obscurely translated, yet he should consider the adoption of any new translation as an incalculable evil. He lamented the prevailing disuse of the Bible in our schools. He thought, that children should early be made acquainted

with the important truths, which it contains, and he considered it as a principal instrument of making them acquainted with their own language in its purity. He said, "I will hazard the assertion, that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language." He recommended the teaching of the Assembly's Catechism; not perhaps because he was perfectly satisfied with every expression, but because, as he remarked, it was a good thing on the whole, because it had become venerable by age, because our pious ancestors taught it to their children with happy effect, and because he was opposed to innovation, unwilling to leave an old, experienced path for one new and uncertain. On the same ground he approved the use of Watts' version of the Psalms and Hymns. No uninspired man, in his judgment, had succeeded so well as Watts in uniting with the sentiments of piety the embellishments of poetry.

Mr. Ames made a public profession of religion in the first congregational church in Dedham. With this church he regularly communed, till precluded by indisposition from attending public worship. His practice corresponded with his profession. His life was regular and irreproachable. Few, who have been placed in similar circumstances, have been less contaminated by intercourse with the world. It is doubted, whether any one ever heard him utter an expression calculated to excite an impious or impure idea. The most scrutinizing eye discovered in him no disguise or hypocrisy. His views of himself however were humble and abased. He was often observed to shed tears, while speaking of his closet devotions and experiences. He lamented the coldness of his heart and the wanderings of his thoughts while addressing his Maker, or meditating on the precious truths, which he had revealed. In his last sickness, when near his end, and when he had just expressed his belief of his approaching dissolution, he exhibited submission to the Divine will and the hope of the Divine favor. "I have peace of mind," said he. "It may arise from stupidity; but I think it is founded on a belief of the Gospel." At the same time he disclaimed every idea of meriting salvation. "My hope," said he, "is in the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ."

Mr. Ames' speech in relation to the British treaty, which was delivered April 28, 1796, is a fine specimen of eloquence. He published an oration on the death of Washington in 1800, and he wrote much for the newspapers. His political writings were published in 1809, in one volume, 8vo., with a notice of his life and character by President Kirkland. — *Panoplist*, July, 1800; *Dexter's Funeral Eulogy*; *Marshall's Washington*, v. 203; *Ames' Works*.

AMES, NATHANIEL, son of Fisher Ames, died Jan. 18, 1835; author of mariner's sketches; nautical reminiscences; and old sailors' yarns.

AMES, N. P., died at Cabotville April 23, 1847, aged 44; a large manufacturer of firearms, and a man of sound judgment and practical skill.

AMHERST, JEFFREY, lord, commander-in-chief of the British army at the conquest of Canada in 1760, was born in Kent, England, Jan. 29, 1717. Having early discovered a predilection for the military life, he received his first commission in the army in 1731, and was aid-de-camp to Gen. Ligonier in 1741, in which character he was present at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. He was afterward aid-de-camp to his royal highness, the duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Laffeldt. In 1758 he received orders to return to England, being appointed for the American service. He sailed from Portsmouth March 16th as major-general, having the command of the troops destined for the siege of Louisbourg. On the 26th of July following he captured that place, and without farther difficulty took entire possession of the island of Cape Breton. After this event he succeeded Abercrombie in the command of the army in North America. In 1759 the vast design of the entire conquest of Canada was formed. Three armies were to attack at nearly the same time all the strongholds of the French in that country. They were commanded by Wolfe, Amherst, and Prideaux. Gen. Amherst in the spring transferred his head-quarters from New York to Albany; but it was not till the 22d of July, that he reached Ticonderoga, against which place he was to act. On the 27th this place fell into his hands, the enemy having deserted it. He next took Crown Point, and put his troops in winter quarters about the last of October. In the year 1760 he advanced against Canada, embarking on lake Ontario and proceeding down the St. Lawrence. On the 8th of September M. de Vaudreuil capitulated, surrendering Montreal and all other places within the government of Canada.

He continued in the command in America till the latter end of 1763, when he returned to England. The author of the letters of Junius was his friend, and in Sept., 1768, wrote in his favor. In 1771 he was made governor of Guernsey, and in 1776 he was made Baron Amherst of Holmesdale in the county of Kent. In 1778 he commanded the army in England. At this period Lord Sackville, to whom the letters of Junius have been ascribed, was one of the king's ministers; and he had been intimate with Amherst from early life. In 1782 he received the gold stick from the king; but on the change of the administration the command of the army and the lieutenant-generalship of the ordnance were put into other hands. In 1787 he received another

patent of peerage, as Baron Amherst of Montreal. In January, 1793, he was again appointed to the command of the army in Great Britain; but in 1795 this veteran and very deserving officer was superseded by his royal highness, the Duke of York, the second son of the king, who was only in the thirty-first year of his age, and had never seen any actual service. The government upon this occasion, with a view to soothe the feelings of the old general, offered him an earldom and the rank of field marshal, both of which he at that time rejected. The office of field marshal however he accepted in July, 1796. He died without children at his seat in Kent August 3, 1797, aged eighty years. — *Watkins; Holmes' Annals*, II. 226-246, 498; *Marshall*, I. 442-470; *Minot*, II. 36.

AMY, a slave, died at Charleston in 1826, said to be aged 140, and that she came to C. when there were but six small buildings there.

ANDERSON, RUFUS, minister of Wenham, Mass., was born in Londonderry March 5, 1765, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1791. In consequence of a religious education his mind was early imbued with the truths of the gospel. He was ordained pastor of the second church in North Yarmouth Oct. 22, 1794. After a ministry of ten years he was dismissed, and installed July 10, 1805, at Wenham, where he died Feb., 1814. Dr. Worcester has described his excellent character, and spoken of his useful labors and peaceful death. He published two discourses on the fast, 1802; and seven letters against the close communion of the Baptists, 1805. — *Worcester's Funeral Sermon; Panoplist*, x. 307.

ANDERSON, JAMES, the first Presbyterian minister in the city of New York, began his labors in Oct., 1717. He was born in Scotland in 1678; came to Philadelphia in 1710, and became the pastor of Newcastle. His high notions of church authority occasioned a division of his church in N. Y. To the seceders Jonathan Edwards was the preacher for some months. Mr. A. accepted in 1727 a call to Donegal, in Penn., and was succeeded in N. Y. by Mr. Pemberton.

ANDERSON, JAMES, M. D., an eminent physician of Maryland, died at his seat near Chestertown Dec. 8, 1820, in the 69th year of his age. He studied at Philadelphia and at Edinburgh. His father was a physician from Scotland. Dr. Anderson was learned and skilful, and highly respected in all the relations of life. As a Christian he was distinguished, — in his peculiar views being a disciple of Wesley. With exemplary patience and meekness he submitted to painful illness, and died in peace. — *Thacher's Med. Biography*.

ANDERSON, RICHARD, minister of the United States to Colombia, was a native of Kentucky, and for some years a member of Congress. Being

appointed envoy extraordinary to the assembly of American nations at Panama, while on his way to that place he died at Carthagena July 24, 1826. On his former visit to Colombia he lost his excellent wife. His father, Richard C. Anderson, died Nov. 6. — Mr. Anderson was a very amiable man, of a discriminating mind, and very discreet and conciliatory as a politician.

ANDERSON, JOHN WALLACE, M. D., physician to the colony in Liberia, was the son of Col. Richard Anderson, and born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1802. His medical education was at Philadelphia, where he took his degree in 1828, and afterwards settled as a physician at Hagerstown. Here, at his home, amidst all the happiness of the family circle and of religious institutions, he formed the purpose of devoting his life to the colonists of Liberia. He hoped to benefit them by his medical skill, and was particularly anxious to promote the cause of temperance in Africa. He sailed Jan. 17, 1830, and arrived at the colony Feb. 17. Dr. Mechlin, the agent, now returning, the affairs of the colony were committed to Dr. Anderson; but he died of the African fever April 12, aged 27 years. In his illness he was resigned and joyful in the hope of salvation. He requested, that the following sentence might be inscribed on his tombstone: — "Jesus, for thee I live, for thee I die!" — *Afric. Repos.* vi. 189—191.

ANDRE, JOHN, aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, and adjutant-general of the British army in the Revolutionary war, was born in England in 1749. His father was a native of Geneva, and a considerable merchant in the Levant trade; he died in 1769. Young Andre was destined to mercantile business, and attended his father's counting-house, after having spent some years for his education at Geneva. He first entered the army in Jan., 1771. At this time he had a strong attachment to Honoria Sneyd, who afterwards married Mr. Edgeworth. In 1772 he visited the courts of Germany, and returned to England in 1773. He landed at Philadelphia in Sept., 1774, as lieutenant of the Royal English Fusileers; and soon proceeded, by way of Boston, to Canada, to join his regiment. In 1775 he was taken prisoner by Montgomery at St. John's; but was afterwards exchanged, and appointed captain. In the summer of 1777 he was appointed aid to Gen. Grey and was present at the engagements in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1777 and 1778. On the return of Gen. Grey, he was appointed aid to Gen. Clinton. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of major, and made adjutant-general of the British army.

After Arnold had intimated to the British in 1780 his intention of delivering up West Point to them, Maj. Andre was selected as the person, to whom the maturing of Arnold's treason and the

arrangements for its execution should be committed. A correspondence was for some time carried on between them under a mercantile disguise and the feigned names of Gustavus and Anderson; and at length to facilitate their communications the Vulture sloop-of-war moved up the North river and took a station convenient for the purpose, but not so near as to excite suspicion. An interview was agreed on, and in the night of September 21, 1780, he was taken in a boat, which was dispatched for the purpose, and carried to the beach, without the posts of both armies, under a pass for John Anderson. He met Gen. Arnold at the house of a Mr. Smith. While the conference was yet unfinished, daylight approached; and to avoid the danger of discovery it was proposed, that he should remain concealed till the succeeding night. He is understood to have refused to be carried within the American posts, but the promise made him by Arnold to respect this objection was not observed. He was carried within them contrary to his wishes and against his knowledge. He continued with Arnold the succeeding day, and when on the following night he proposed to return to the Vulture, the boatman refused to carry him, because she had during the day shifted her station, in consequence of a gun having been moved to the shore and brought to bear upon her. This embarrassing circumstance reduced him to the necessity of endeavoring to reach New York by land. Yielding with reluctance to the urgent representations of Arnold, he laid aside his regimentals, which he had hitherto worn under a surtout, and put on a plain suit of clothes; and receiving a pass from the American general, authorizing him, under the feigned name of John Anderson, to proceed on the public service to the White Plains, or lower if he thought proper, he set out on his return in the evening of the 22d, accompanied by Joshua Smith, and passed the night at Crompond. The next morning he crossed the Hudson to King's ferry on the east side. A little beyond the Croton, Smith, deeming him safe, bid him adieu. He had passed all the guards and posts on the road without suspicion, and was proceeding to New York in perfect security, when, September 23d, one of the three militia-men, who were employed with others in scouting parties between the lines of the two armies, springing suddenly from his covert into the road, seized the reins of his bridle and stopped his horse. Instead of producing his pass, Andre, with a want of self-possession, which can be attributed only to a kind Providence, asked the man hastily where he belonged, and being answered, "to below," replied immediately, "and so do I." He then declared himself to be a British officer, on urgent business, and begged that he might not be detained. The other two militia men coming up at this moment, he discov-

ered his mistake; but it was too late to repair it. He offered them his purse and a valuable watch, to which he added the most tempting promises of ample reward and permanent provision from the government, if they would permit him to escape; but his offers were rejected without hesitation.

The militia-men, whose names were John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, proceeded to search him. They found concealed in his boots exact returns, in Arnold's handwriting, of the state of the forces, ordnance, and defences at West Point and its dependencies, critical remarks on the works, and an estimate of the men ordinarily employed in them, with other interesting papers. Andre was carried before Lieut.-Col. Jameson, the officer commanding the scouting parties on the lines, and regardless of himself and only anxious for the safety of Arnold, he still maintained the character, which he had assumed, and requested Jameson to inform his commanding officer, that Anderson was taken. A letter was accordingly sent to Arnold, and the traitor, thus becoming acquainted with his danger, escaped. The narrative of the bearer of this letter, Solomon Allen, is given in the sketch of his life: it differs in several respects from the account of the affair in the *Encyclopædia Americana*, and throws light upon circumstances, which have been heretofore obscure.

A board of general officers, of which Maj. Gen. Greene was president, and the two foreign generals, Lafayette and Steuben, were members, was called to report a precise state of the case of Andre, who had acknowledged himself Adjutant-General of the British army, and to determine in what character he was to be considered, and to what punishment he was liable. He received from the board every mark of indulgent attention; and from a sense of justice, as well as of delicacy, he was informed on the first opening of the examination, that he was at perfect liberty not to answer any interrogatory, which might embarrass his own feelings. But he disdained every evasion, and frankly acknowledged every thing, which was material to his condemnation. The board, which met Sept. 29th, did not examine a single witness, but, founding their report entirely upon his own confession, reported that he came within the description of a spy and ought to suffer death. The execution of this sentence was ordered on the day succeeding that on which it was rendered.

The greatest exertions were made by Sir Henry Clinton, to whom Andre was particularly dear, to rescue him from his fate. It was first represented, that he came on shore under the sanction of a flag; but Washington returned an answer to Clinton, in which he stated, that Andre had himself disclaimed the pretext. An interview was

next proposed between Lieut.-Gen. Robertson and Gen. Greene; but no facts, which had not before been considered, were made known. When every other exertion failed, a letter from Arnold, filled with threats, was presented.

Andre was deeply affected by the mode of dying, which the laws of war had decreed to persons in his situation. He wished to die as a soldier, and not as a criminal. To obtain a mitigation of his sentence in this respect he addressed a letter to Gen. Washington, replete with all the feelings of a man of sentiment and honor. The commander-in-chief consulted his officers on the subject; but as Andre unquestionably came under the description of a spy, it was thought, that the public good required his punishment to be in the usual way. The decision, however, from tenderness to Andre, was not divulged. He encountered his fate, Oct. 2d, at Tappan, with a composure and fortitude, which excited the admiration and interested the feelings of all who were present. He exhibited some emotion, when he first beheld the preparations at the fatal spot, and inquired, "must I die in this manner?" He soon afterwards added, "it will be but a momentary pang;" and being asked, if he had any request to make before he left the world, he answered, "none but that you will witness to the world, that I die like a brave man." While one weeps at the ignominious death of a man so much esteemed and beloved, it would have given some relief to the pained mind, if he had died more like a Christian and less like a soldier. The sympathy, excited among the American officers by his fate, was as universal, as it is unusual on such occasions; and proclaims the merit of him, who suffered, and the humanity of those, who inflicted the punishment. In 1821 the bones of Andre were dug up and carried to his native land by royal mandate. Major Andre wrote the *Cow Chase*, in three cantos, 1781. This poem was originally published in Rivington's *Royal Gazette*, New York, in the morning of the day, on which Andre was taken prisoner. The last stanza, intended to ridicule Gen. Wayne for his failure in an attempt to collect cattle for the army, is this:

"And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble, as I show it,
Lest this same Warrior-Drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the Poet!"

He wrote also letters to Miss Seward, New York, 1772. Miss Seward wrote a monody on Andre, in which she predicted, that Washington would die miserably for executing the spy. — *Annual Register* for 1781, 39-46; *Marshall*, iv. 277-286; *Gordon*, iii. 481-490; *Stedman*, ii. 249-253; *Ramsay*, ii. 196-201; *Political Mag.* ii. 171; *Amer. Rememb.* 1781, i., p. 101; *Smith's Narrative*; *Thacher's Military Journal*.

ANDREW, SAMUEL, the second rector of Yale college, was the son of Samuel Andrew, of Cambridge, Mass., born 1656, graduated 1675, and ordained the minister of Milford, Conn., Nov. 18, 1685. Being appointed, after the death of Mr. Pierson, temporary rector of the college in 1707, he officiated till 1719, occasionally repairing to the college at Saybrook and New Haven, but residing at Milford. He died Jan. 24, 1738, aged 82, leaving an excellent reputation. His predecessors in the ministry were Prudden and Newton; Whittlesey succeeded him.

ANDREWS, ROBERT, professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, Virginia, died in Jan., 1804, at Williamsburg. In 1779 he was a commissioner with Dr. Madison to settle the boundary line with Pennsylvania, — Bryan, Ewing, and Rittenhouse being the commissioners of Penn. The talents of Mr. Andrews were actively employed and regulated by reason and religion. His wife and children were taught by him those divine principles, which bear the afflicted above the evils of life.

ANDREWS, JOHN, D. D., provost of the university of Penn., was born in Cecil county, Md., April 4, 1746, and educated at Philadelphia. After receiving Episcopal ordination in London Feb., 1767, he was three years a missionary at Lewiston, Md., and then a missionary at Yorktown, and a rector in Queen Ann's county, Md. Not partaking of the patriotic spirit of the times, he was induced to quit Maryland for many years. In 1785 he was placed at the head of the Episcopal academy in Philadelphia, and in 1789 appointed professor of moral philosophy in the college. In 1810 he succeeded Dr. McDowell as provost. He died March 29, 1813, aged 67. As a scholar he was very distinguished. He published a sermon on the parable of the unjust steward, 1789; and elements of logic.

ANDREWS, LORING, a distinguished editor, died at Charleston Oct. 19, 1805. He was the brother of Rev. John Andrews, of Newburyport. He first published, in Boston, the *Herald of Freedom*; then, at Stockbridge, the *Western Star*; and in 1803 he established the *Charleston Courier*, a political paper of high reputation.

ANDREWS, JOHN, D. D., died in Newburyport in Aug., 1845, aged 81. A graduate of 1786, he was settled as a colleague with Mr. Cary in 1788. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1795; at a dedication, 1801; on the death of T. Cary, 1808; before a humane society, 1812.

ANDREWS, PARNELLY, wife of Dr. S. L. Andrews, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, died at Kailua Sept. 29, 1846, aged 39. Her name was Pierce, of Woodbury, Conn. She embarked in 1836.

ANDREWS, JOANNA, Mrs., died at Gloucester Jan. 20, 1847, aged 102.

ANDREWS, EBENEZER T., an extensive printer, died in Boston Oct. 9, 1851, aged 84. He was of the firm of Thomas & Andrews.

ANDREWS, ASA, the survivor of all the preceding graduates of Harvard, died at Ipswich Jan. 13, 1856, aged 93. He was born in Boylston; his mother, whose name was Bradstreet, was a descendant of Gov. B. He graduated in 1783, and studied law with C. Strong, Northampton. From 1796 to 1829 he was collector of the port of Ipswich. He was a man of ability, highly respected.

ANDROS, EDMUND, governor of New England, had some command in New York in 1672, and in 1674 was appointed governor of that province. He continued in this office till 1682, exhibiting in this government but little of that tyrannical disposition, which he afterwards displayed. He arrived at Boston Dec. 20, 1686, with a commission from King James for the government of New England. He made high professions of regard to the public good, directed the judges to administer justice according to the custom of the place, ordered the established rules with respect to rates and taxes to be observed, and declared, that all the colony laws, not inconsistent with his commission, should remain in full force. By these professions he calmed the apprehensions, which had agitated the minds of many; but it was not long before the monster stood forth in his proper shape.

His administration was most oppressive and tyrannical. The press was restrained, exorbitant taxes were levied, and the Congregational ministers were threatened to be deprived of their support for nonconformity. Sir Edmund, knowing that his royal master was making great progress towards despotism in England, was very willing to keep equal pace in his less important government. It was pretended, that all titles to land were destroyed; and the farmers were obliged to take new patents, for which they paid large fees. He prohibited marriage, unless the parties entered into bonds with sureties to be forfeited in case there should afterwards appear to have been any lawful impediment. There was at this time but one Episcopal clergyman in the country; but Andros wrote to the bishop of London, intimating, for the encouragement of those who might be persuaded to come to this country, that in future no marriage should be deemed lawful, unless celebrated by ministers of the church of England. With four or five of his council he laid what taxes he thought proper. The fees of office were raised to a most exorbitant height. In Oct., 1687, he went with troops to Hartford, and demanded the surrender of the charter of Connecticut, which was placed in the evening upon the table of the Assembly, but instantly the lights were extinguished, and the

charter disappeared, having been carried off by Capt. Wadsworth and secreted in a hollow oak, near the house of Samuel Wyllys.

In the spring of 1688 Andros proceeded in the *Rose* frigate to Penobscot and plundered the house and fort of Castine, and thus by his base rapacity excited an Indian war. In November he marched against the eastern Indians at the head of seven or eight hundred men; but not an Indian was seen. They had retired to the woods for hunting. He built two forts, one at Sheepscot, the other at Pegypscot Falls or Brunswick, and left garrisons in them. If the old name of *Amarascoggin*, on which river he built Pegypscot Fort, received at this time, in honor of him, the name of *Androsoggin*, he was not worthy of such remembrance. The ancient name is to be preferred.

At length the capricious and arbitrary proceedings of Andros roused the determined spirit of the people.

Having sought in the wilds of America the secure enjoyment of that civil and religious liberty, of which they had been unjustly deprived in England, they were not disposed to see their dearest rights wrested from them without a struggle to retain them. Animated with the love of liberty, they were also resolute and courageous in its defence. They had for several years suffered the impositions of a tyrannical administration, and the dissatisfaction and indignation, which had been gathering during this period, were blown into a flame by the report of an intended massacre by the governor's guards. On the morning of April 18, 1689, the inhabitants of Boston took up arms, the people poured in from the country, and the governor, with such of the council as had been most active, and other obnoxious persons, about fifty in number, were seized and confined. The old magistrates were restored, and the next month the joyful news of the Revolution in England reached this country, and quieted all apprehension of the consequences of what had been done. After having been kept at the castle till February following, Andros was sent to England for trial. The General Court about the same time despatched a committee of several gentlemen to substantiate the charges against him.

The government was reduced to a most perplexing dilemma. If they condemned Andros' administration, the sentence might be drawn into a precedent, and they might seem to encourage insurrection and rebellion in future periods, when circumstances did not render so desperate an expedient necessary. On the other hand, if they should approve of the administration of Andros and censure the proceedings of the colonists, it would imply a reprobation of the very measure, which had been pursued in bringing about the

Revolution in England. It was therefore deemed prudent to dismiss the business without coming to a final decision. The people were accordingly left to the full enjoyment of their freedom; and Andros, in public estimation guilty, escaped without censure.

In 1692 he was appointed the governor of Virginia, in which office his conduct was for the most part prudent and unimpeached. He was succeeded by Nicholson in 1698. He died in London Feb. 24, 1714, at a very advanced age. His narrative of his proceedings in New England was published in 1691, and republished in 1773. — *Hutchinson*, *Douglass*, II. 247, 272, 369; *Holmes*, I. 421, 425; *Belknap*, I. 244; *Eliot*; *Beverly*.

ANDROS, THOMAS, minister of Berkley, was born in Norwich, Conn., May 1, 1759, the son of a merchant. His widowed mother removed to Plainfield, where her friends resided. At the age of sixteen he joined the army as a soldier at Cambridge in 1775. Afterwards he was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, and served elsewhere. In 1781 he enlisted in a private armed vessel at New London; but, captured in a prize vessel, he was thrown into prison in the old Jersey prison-ship at New York, in which, it is said, eleven thousand died. In a few months he, by a remarkable Providence, escaped; and his lost health was restored. Having studied theology with Dr. Benedict of Plainfield, he was ordained at Berkley March 19, 1788, on a salary of 80 pounds. He was dismissed at his request June 15, 1834, having labored with his people forty-six years. His last sermon he preached October 5, 1845, walking two miles to church, and speaking with animation and force. He died of apoplexy Dec. 30, 1845, aged 86. His first wife was Abigail Cutter, of Killingly; his second, Sophia Sanford, of Berkley, in 1799. His son, R. S. S. Andros, wrote an account of him for Emery's Ministry of Taunton.

He published a sermon on the death of J. Crane, 1795; of Mrs. Andros, 1798; at thanksgiving, 1808 and 1812; on restraining prayer; Bible news, &c., against N. Worcester's book, 1813; on human creeds, 1814; at the ordination of B. Whittemore, 1815; against philosophical mixtures, 1819; an essay against a positive efficiency in the production of sin, 1820; six discourses; on the death of S. Tobey, 1823; a sermon vindicating the temperance society, 1830; a narrative of his imprisonment and escape from the Jersey prison-ship.

ANDRUS, JOSEPH R., agent of the colonization society, was graduated at Middlebury college in 1812, and after studying theology at New Haven and Andover, and also under Bishop Griswold at Bristol, R. I., received Episcopal ordination. It had been for years his purpose to devote himself

to promote the welfare of the degraded and oppressed race of Africans. Being appointed the agent of the colonization society, he sailed early in 1821, and proceeded, with his associate, Ephraim Bacon, in April from Sierra Leone to the Bassa country to negotiate with King Ben for a place of settlement. It was well for the proposed colony, that the attempt was unsuccessful, for a more healthful and eligible territory was afterwards purchased by Dr. Ayres at Montserado. Mr. Andrus died at Sierra Leone, and was buried July 29, 1821. He was the friend of Carlos Wilcox, and by him honored in his lines, "The Group of Stars."—*Panoplist*, XVIII; 25, 400; *Remains of Wilcox*, 90.

ANGE, FRANCIS, a planter of Pennsylvania, died in 1767, aged 134 years. He remembered the death of Charles I.; at the age of 130 was in good health; and at the time of his death his memory was strong, his faculties perfect. He had lived on simple food. His residence was between Broad creek and the head of Wicocomo river.—*Mem. of Historical Society, Philad.*, I. 320.

ANGIER, SAMUEL, minister of Rehoboth, died in 1719, aged about 66. He was a graduate of 1673, in a class of four, of whom one was John Wise. He was ordained in May, 1679, and dismissed in 1693; after which he was the pastor of Watertown, yet living at Cambridge, where his house was burnt, with the records of Rehoboth. His mother was the daughter of the famous Wm. Ames; his wife was the only child of President Oakes, and he had by her fifteen children.

ANGLIN, HENRY, a soldier of the Revolutionary army in North Carolina, died at Athens in Georgia in 1853, aged 105.

ANTES, JOHN, a Moravian missionary, was born March 4, 1740, and sent from America to Herrnhut in Germany in 1764. In 1769 he proceeded to Cairo on a proposed mission to Abyssinia; but meeting Mr. Bruce, he was induced to abandon the undertaking. He returned to Germany in 1781; and in 1808 visited England, and died at Bristol Dec. 17, 1811. He published a reply to Lord Valencia, vindicating Bruce's veracity; observations on the manners of the Egyptians; and wrote a memoir of his own life.

ANTHONY, SUSANNA, an eminently pious woman of Rhode Island, was born in 1726, and died at Newport June 23, 1791, aged 64 years. Her parents were Quakers. Dr. Hopkins published the memoirs of her life, consisting chiefly of extracts from her writings, of which there was a second edition in 1810. She devoted herself chiefly to prayer.

APPLETON, NATHANIEL, D. D., minister of Cambridge, was born at Ipswich Dec. 9, 1693. His father was John Appleton, one of the king's council and for twenty years judge of probate

in the county of Essex, and his mother was the eldest daughter of President Rogers. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1712. After completing his education, an opportunity presented of entering into commercial business on very advantageous terms with an uncle in Boston, who was an opulent merchant; but he resolved to forego every worldly advantage, that he might promote the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom. Soon after he began to preach, he was invited to succeed Mr. Brattle in the ministry at Cambridge, and was ordained Oct. 9, 1717. On this occasion Dr. Increase Mather preached the sermon and gave the charge, and Dr. Cotton Mather gave the right hand of fellowship. He was the same year elected a fellow of Harvard college, which office he sustained above sixty years, faithfully consulting and essentially promoting the interests of the institution. In 1771 the university conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity, an honor, which had been conferred upon but one person, Increase Mather, about eighty years before. Degrees have since become more frequent and less honorable. The usefulness of Dr. Appleton was diminished for a few of his last years through the infirmities of age, but did not entirely cease except with his life. He received Mr. Hilliard as his colleague in 1783. After a ministry of more than sixty-six years, he died Feb. 9, 1784, in the 91st year of his age. This country can furnish few instances of more useful talents, and more exemplary piety, exhibited for so long a time and with such great success. During his ministry two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight persons were baptized, and seven hundred and eighty-four admitted members of the church.

Dr. Appleton was as venerable for his piety as for his years. His whole character was patriarchal. In his dress, in his manners, in his conversation, in his ministry he resembled the Puritan ministers, who first settled New England. He lived from the close of one century to near the close of another, and he brought down with him the habits of former times. His natural temper was cheerful, but his habitual deportment was grave. Early consecrated to God, and having a fixed predilection for the ministry, by the union of good sense with deep seriousness, of enlightened zeal with consummate prudence, he was happily fitted for the pastoral office.

He preached with great plainness and with primitive simplicity. In order to accommodate his discourses to the meanest capacity, he frequently borrowed similitudes from familiar, sometimes from vulgar objects; but his application of them was so pertinent and his utterance so solemn, as to suppress levity and silence criticism. Deeply sensible of the fallen state of man, he admired the wisdom, holiness, and mercy, which are

displayed in the plan of redemption through a glorious Saviour. From the abundance of his heart, filled with the love of God, he spake with such fervor, as was fitted to inspire his hearers with pious sentiments and affections.

He possessed the learning of his time. The scriptures he read in the originals. His exposition, preached in course on the Sabbath, comprehended the whole New Testament, the prophecy of Isaiah, and some of the other prophets. It was chiefly designed to promote practical piety; but on the prophetic parts he discovered a continued attention, extent of reading, and a depth of research, which come to the share of but very few. In his preaching he carefully availed himself of special occurrences, and his discourses on such occasions were peculiarly solemn and impressive. With the fidelity and plainness of a Christian minister he administered reproofs and admonitions, and maintained with parental tenderness and pastoral authority the discipline of the church. By his desire a committee was appointed, and continued for many years, for inspecting the manners of professing Christians. So great was the ascendancy, which he gained over his people by his discretion and moderation, by his condescension and benevolence, by his fidelity and piety, that they regarded his counsels as oracular.

In controversial and difficult cases he was often applied to for advice at ecclesiastical councils. Impartial yet pacific, firm yet conciliatory, he was peculiarly qualified for a counsellor, and in that character he materially contributed to the unity, the peace, and order of the churches. With the wisdom of the serpent he happily united the innocence of the dove. In his religious principles he was a Calvinist, as were all his predecessors in the ministry, Hooker, Stone, Shepard, Mitchel, Oakes, Gookin, and Brattle. But towards those of different principles he was candid and catholic.

His own example enforced the duties, which he enjoined upon others. He was humble, meek, and benevolent. He was ready at all times to relieve the distressed, and through life he devoted a tenth part of his whole income to pious and charitable uses. He was ever a firm friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and was happy in living to see the establishment of peace and independence in his native land. He deserves honorable remembrance for his exertions to send the gospel to the Indians. Under his many heavy trials he was submissive and patient. When his infirmities had in a great measure terminated his usefulness, he expressed his desire to depart and be with Christ. He at length calmly resigned his spirit into the hands of its Redeemer. His son, Nathaniel, a merchant in Boston, who died in 1798, wrote, with

James Swan and others, against the slave trade and slavery from 1766 to 1770.

His publications are the following: the wisdom of God in the redemption of man, 1728; a sermon at the artillery election, 1733; on evangelical repentance, 1741; discourses on Romans viii. 14, 1743; funeral sermons on the death of President Leverett, 1724; of Francis Foxcroft, 1728; of President Wadsworth, 1737; of Hancock, 1752; of Spencer Phips, 1757; of Henry Flynt, 1760; of Dr. Wigglesworth, 1765; of President Holyoke, 1769; sermons at the ordination of Josiah Cotton, 1728; of John Sergeant, 1735; of John Sparhawk, 1736; of Matthew Bridge, 1746; of O. Peabody, Jr., 1750; of Stephen Badger, 1753; a sermon at the general election, 1742; at the convention, 1743; two discourses on a fast, 1748; on the difference between a legal and evangelical righteousness, 1749; Dudleian lecture, 1758; at the Boston lecture, 1763; against profane swearing, 1765; a thanksgiving sermon for the conquest of Canada, 1760; for the repeal of the stamp act, 1766; two discourses on a fast, 1770. — *Holmes' History of Cambridge; Collections of Historical Society*, vii. 37, 9-63; x. 158; *American Herald*, Feb. 23, 1784.

APPLETON, JESSE, D. D., the second president of Bowdoin college, was born at New Ipswich Nov. 17, 1772. He descended from John Appleton of Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, England, who died in 1436. Samuel, a descendant of John, came to this country in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. Francis, his father, a man of piety and vigorous intellect, died in 1816, aged 83.

President Appleton was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1792. It was during his residence at that seminary, that he experienced deep religious impressions; yet of any precise period, when his heart was regenerated by the Spirit of God, he was not accustomed to speak. The only safe evidence of piety, he believed, was "the perception in himself of those qualities, which the Gospel requires." Having spent two years in the instruction of youth at Dover and Amherst, he studied theology under Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield. In Feb., 1797, he was ordained as the pastor of a church at Hampton. His religious sentiments at this period were Arminian. Much of his time during his ten years' residence in that town was devoted to systematic, earnest study, in consequence of which his sentiments assumed a new form. By his faithful, affectionate services he was very much endeared to his people. At his suggestion the Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine was published, to which he contributed valuable essays, with the signature of Leighton. Such was his public estimation, that in 1803 he was one of the two principal candidates for the professorship of theology at Harvard college; but

Dr. Ware was elected. In 1807 he was chosen president of Bowdoin college, into which office he was inducted Dec. 23. After the toils of ten years in this station, his health became much impaired in consequence of a severe cold, in October, 1817. In May, 1819, his illness became more alarming, his complaints being a cough, hoarseness, and debility. A journey proved of no essential benefit. A profuse hemorrhage in October extinguished all hope of recovery. As the day of his dissolution approached, he remarked, "Of this I am sure, that salvation is all of grace. I would make no mention of anything, which I have ever thought, or said, or done; but only of this, that *God so loved the world, as to give his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.* The atonement is the only ground of hope." In health he was sometimes anxious, in a high degree, in regard to the college; but in his sickness he said in cheerful confidence, "God has taken care of the college, and God will take care of it." Among his last expressions were heard the words, "Glory to God in the highest: the whole earth shall be filled with his glory." He died Nov. 12, 1819, at the age of 47, having been president nearly twelve years. A discourse was published, which was delivered at his funeral by Benjamin Tappan of Augusta, describing the excellences of his character and his peculiar qualifications for the station, which he occupied. His widow, Elizabeth, died in Boston in 1844.

He published a dedication sermon at Hampton, 1797; sermons at the ordination of Asa Rand of Gorham, 1809, and Jonathan Cogswell of Saco, and Reuben Nason of Freeport, 1810; of Benjamin Tappan of Augusta, 1811; discourse on the death of Frederic Southgate, 1813; Massachusetts election sermon, 1814; a sermon on the perpetuity of the Sabbath, 1814; thanksgiving sermon, 1815; sermon at the ordination of Enos Merrill, of Freeport; sermon before the Bath society for the suppression of public vices; address before the Mass. society for the suppression of intemperance, 1816; sermon before the American commissioners for foreign missions, 1817; sermon at the formation of the Maine education society, 1818; also a sermon on the death of Mrs. Buckminster; a sermon before the Portsmouth female asylum; and a sermon relating to Dr. Emmons on unity.

In 1820 a volume of his addresses was published, containing his inaugural address and eleven annual addresses, with a sketch of his character by Dr. Nichols of Portland. In 1822 his lectures and occasional sermons were published in one volume, with a memoir of his life by Benjamin Tappan of Augusta. The subjects of these lectures, twenty-seven in number, are the necessity of revelation, human depravity, the atone-

ment, regeneration, the eternity of future punishment, the resurrection of the body, and the demoniacs of the New Testament.

The sermons are on the immortality of the soul, the influence of religion on the condition of man, the evils of war and the probability of universal peace, the truth of Christianity from its moral effects, conscience, and consequences of neglecting the great salvation. His works, with a memoir, were published in two vols., 1837.

APPLETON, SAMUEL, a distinguished merchant, died July 12, 1853, aged 87. He was born in New Ipswich, N. H., June 22, 1766, one of a family of twelve brothers and sisters. He early became a country merchant; in 1794 he established himself in business in Boston, in which his career was one of great honor, success, and usefulness. His brother, Nathan, became his partner. He married in 1819 Mrs. Mary Gore. As early as 1823 he determined to spend annually the amount of his income. Having no children, much of his beneficence had respect to the children of his brothers and sisters; and much of his charity went to the poor. He was accustomed to give away 25,000 dollars a year. To all great objects of charity he was a large contributor. He deemed the day lost, in which he had not done some good. To Dartmouth college he gave 10,000 dollars. A print of him is in the Historical Register. His life by E. Peabody may be found in the lives of American merchants.

APPLETON, LYDIA, sister of N. Dane, died in Beverly Aug. 23, 1845, aged 103 years and 8 months. She was married at thirty and was a widow at ninety.

APTHORP, EAST, an Episcopal minister, was the son of Charles Apthorp, a merchant of Boston, who died in 1758, aged 61. He was born in 1733, and studied at Jesus' college, Cambridge, England. Having taken orders, he was appointed in 1761 by the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts a missionary at Cambridge, in which place he continued four or five years. He engaged in a warm controversy with Dr. Mayhew concerning the design and conduct of the society, of which he was a missionary. The political feelings of the people were mingled with their religious attachments; the cause, which Mr. Apthorp espoused, was unpopular, and he returned to England. He was made vicar of Croydon in 1765, and in 1778 rector of Bow church, London, to which he was presented by his friend and fellow collegian, bishop Porteus. In 1790, having lost his sight, he exchanged these livings for the prebend of Finsbury, and having an adequate income, he retired to spend the evening of his days among the scenes and friends of his youth, at the university, in a house provided for him by his patron, Bishop Watson. He died at Cambridge, England, April 16, 1816, aged 83 years.

His wife was the daughter of Foster Hutchinson, a brother of the governor. His only son was a clergyman; of three daughters, one was married to Dr. Cary and one to Dr. Butler, both heads of colleges; the third married a son of Dr. Paley. Dr. Thomas Bulfinch of Boston married one of his sisters, and Robert Bayard of New York another. He was eminent as a writer. He published a sermon at the opening of the church at Cambridge, 1761; on the peace, 1763; considerations respecting the society for the propagation, etc., 1763; on the death of Ann Wheelwright, 1764; review of Mayhew's remarks on the answer to his observations, etc., 1765; discourses on prophecy, at the Warburton lecture, Lincoln's Inn chapel, 2 vols; and an answer to Gibbon's statement of the causes of the spread of Christianity. — *Jennison, MS.*; *Holmes*, II. 120, 481.

APTHORP, GEORGE H., missionary to Ceylon, died June 8, 1844, aged 46. Born in Quincy, he graduated at Yale in 1829, and studied theology at Princeton. He sailed from Boston in 1833. He lived chiefly at Varany. He said in his sickness, "My faith rests firmly on the rock." Among his last words were, "Precious Saviour, come,—come quickly." His last prayers, both in English and Tamul, for all descriptions of men, were most earnest. His wife, Mary Robertson, of Albemarle county, Va., died in peace Sept. 3, 1849, aged 41, and was buried by the side of her husband.

ARBuckle, MATTHEW, brigadier-general, died at Fort Smith, Ark., June 11, 1851, aged 75. He commanded at New Orleans, Fort Gibson, and Fort Smith. Thoroughly acquainted with the Indians, he always preserved their confidence.

ARCH, JOHN, a Cherokee Indian and an interpreter, died at Brainerd June 8, 1825, aged 27. When taken sick, he was engaged in translating John's Gospel into Cherokee, using the ingenious alphabet invented by Mr. Guess. He had been a Christian convert several years; and he died in peace, saying, "God is good, and will do right!" He was buried by the side of Dr. Worcester.

ARCHDALE, JOHN, governor of Carolina, was appointed to this office by the proprietors, after Lord Ashley had declined accepting it. He was a Quaker and a proprietor, and arrived in the summer of 1695. The settlers received him with universal joy. The colony had been in much confusion, but order was now restored. The Assembly was called, and the governor by the discreet use of his extensive powers settled almost every public concern to the satisfaction of the people. The price of lands and the form of conveyances were settled by law. Magistrates were appointed for hearing all causes, and determining all differences between the settlers and the Indians. Public roads were ordered to be made

and water passages cut. The planting of rice, which has since become the great source of the opulence of Carolina, was introduced. A captain of a vessel from Madagascar on his way to Great Britain anchored off Sullivan's Island and made a present to the governor of a bag of seed rice, which he had brought from the east. This rice the governor divided among some of his friends, who agreed to make an experiment. The success equalled their expectation, and from this small beginning arose the staple commodity of Carolina.

He continued one year in his government. After his return to London, he published a work entitled, a new description of that fertile and pleasant province of Carolina, with a brief account of its discovery, settling, and the government thereof to this time, with several remarkable passages during my time, 1707. — *Holmes*; *Hewatt*, I. 119, 129–131; *Ramsay*, I. 47–50.

ARCHER, STEVENSON, chief judge of the court of appeals in Maryland, died Jan. 25, 1848.

ARGALL, SAMUEL, deputy governor of Virginia, came to that colony in 1609 to trade and to fish for sturgeon. The trade was in violation of the laws; but as the wine and provisions, which he brought, were much wanted, his conduct was connived at, and he continued to make voyages for his own advantage and in the service of the colony. In 1612 he carried off Pocahontas to James Town. In 1613 he arrived at the Island, now called Mount Desert, in Maine, for the purpose of fishing, and having discovered a settlement of the French, which was made two years before, he immediately attacked it, and took most of the settlers prisoners. Gilbert de Thet, a Jesuit father, was killed in the engagement. This was the commencement of hostilities between the French and English colonists in America. Capt. Argall soon afterwards sailed from Virginia to Acadie and destroyed the French settlements of St. Croix and Port Royal. The pretext for this hostile expedition in time of peace was the encroachment of the French on the rights of the English, which were founded on the prior discovery of the Cabots. Argall on his return subdued the Dutch settlement at Hudson's river. In 1614 he went to England, and returned in 1617 as deputy governor. On his arrival he found the public buildings at James Town fallen to decay, the market place and streets planted with tobacco, and the people of the colony dispersed in places, which they thought best adapted for cultivating that pernicious weed. To restore prosperity to the colony Capt. Argall introduced some severe regulations. He prohibited all trade or familiarity with the Indians. Teaching them the use of arms was a crime to be punished by death. He ordered, that all goods should be sold at an advance of twenty-five per cent., and fixed the price of tobacco at three shillings per

pound. None could sell or buy at a different price under the penalty of three years' imprisonment. No man was permitted to fire a gun, before a new supply of ammunition, except in self-defence, on pain of a year's slavery. Absence from church on Sundays or holidays was punished by confinement for the night, and one week's slavery to the colony, and on a repetition of the offence the punishment was increased.

The rigorous execution of these laws rendered him odious in the colony, and the report of his tyranny and his depredations upon the revenues of the company reaching England, it was determined to recall him. Lord Delaware was directed to send him home to answer the charges brought against him; but as his lordship did not reach Virginia, being summoned away from life while on his passage, the letter to him fell into the hands of Argall. Perceiving from it that the fine harvest, which now occupied him, would be soon ended, he redoubled his industry. He multiplied his acts of injustice, and before the arrival of a new governor in 1619 set sail in a vessel, loaded with his effects. He was the partner in trade of the Earl of Warwick, and by this connection was enabled to defraud the company of the restitution, which they had a right to expect. In 1620 he commanded a ship of war in an expedition against the Algerines; in 1623 he was knighted by King James; in 1625 he was engaged in the expedition against the Spaniards under Cecil.

His character, like that of most, who were concerned in the government of Virginia, is differently drawn; by some he is represented as a good mariner, a man of public spirit, active, industrious, careful to provide for the people, and to keep them constantly employed; and by others he is described as negligent of the public business, selfish, rapacious, passionate, arbitrary, and cruel, pushing his unrighteous gains in every way of extortion and oppression. He was, without question, a man of talents and art, for he so foiled and perplexed the company, that they were never able to bring him to any account or punishment. An account of his voyage from James Town, beginning June 19, 1610, in which, missing Bermuda, he "put over towards Sagadahoc and Cape Cod," and his letter respecting his voyage to Virginia in 1613, are preserved in Purchas. — *Belknap's Biography*, II. 51–63; *Holmes*, 144, 155; *I. Smith: Stith*; *Marshall*, I. 56, 107; *Beverly*.

ARMISTEAD, Gen. W. K., died at Upper-ville, Va., Oct. 13, 1845, aged about 60. He was in the army forty years, of correct moral deportment: for many years he was chief of the corps of engineers. He commanded in 1840 in the war against the Florida Indians.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM J., D. D., secretary

of the American Board of Missions, died in the wreck of the steamer *Atlantic* Nov. 27, 1846, aged 50. He was born in 1796 at Mendham, N. J., where his father, Dr. A. Armstrong, was the minister. He graduated at Princeton in 1816. When he first began to preach, he sought an untried field of labor at Charlottesville, in central Virginia, where there was no church, but where he gathered one. In 1821 he returned to New Jersey, and became for three years the pastor of the church in Trenton. He then was for ten years pastor of a church in Richmond, Va., as the successor of Dr. Rice; and here he faithfully toiled with remarkable success. In 1834 he was chosen a secretary of the American Board of Missions as successor of Dr. Wisner, and removed to Boston; but in 1838 it was thought best, that he should reside in New York, retaining his connection with the Board. Almost every Sabbath he preached, far and wide, on the claims of the heathen.

He made his monthly visit to Boston on Monday Nov. 23, 1846, to attend the meeting of the Prudential Committee of the Board. A storm set in on Wednesday, when he proposed to return to New York: in vain did his associates advise him not to venture upon the water in such a tempest; but he was desirous to reach home, as the next day was thanksgiving. At five o'clock he left Boston by railroad for Norwich, and proceeded from Allyn's Point in the steamer *Atlantic* to New London; but when about nine miles out of the harbor the steam-pipe burst, leaving the vessel to the north-west wind. The anchors dragged, and during the whole day and night of Thursday the vessel was at the mercy of the storm. As a minister of Christ Dr. A. was busily employed in teaching, in exhortation, and prayer, that he might aid others in preparing to die. About fifty met in the cabin in the afternoon to read the Bible and to pray. He was calm and resigned. After four o'clock in the morning of Friday the 27th the vessel went to pieces, as it struck the reef, and he and many others died. His body was recovered, and his funeral was attended at New York. — *N. Y. Observer*, Dec. 5.

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT, general, died at Washington in Feb., 1851, aged about 65. Born in East Tennessee, he was a general in the Florida war of 1836; afterwards consul at Liverpool. Gen. Jackson bequeathed to him his sword.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, general, died at Red Hook, N. Y., April 1, 1855, aged 81. He served as an officer with much credit during the Revolutionary war, at the close of which he published the celebrated Newburgh Letters, written with great vigor and eloquence. The prudence of Washington gave triumph to milder counsels. After the war he was adjutant-general of Pennsylvania: he conducted the vigorous movement

against the settlers at Wyoming. From New York he was sent to the Senate of the United States: he was also minister in France, after Chancellor Livingston. Mr. Madison placed him at the head of the war department. After the capture of Washington by the British in 1814 he was dismissed from office and afterwards lived in retirement. He published a brief history of the war with England.

ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL T., died in Boston March 26, 1850, aged 66. He was a bookseller, in which profession he made a fortune; mayor of the city; and lieutenant-governor. Among the books he published was a stereotype edition of Scott's family Bible, which was widely circulated. He was a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board. It is said, that it was his purpose, — as he had a fortune of 100 or 150,000 dollars and no children, — to leave a liberal charitable bequest; but he died suddenly in his chair. His wife, a descendant of Edward Johnson, survived him.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, general, resided in Pennsylvania and was distinguished in the Indian wars. In 1776, being appointed brigadier-general, he assisted in the defence of Fort Moultrie and in the battle of Germantown. He left the army in 1777 through dissatisfaction as to rank, and was afterwards a member of Congress. He died at Carlisle March 9, 1795. He was a professor of religion. — *Lempriere*.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, governor of Rhode Island, succeeded Roger Williams in that office in 1657 and continued till 1660; he was also governor from 1662 to 1666, from 1669 to 1672, and from 1677 to 1678, — in which last year he died. He had lived in Providence as early as 1639. Winthrop speaks of him, "as a great friend of Massachusetts, especially in negotiations with the Indians." — In 1657 he and Coddington purchased of the Indian sachems the island of Quononoquot, afterwards called James Town. — *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, v. 217; *Savage's Winthrop*; *Farmer*.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, a major-general in the American army, and infamous for deserting the cause of his country, died in England June 14, 1801. He was bred an apothecary with a Dr. Lathrop, who was so pleased with him, as to give him 500 pounds sterling. From 1763 to 1767 he combined the business of a druggist with that of a bookseller, at New Haven, Conn. Being captain of a volunteer company, after hearing of the battle of Lexington he immediately marched with his company for the American head-quarters, and reached Cambridge April 29, 1775. He waited on the Massachusetts committee of safety and informed them of the defenceless state of Ticonderoga. The committee appointed him a colonel, and commissioned him to raise four hun-

dred men, and to take that fortress. He proceeded directly to Vermont, and when he arrived at Castleton was attended by one servant only. Here he joined Col. Allen, and on May 10th the fortress was taken.

In the fall of 1775 he was sent by the commander-in-chief to penetrate through the wilderness of the District of Maine into Canada. He commenced his march Sept. 16, with about one thousand men, consisting of New England infantry, some volunteers, a company of artillery, and three companies of riflemen. One division, that of Col. Enos, was obliged to return from Dead river from the want of provisions; had it proceeded, the whole army might have perished. The greatest hardships were endured and the most appalling difficulties surmounted in this expedition, of which Maj. Meigs kept a journal, and Mr. Henry also published an account. The army was in the wilderness, between Fort Western at Augusta and the first settlements on the Chaudiere in Canada, about five weeks. In the want of provisions Capt. Dearborn's dog was killed, and eaten, even the feet and skin, with good appetite. As the army arrived at the first settlements Nov. 4th, the intelligence necessarily reached Quebec in one or two days; but a week or fortnight before this Gov. Cramahe had been apprized of the approach of this army. Arnold had imprudently sent a letter to Schuyler, enclosed to a friend in Quebec, by an Indian, dated Oct. 13, and he was himself convinced, from the preparations made for his reception, that the Indian had betrayed him. Nov. 5th the troops arrived at St. Mary's, ten or twelve miles from Quebec, and remained there three or four days. Nov. 9th or 10th they advanced to Point Levi, opposite Quebec. Forty birch canoes having been collected, it was still found necessary to delay crossing the river for three nights on account of a high wind. On the 14th the wind moderated; but this delay was very favorable to the city, for on the 13th Col. M'Lean, an active officer, arrived with eighty men to strengthen the garrison, which already consisted of more than a thousand men, so as to render an assault hopeless. Indeed Arnold himself placed his chief dependence on the co-operation of Montgomery.

On the 14th of Nov. he crossed the St. Lawrence in the night; and, ascending the precipice, which Wolfe had climbed before him, formed his small corps on the height near the plains of Abraham. With only about seven hundred men, one third of whose muskets had been rendered useless in the march through the wilderness, success could not be expected. It is surprising, that the garrison, consisting Nov. 14th of one thousand one hundred and twenty-six men, did not march out and destroy the small force of Arnold. After parading some days on the

heights near the town, and sending two flags to summon the inhabitants, he retired to Point aux Trembles, twenty miles above Quebec, and there awaited the arrival of Montgomery, who joined him on the first of December. The city was immediately besieged, but the best measures had been taken for its defence. The able Gen. Carleton had entered the city with sixty men Nov. 20th. On the morning of the last day of the year an assault was made on the one side of the lower town by Montgomery, who was killed. At the same time Col. Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty men, made a desperate attack on the opposite side. Advancing with the utmost intrepidity along the St. Charles through a narrow path, exposed to an incessant fire of grape-shot and musketry, as he approached the first barrier he received a musket ball in the left leg, which shattered the bone. He was compelled to retire, on foot, dragging "one leg after him" near a mile to the hospital, having lost sixty men killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Although the attack was unsuccessful, the blockade of Quebec was continued till May, 1776, when the army, which was in no condition to risk an assault, was removed to a more defensible position. Arnold was compelled to relinquish one post after another, till the 18th of June, when he quitted Canada. After this period he exhibited great bravery in the command of the American fleet on Lake Champlain.

In August, 1777, he relieved Fort Schuylcr under the command of Col. Gansevoort, which was invested by Col. St. Leger with an army of from fifteen to eighteen hundred men. In the battle near Stillwater, Sept. 19th, he was engaged incessantly for four hours. In the action of Oct. 7th, after the British had been driven into the lines, Arnold pressed forward and under a tremendous fire assaulted the works throughout their whole extent from right to left. The intrenchments were at length forced, and with a few men he actually entered the works; but his horse being killed, and he himself badly wounded in the leg, he found it necessary to withdraw, and, as it was now almost dark, to desist from the attack. Being rendered unfit for active service in consequence of his wound, after the recovery of Philadelphia he was appointed to the command of the American garrison. When he entered the city, he made the house of Gov. Penn, the best house in the city, his head-quarters. This he furnished in a very costly manner, and lived far beyond his income. He had wasted the plunder, which he had seized at Montreal in his retreat from Canada; and at Philadelphia he was determined to make new acquisitions. He laid his hands on every thing in the city, which could be considered as the property of those, who were unfriendly to the cause of his country. He was

charged with oppression, extortion, and enormous charges upon the public in his accounts, and with applying the public money and property to his own private use. Such was his conduct, that he drew upon himself the odium of the inhabitants, not only of the city, but of the province in general. He was engaged in trading speculations, and had shares in several privateers, but was unsuccessful. From the judgment of the commissioners appointed to inspect his accounts, who had rejected above half the amount of his demands, he appealed to Congress; and they appointed a committee of their own body to settle the business. The committee confirmed the report of the commissioners, and thought they had allowed him more than he had any right to expect. By these disappointments he became irritated, and he gave full scope to his resentment. His invectives against Congress were not less violent, than those, which he had before thrown out against the commissioners. He was, however, soon obliged to abide the judgment of a court martial upon the charges exhibited against him, by the executive of Pennsylvania; and he was subjected to the mortification of receiving a reprimand from Washington. His trial commenced in June, 1778, but such were the delays occasioned by the movements of the army, that it was not concluded until Jan. 26, 1779. The sentence of a reprimand was approved by Congress, and was soon afterwards carried into execution.

Such was the humiliation, to which Gen. Arnold was reduced in consequence of yielding to the temptations of pride and vanity, and indulging himself in the pleasures of a sumptuous table and expensive equipage. From this time his proud spirit revolted from the cause of America. He turned his eyes to West Point as an acquisition, which would give value to treason, while its loss would inflict a mortal wound on his former friends. He addressed himself to the delegation of New York, in which state his reputation was peculiarly high, and a member of Congress from this state recommended him to Washington for the service, which he desired. The same application to the commander-in-chief was made not long afterwards through Gen. Schuylcr. Washington observed, that as there was a prospect of an active campaign he should be gratified with the aid of Arnold in the field; but intimated at the same time, that he should receive the appointment requested, if it should be more pleasing to him. Arnold, without discovering much solicitude, repaired to camp in the beginning of August, and renewed in person the solicitations, which had been before indirectly made. He was now offered the command of the left wing of the army, which was advancing against New York; but he declined it under the pretext, that in consequence of his wounds, he was unable to perform

the active duties of the field. Without a suspicion of his patriotism he was invested with the command of West Point. Previously to his soliciting this station, he had in a letter to Col. Beverley Robinson signified his change of principles and his wish to restore himself to the favor of his prince by some signal proof of his repentance. This letter opened to him a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, the object of which was to concert the means of putting the important post, which he commanded, into the possession of the British general. His plan, it is believed, was to have drawn the greater part of his army without the works under the pretext of fighting the enemy in the defiles, and to have left unguarded a designated pass, through which the assailants might securely approach and surprise the fortress. His troops he intended to place, so that they would be compelled to surrender, or be cut in pieces. But just as his scheme was ripe for execution the wise Disposer of events, who so often and so remarkably interposed in favor of the American cause, blasted his designs.

Maj. Andre, after his detection, apprized Arnold of his danger, and the traitor found opportunity to escape on board the *Vulture*, Sept. 25, 1780, a few hours before the return of Washington, who had been absent on a journey to Hartford. On the very day of his escape Arnold wrote a letter to Washington, declaring that the love of his country had governed him in his late conduct, and requesting him to protect Mrs. Arnold. She was conveyed to her husband at New York, and his clothes and baggage, for which he had written, were transmitted to him. During the exertions, which were made to rescue Andre from the destruction, which threatened him, Arnold had the hardihood to interpose. He appealed to the humanity of the commander-in-chief, and then sought to intimidate him by stating the situation of many of the principal characters of South Carolina, who had forfeited their lives, but had hitherto been spared through the clemency of the British general. This clemency, he said, could no longer in justice be extended to them, should Maj. Andre suffer.

Arnold was made a brigadier-general in the British service; which rank he preserved throughout the war. Yet he must have been held in contempt and detestation by the generous and honorable. It was impossible for men of this description, even when acting with him, to forget that he was a traitor: first the slave of his rage, then purchased with gold, and finally secured by the blood of one of the most accomplished officers in the British army. One would suppose, that his mind could not have been much at ease; but he had proceeded so far in vice, that perhaps his reflections gave him but little trouble. "I am

mistaken," says Washington in a private letter, "if at this time Arnold is not undergoing the torments of a mental hell. He wants feeling. From some traits of his character, which have lately come to my knowledge, he seems to have been so hackneyed in crime, so lost to all sense of honor and shame, that while his faculties still enable him to continue his sordid pursuits, there will be no time for remorse."

Arnold found it necessary to make some exertions to secure the attachment of his new friends. With the hope of alluring many of the discontented to his standard, he published an address to the inhabitants of America, in which he endeavored to justify his conduct. He had encountered the dangers of the field, he said, from apprehension that the rights of his country were in danger. He had acquiesced in the Declaration of Independence, though he thought it precipitate. But the rejection of the overtures made by Great Britain in 1778, and the French alliance, had opened his eyes to the ambitious views of those, who would sacrifice the happiness of their country to their own aggrandizement, and had made him a confirmed loyalist. He artfully mingled assertions, that the principal members of Congress held the people in sovereign contempt. This was followed in about a fortnight by a proclamation, addressed "to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, who have the real interest of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of Congress or of France." To induce the American officers and soldiers to desert the cause, which they had embraced, he represented, that the corps of cavalry and infantry, which he was authorized to raise, would be upon the same footing with other troops in the British service; that he should with pleasure advance those, whose valor he might witness; that the private men, who joined him, should receive a bounty of three guineas each, besides payment at the full value for horses, arms, and accoutrements. His object was the peace, liberty, and safety of America. "You are promised liberty," he exclaims, "but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny, which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your persons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?" "What," he exclaims again, "is America now, but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars? As to you, who have been soldiers in the continental army, can you at this day want evidence, that the funds of your country are exhausted, or that the managers have applied them to their private uses? In either case you surely can no longer continue in their service with honor or advantage. Yet you have hitherto been their supporters in

that cruelty, which with equal indifference to yours as well as to the labor and blood of others, is devouring a country, that from the moment you quit their colors will be redeemed from their tyranny." These proclamations did not produce the effect designed; and in all the hardships, sufferings, and irritations of the war Arnold remains the solitary instance of an American officer, who abandoned the side first embraced in the contest, and turned his sword upon his former companions in arms.

He was soon dispatched by Sir Henry Clinton to make a diversion in Virginia. With about seventeen hundred men he arrived in the Chesapeake in Jan., 1781, and being supported by such a naval force as was suited to the nature of the service, he committed extensive ravages on the rivers and along the unprotected coasts. It is said that, while on this expedition Arnold inquired of an American captain, whom he had taken prisoner, what the Americans would do with him, if he should fall into their hands. The officer replied, that they would cut off his lame leg and bury it with the honors of war, and hang the remainder of his body in gibbets. After his recall from Virginia he conducted an expedition against his native state, Connecticut. He took Fort Trumbull Sept. 6th, with inconsiderable loss. On the other side of the harbor Lieut.-Col. Eyre, who commanded another detachment, made an assault on Fort Griswold, and with the greatest difficulty entered the works. An officer of the conquering troops asked, who commanded? "I did," answered Col. Ledyard, "but you do now," and presented him his sword, which was instantly plunged into his own bosom. A merciless slaughter commenced upon the brave garrison, who had ceased to resist, until the greater part were either killed or wounded. After burning the town and the stores, which were in it, and thus thickening the laurels, with which his brow was adorned, Arnold returned to New York in eight days.

From the conclusion of the war till his death Gen. Arnold resided chiefly in England. In 1786 he was at St. John's, New Brunswick, engaged in trade and navigation, and again in 1790. For some cause he became very unpopular in 1792 or 1793, was hung in effigy, and the mayor found it necessary to read the riot act, and a company of troops was called to quell the mob. Repairing to the West Indies in 1794, a French fleet anchored at the same island; he became alarmed lest he should be detained by the American allies, and passed the fleet concealed on a raft of lumber. He died in Gloucester place, London. He married Margaret, the daughter of Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, chief justice, and a loyalist. Gen. Greene, it is said, was his rival. She combined fascinating manners with

strength of mind. She died at London Aug. 24, 1804, aged 43. His sons were men of property in Canada in 1829. He fought bravely for his country and he bled in her cause; but his country owed him no returns of gratitude, for his subsequent conduct proved, that he had no honest regard to her interests, but was governed by selfish considerations. His progress from self-indulgence to treason was easy and rapid. He was vain and luxurious, and to gratify his giddy desires he must resort to meanness, dishonesty, and extortion. These vices brought with them disgrace; and the contempt, into which he fell, awakened a spirit of revenge, and left him to the unrestrained influence of his cupidity and passion. Thus from the high fame, to which his bravery had elevated him, he descended into infamy. Thus too he furnished new evidence of the infatuation of the human mind in attaching such value to the reputation of a soldier, which may be obtained, while the heart is unsound and every moral sentiment is entirely depraved. — *Marshall's Washington*, iv. 271–290; *Warren's Hist. War*; *Holmes*; *Stedman*, i. 138, 336; ii. 247; *Smith's Narrative of the Death of Andre*; *Maine Hist. Coll.* i.; *Amer. Rememb.*, 1776, part ii.; 1778, part ii.

ARNOLD, PELEG, chief justice of Rhode Island, was a delegate to Congress under the confederation, and then was appointed judge. He died at Smithfield Feb. 13, 1820, aged 68.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, appointed chief justice in 1809, died at Warwick, R. I., Oct. 8, 1820.

ARNOLD, JOSIAH LYNDON, a poet, was born at Providence and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1788. After superintending for some time the academy at Plainfield, Conn., he studied law at Providence and was admitted to the bar; but he did not pursue the profession, being appointed a tutor in the college. On the death, March, 1793, of his father, Dr. Jonathan Arnold, formerly a member of Congress, he settled at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the place of his father's residence, where he died June 7, 1796, aged 28 years. His few hasty effusions in verse were published after his death. — *Specimens of Amer. Poetry*, ii. 77.

ARNOLD, SETH, died at Westminster, Vt., Aug. 6, 1849, aged 101 years, 10 months, — a Revolutionary pensioner.

ARNOLD, LEMUEL H., governor, died in Kingston, R. I., June 27, 1852, aged 59. Born in St. Johnsbury, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1811, and left the bar for mercantile pursuits. He was governor of Rhode Island in 1831 and 1832, and afterwards a member of Congress. His father, Jonathan, was of the Continental Congress from Rhode Island.

ASBURY, FRANCIS, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, came to this country in 1771 as a preacher, at the

age of twenty-six. In 1773 the first annual conference of the Methodists was held at Philadelphia, when it consisted of ten preachers and about eleven hundred members. He was consecrated bishop by Dr. Coke in 1784. From this time he travelled yearly through the United States, probably ordaining three thousand preachers and preaching seventeen thousand sermons. He died suddenly while on a journey, at Spotsylvania, Va., March 31, 1816, aged 70 years. A letter from J. W. Bond to Bishop McKendree gives an account of his death.

ASH, JOHN, an agent of Carolina, was sent by that colony to England to seek redress of grievances, in 1703. In the same year he published an account of the affairs in Carolina.

ASHIE, THOMAS, published in 1682 a description of Carolina.

ASHIE, SAMUEL, governor of North Carolina, was appointed chief justice in 1777, and was governor from 1796 to 1799. He died Jan., 1813, aged 88 years.

ASHLEY, JONATHAN, minister of Deerfield, Mass., was graduated at Yale college in 1730, and was ordained in 1738. He died in 1780, aged 67. He possessed a strong and discerning mind and lively imagination, and was a pungent and energetic preacher. He proclaimed the doctrines of grace with a pathos, which was the effect, not merely of his assent to their Divine authority, but of a deep sense of their importance and excellency. He published a sermon on visible saints, vindicating Mr. Stoddard's sentiments respecting church membership; a sermon at the ordination of John Norton, Deerfield, 1741; the great duty of charity, 1742; a letter to W. Cooper, 1745.

ASHLEY, JOHN, major-general, was the son of Col. John Ashley, one of the settlers in 1732 of Housattonnoc, afterwards Sheffield, died Nov. 5, 1799, aged 60. He descended from Robert A. of Springfield, 1630,—and was graduated at Yale college in 1758. In the Shays' insurrection he commanded the force, which dispersed the insurgents at Sheffield Feb. 26, 1787. His daughter Lydia, married to R. R. Hinman, died in 1853, aged 65.—*Hist. Berkshire*, 213.

ASHLEY, EDWARD, died at Groton, Conn., Jan., 1767, aged 108.

ASHLEY, WILLIAM H., general, of St. Louis, died March 26, 1838. Born in Powhatan county, Va., at the age of thirty he emigrated to Missouri, then upper Louisiana, and settled near the lead mines. He was lieutenant-governor of Missouri, and a member of Congress 1831-33. He was respected for his talents, enterprise, and integrity. In 1822 he projected the "mountain expedition," uniting the Indian trade in the Rocky Mountains with hunting and trapping, and enlisted in the scheme three hundred men. After losses by

Indian robbery and river disasters he and his associates acquired a handsome fortune.

ASHMUN, ELI P., died at Northampton May 10, 1819, aged 48. Born in Blandford, he studied law with Judge Sedgwick, and practised in his native town until 1807. In 1816 he was a Senator of the U. S. A man once asked him for a writ against his neighbor, saying, "I will sue him, for he has sued me. I can prove he had the property." But Mr. A. pushed his inquiries, and asked, if the purchaser had paid for the property, and extorted the answer, "There was nobody present, when he paid me, and he can't prove it." The man was sent away from the office with a scorching rebuke.

ASHMUN, JOHN HOOKER, son of the preceding, professor of law in Harvard university, died April 1, 1833, aged 32. He was born July 3, 1800, was graduated at Cambridge in 1818, and appointed professor in 1829. Dying early, "he had gathered about him," said Judge Story, "all the honors, which are usually the harvest of the ripest life."

ASHMUN, JEHUDI, agent of the American Colonization Society, died Aug. 25, 1828, aged 34. He was born of pious parents in Champlain, on the western shore of the lake of the same name, New York, in April, 1794. In early life he was an unbeliever; but it pleased God to disclose to him the iniquity of his heart and his need of mercy and the value and glory of the Gospel. He graduated at Burlington college in 1816, and after preparing for the ministry was elected a professor in the theological seminary at Bangor, Maine, in which place, however, he continued but a short time. Removing to the District of Columbia, he became a member of the Episcopal church, edited the Theological Repertory and published his memoirs of Samuel Bacon. He also projected a monthly journal for the American Colonization Society, and published one number; but the work failed for want of patronage. Being appointed to take charge of a reinforcement to the colony at Liberia, he embarked for Africa June 19, 1822, and arrived at Cape Montserado Aug. 8. He had authority, in case he should find no agent there, to act as such for the society, and also for the navy department. In the absence of the agents, it was at a period of great difficulty, that he assumed the agency. The settlers were few and surrounded with numerous enemies. It was necessary for him to act as a legislator and also as a soldier and engineer, to lay out the fortifications, superintending the construction, and this too in the time of affliction from the loss of his wife and while suffering himself under a fever, and to animate the emigrants to the resolute purpose of self-defence. About three months after his arrival, just as he was beginning to recover strength, and while his whole force was thirty-five

men and boys, he was attacked at the dawn of day, Nov. 11, by eight hundred armed savages; but by the energy and desperate valor of the agent the assailants were repulsed, with the loss of four colonists killed and four wounded, and again in a few days, when they returned with redoubled numbers, were utterly defeated. Here was a memorable display of heroism. The same energy, diligence, and courage were displayed in all his labors for the benefit of the colony. When ill health compelled him to take a voyage to America, he was escorted to the place of embarkation, March 26, 1828, by three companies of the militia, and the men, women, and children of Monrovia parted with him with tears. He left a community of twelve hundred freemen. The vessel touched and landed him at St. Bartholomew's in very ill health. He arrived at New Haven Aug. 10th, a fortnight before his death. In his sickness he was very humble and patient. He said: "I have come here to die. It is hard to be broken down by the slow progress of disease. I wish to be submissive. My sins, my sins; they seem to shut me out from that comfort, which I wish to enjoy. I have been praying for light; and a little light has come, cheering and refreshing beyond expression." An eloquent discourse was preached by Leonard Bacon at his funeral, describing his remarkable character, the important influence on the tribes of Africa of his piety and regard to justice, and his great services for the colonists. He was, as Mrs. Sigourney represents,

"Their leader, when the blast
Of ruthless war swept by;—
Their teacher, when the storm was past,
Their guide to worlds on high."

Mr. Gurley, the editor of the *African Repository*, is preparing an account of his life. In the *Repository* various communications, written by Mr. Ashmun, were published; his memoirs of S. Bacon have been already mentioned.—*African Repository*, iv. 214–224, 286; *Christian Spectator*, ii. 528; *N. Y. Mercury*, i. 13.

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, M. D., an eminent physician, was born in Brookline, Mass., in June, 1743, and graduated at Cambridge in 1764. His ancestor, Peter, was the first settler in Brookline in 1650. Dr. Aspinwall studied his profession with Dr. B. Gale of Connecticut, and at Philadelphia, where he received his medical degree in 1768. In the war of the Revolution he acted as a surgeon in the army. In the battle of Lexington he served as a volunteer, and bore from the field the corpse of his townsman, Isaac Gardner, Esq., whose daughter he afterwards married. After the death of Dr. Boylston he engaged in the business of inoculating for the small pox, and erected hospitals for the purpose. Perhaps no man in America ever inoculated so many, or had

such reputation for skill in that disease. Yet, when the vaccine inoculation was introduced, after a proper trial he acknowledged its efficacy and relinquished his own profitable establishment. For forty-five years he had extensive practice, frequently riding on horseback forty miles a day. In his youth he lost the use of one eye; in his old age a cataract deprived him of the other. He died April 16, 1823, in his 80th year, in the peace of one, who had long professed the religion of Jesus Christ and practised its duties. At the bed of sickness he was accustomed to give religious counsel. His testimony in favor of the gospel he regarded as his best legacy to his children. In his political views he was decidedly democratic or republican; yet he was not a persecutor, and when in the council, he resisted the measures of the violent. He was anxious, that wise and good men should bear sway, and that all benevolent and religious institutions should be perpetuated. His son of the same name succeeded him in his profession. Another son, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, lost an arm in the war of 1812 and was afterwards appointed consul at London.—*Thacher's Medical Biography*.

ASPLUND, JOHN, died in Maryland in 1807. Born a Swede, he was a Baptist minister in Carolina in 1782. He was drowned from a canoe in Maryland. With great labor he prepared the Register of the Baptist churches in 1791 and 1794.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, died in New York March 29, 1848, aged 84. He was born in Waldrop, near Heidelberg, of humble parents, and came to Baltimore in 1784, commencing business as a fur-trader. He made frequent voyages up the Mohawk to trade with the Indians, and extended his business to the Columbia river, founding Astoria. W. Irving has recorded the over-land journeys projected by him to the Pacific. Previous to the war of 1812 he had ships in the Canton trade: their safe arrival during the war gave him enormous wealth. He purchased American stocks at sixty to seventy cents, which after the war were worth twenty per cent. above par. His chief wealth was from the purchase of real estate.

ATHERTON, HUMPHREY, major-general, came to this country about the year 1636, succeeded Robert Sedgwick in his military office in 1654, and was much employed in negotiations with the Indians. He died in consequence of a fall from his horse Sept. 17, 1661. His residence was at Dorchester. Among his children are the names of Rest, Increase, Thankful, Hope, Consider, Watching, and Patience.—Hope, a graduate of 1665, was the first minister of Hatfield. As chaplain he was at the Indian battle in Montague, May 18, 1676.—*Farmer's Genealogical Register*; *Savage's Winthrop*, ii. 137.

ATHERTON, CHARLES II., an eminent lawyer, died at Amherst, N. H., Jan. 8, 1853, aged 79, a graduate of Harvard in 1794. He was a member of Congress 1815-1817, and register of probate thirty-nine years.

ATHERTON, CHARLES G., son of the preceding, died in Nashua Nov. 15, 1853, aged 53, a graduate of Harvard in 1822. He was a representative in Congress 1837-1843, and a senator from 1843 till his death. He left a widow, but no children to inherit an estate of 200,000 or 300,000 dollars.

ATKINS, HENRY, a navigator, sailed from Boston in the ship *Whale*, on a voyage to Davis' Straits, in 1729. In this and in subsequent voyages for the purpose of trade with the Indians, the last of which was made in 1758, he explored much of the coast of Labrador. A short account of his observations was published in the first volume of *Mass. Historical Collections*.

ATKINS, ELISHA, minister of Killingly, died June 11, 1839, aged 89, formerly a chaplain in the army.

ATKINSON, THEODORE, chief justice of New Hampshire, was born at New Castle, son of Col. Theodore Atkinson, and graduated at Harvard college in 1718. He sustained many public offices, civil and military; was secretary in 1741; a delegate to the congress at Albany in 1754, and chief justice in the same year. The Revolution deprived him of the offices of judge and secretary. He died in 1779, bequeathing 200 pounds to the Episcopal church, the interest to be expended in bread for the poor, distributed on the Sabbath. — *Adams' Annals of Portsmouth*, 269.

ATKINSON, ISRAEL, an eminent physician, was a native of Harvard, Mass., and graduated at Cambridge in 1762. He settled in 1765, at Lancaster, where he died July 20, 1822, aged 82. For some years he was the only physician in the county of Worcester, who had been well educated. — *Thacher's Medical Biography*.

ATKINSON, HENRY, brigadier-general, died near St. Louis June 20, 1842, aged 60. He entered the army in 1808.

ATLEE, SAMUEL JOHN, colonel, commanded a Pennsylvania company in the French war and a regiment in the war of the Revolution, and acquired great honor in the battle on Long Island, though taken prisoner and subject to a long captivity. Afterwards he acted as commissioner to treat with the Indians. In 1780 he was elected to Congress and was on the committee concerning the mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops in 1781. His usual residence was at Lancaster. He died at Philadelphia in Nov., 1786, aged 48.

ATLEE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, a judge of the supreme court and president of the common pleas for Lancaster and other counties, died at his seat on the Susquehanna Sept. 9, 1793. — *Jennison*.

ATWELL, LUCRETIA, Mrs., died at Montville, Conn., Nov. 1, 1851, aged 102; retaining all her faculties to the day of her death.

ATWELL, ZACHARIAH, captain, died at Lynn in 1847, aged 67. Crossing the Atlantic seventy times, he never lost a man.

ATWOOD, MARY, the mother of Harriet Newell, died in Boston July 4, 1853, aged 84. She was the daughter of Thomas Tenney of East Bradford, of an eminent family, and married in 1788 Moses Atwood, a merchant of Haverhill, who died in 1808. The whole care of her family now rested upon her; but she was diligent, prudent, prayerful. When her daughter asked her consent to quit her country in the cause of Christ, she resigned the beloved one to her work. In the course of her life her home was with her children in Medford, Newton, Pittsburg, Granby, and Philadelphia; and widely apart did she bury most of them, to be gathered together in glory eternal. The *Journal of Missions* for Sept., 1853, has a beautiful piece of poetry on her death.

AUCHMUTY, ROBERT, an eminent lawyer, died in 1750. He was of Scottish descent, and after his education at Dublin studied law at the Temple. He came to Boston in early life; and on the death of Mr. Menzies was appointed judge of the court of admiralty in 1703, but held the place only a few months. In 1740 he was one of the directors of the Land Bank bubble, or Manufacturing Company, in which the father of Samuel Adams was involved. When sent to England as agent for the colony on the boundary question with Rhode Island, he projected the expedition to Cape Breton, publishing a pamphlet, entitled, "the importance of Cape Breton to the British nation, and a plan for taking the place." On the death of Byfield he was again appointed judge of admiralty in 1733. His daughter married Mr. Pratt. His son Samuel graduated at Harvard college in 1742, was an Episcopal minister in New York, and received the degree of doctor in divinity from Oxford. He died March 3, 1777; and his son, Sir Samuel, lieutenant in the British army, died in 1822. — His name is introduced in the versification of Hugh Gain's petition, Jan. 1, 1783. He is alluded to also in Trumbull's *McFingal*. His other son, Robert, a most interesting, persuasive pleader, defended, with John Adams, Capt. Preston. He had previously been appointed judge of admiralty in 1768. His letters, with Hutchinson's, were sent to America by Franklin in 1773. Like his brother, he was a zealous royalist, and left America in 1776. He died in England. — *Jennison, Manuscripts*; *Thomas*, II. 488; *Hutchinson's Last History*, 401; *Eliot*.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, died at Minniesland, near New York, Jan. 27, 1851, aged 71. Born of French parents at New Orleans, he was edu-

ated at Paris. As early as 1810 he went down the Ohio in an open boat in search of a forest home. His life was a life of adventure and romantic interest, hardly a region of the United States being unvisited by him in his ornithological pursuits. He published a splendid work, — *Birds of America*, from original drawings, folio; also *Ornithological biography*, 8vo. 1831.

AUSTIN, BENJAMIN, a political writer, died in Boston May 4, 1820, aged 68. He early espoused the democratic or republican side in the political controversy, which raged during the administration of John Adams. He was bold, unflinching, uncompromising. He assailed others for their political errors; and he was himself traduced with the utmost virulence. Perhaps no man ever met such a tide of obloquy. Yet many, who once detested his party, have since united themselves to it. After the triumph of Mr. Jefferson, he was appointed, without soliciting the place, commissioner of loans for Mass. In 1806 his son, Charles Austin, when attempting to chastise Mr. Selfridge for abuse of his father, was by him shot and killed in the streets of Boston. Mr. S. was tried and acquitted. His political writings, with the signature of "Old South," published in the *Chronicle*, were collected into a volume, entitled "Constitutional Republicanism," 8vo. 1803.

AUSTIN, JONATHAN LORING, died in Boston May 10, 1826, aged 78. He rendered important services in the Revolution. Born in Boston Jan. 2, 1748, he was graduated in 1766; was a merchant and secretary of the board of war in Massachusetts. He was sent to Paris in 1777 with news to our commissioners of the capture of Burgoyne: presenting a note to Dr. Chauncy's church for a safe voyage, the Doctor, who was somewhat unskilful, prayed, that whatever might become of the young man, the packet might be safe. For two years in Paris he was Franklin's secretary. A large cake was once sent to the apartment of the commissioners, inscribed — "Le digne Franklin," — the worthy Franklin. F. immediately remarked — "The present is for all of us — these French people cannot write English: they mean Lee, Deane, Franklin."

As the agent of Franklin he spent two years in London in the family of the Earl of Shelburne. On his return in May, 1779, he was liberally rewarded by Congress. In 1780 in going to Spain as an agent of the state he was captured and carried to England. He was secretary and treasurer of the state, and an exemplary member of the church. His son, James T. Austin, was attorney-general in 1832.

AUSTIN, MOSES, an enterprising settler in upper Louisiana, was a native of Durham, Conn., and after residing in Philadelphia and Richmond emigrated to the west with his family in 1798, having obtained a considerable grant of land

from the Spanish governor. He commenced the business of mining at Mine au Breton, and created there a town; but becoming embarrassed by his speculations, he sold his estate and purchased a large tract near the mouth of the river Colorado, in Mexico. Ere his arrangements for removal were completed, he died in 1821. Believing the gospel, he placed his hopes of future happiness on the atonement of the Saviour. — *Schoolcraft's Travels*, 1821, p. 239-250.

AUSTIN, SAMUEL, D. D., president of the university of Vermont, was born at New Haven, graduated at Yale college in 1783, and ordained, as the successor of Allyn Mather, at Fairhaven, Conn., Nov. 9, 1786, but was dismissed Jan. 19, 1790. He was afterwards for many years pastor of a church in Worcester, Mass. He was but a few years at the head of the college in Burlington. After his resignation of that place he was not resettled in the ministry. He died at Glensbury, Conn., Dec. 4, 1830, aged 70 years. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Hopkins of Hadley. He was eminently pious and distinguished as a minister. With three other ministers he was the projector of the Massachusetts missionary society, and was active in originating the Mass. general association. Much might be said of his high intellectual character, of his zeal and eloquence, his charity, influence, and usefulness. But for the last three years it pleased God to cast a thick cloud over his mind, so that he was in a state of despondence and sometimes in paroxysms of horror. His last words in prayer were, "Blessed Jesus! sanctify me wholly."

He published two important works; a view of the church, and theological essays: also letters on baptism, examining Merrill's seven sermons, 1805; reply to Merrill's twelve letters, 1806; and the following sermons, — on disinterested love, 1790; ordination and installation of S. Worcester, on the death of Mrs. Blair, 1792; Mass. missionary, 1803; dedication at Hadley; ordination of W. Fay, J. M. Whiton, N. Nelson, G. S. Olds; at a fast, 1811; at two fasts, 1812; view of the economy of the church.

AUSTIN, DAVID, died in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 5, 1831, aged 71. His father was collector of the customs and a merchant in New Haven. — He graduated in 1779. After travelling abroad he was ordained at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1788. His wife, Lydia Lathrop of Norwich, was the daughter of a man of wealth. An illness of the scarlet fever in 1795, it is supposed, affected his reason. He predicted the second coming of Christ on the fourth Sunday of May, 1796. As the event did not cure him of his delusion, the presbytery dismissed him in 1797. By building houses for the Jews, who, he thought, were coming to New Haven, he incurred debts, for which he was imprisoned. Recovering his reason,

he was the minister of Bozrah from 1815 till his death. He published in four vols. the "American Preacher," by various ministers, and the "Down-fall of Babylon."—*Observer*, Aug. 11, 1844.

AVERY, JOHN, a minister, came to this country in 1635. While sailing from Newbury towards Marblehead, where he proposed to settle, he was shipwrecked in a violent storm Aug. 14, 1635, on a rocky island, called Thacher's woe and Avery's fall, and died with his wife and six children.—Mr. A. Thacher escaped.—His last words were: "I can lay no claim to deliverance from this danger, but through the satisfaction of Christ I can lay claim to heaven: this, Lord, I entreat of thee."—*Magnal.* III. 77; *Savage*, I. 165; *Eliot*.

AVERY, WILLIAM, Dr., died in Dedham about 1687, having lived there as early as 1653. Of his grandchildren, Joseph was the first minister of Norton from 1714 to 1770, and John the first minister of Truro, dying in 1754, aged about 70. Rev. David A. of Holden and Rev. Daniel A. of Wrentham were also his descendants.

AXTELL, HENRY, D. D., minister of Geneva, N. Y., was born at Mendham, N. J., in 1773, and graduated at Princeton in 1796. He went to Geneva soon after the settlement of that part of the state, and was very useful. At the time of his ordination in 1812 his church consisted of seventy members: at the time of his death of about 400. In two revivals his labors had been particularly blessed. He died Feb. 11, 1829, aged 55. His eldest daughter was placed in the same grave.

BACHE, RICHARD, postmaster-general of the United States, was appointed in the place of Dr. Franklin in Nov. 1776, and was succeeded by Mr. Hazard in 1782. A native of England, he came in early life to this country, and was at the beginning of the Revolution chairman of the republican society in Philadelphia. He married in 1767 Sally, the only daughter of Dr. Franklin, who died in Oct., 1808; he died at Settle in the county of Berks, Penn., July 29, 1811, aged 74.

BACHE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a printer, died in 1799. He was the son of the preceding, and accompanied Dr. Franklin to Paris, where he completed his education as a printer and founder in the printing house of the celebrated Didot. After his return in 1785 he pursued with honor his studies at the college of Philadelphia. In Oct., 1790, he commenced the publication of the General Advertiser, the name of which was afterwards changed to that of the Aurora,—a paper, which under the direction of Mr. Bache and his successor, Mr. Duane, exerted a powerful influence on the politics of the country in hostility to the two first administrations. His widow married Mr. Duane.—*Jennison's Manuscripts*.

BACHE, GEORGE M., a lieutenant in the navy, was swept from the deck of his ship off Cape Hat-

teras in a hurricane Sept. 8, 1846. He had toiled for eight years in a scientific coast-survey, being chief of a hydrographic party. He was a native of Philadelphia.

BACHI, PIETRO, died in Boston Aug. 22, 1853, aged 66. Born in Sicily, he came to this country in 1825 and was teacher of Italian at Harvard from 1826 to 1846.

BACKUS, ISAAC, a distinguished Baptist minister of Massachusetts, died Nov. 20, 1806, aged 82. He was born at Norwich in Connecticut, in 1724. In 1741, a year memorable for the revival of religion through this country, his attention was first arrested by the concerns of another world, and he was brought, as he believed, to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus. In 1746 he commenced preaching the gospel; and April 13, 1748, he was ordained first minister of a Congregational church in Titicut precinct, in the town of Middleborough, Mass. This society was formed in Feb., 1743, in consequence of disputes with regard to the settlement of a minister. The members of it wished for a minister of different sentiments from the man, who was settled, and, as they could not obtain a dismission from the church by an ecclesiastical council, at the end of five years they withdrew without this sanction, and formed a church by themselves in Feb., 1748. The society, however, was not permitted now to rest in peace, for they were taxed with the other inhabitants of the town for the purpose of building a new meeting-house for the first church.

In 1749 a number of the members of Mr. Backus' church altered their sentiments with regard to baptism, and obtained an exemption from the congregational tax; and he at length united with them in opinion. He was baptized by immersion in August, 1751. For some years afterwards he held communion with those, who were baptized in infancy, but he withdrew from this intercourse with Christians of other denominations. A Baptist church was formed Jan. 16, 1756, and he was installed its pastor June 23 of the same year by ministers from Boston and Rehoboth. In this relation he continued through the remainder of his life. He had been enabled to preach nearly sixty years until the spring before his death, when he experienced a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of speech, and of the use of his limbs.

Mr. Backus was a plain, evangelical preacher, without any pretensions to eloquence. It may be ascribed to his natural diffidence that, when preaching or conversing on important subjects, he was in the habit of shutting his eyes. To his exertions the Baptist churches in America owe not a little of their present flourishing condition. He was ever a zealous friend to the equal rights of Christians. When the Congress met at Philadelphia in 1774, he was sent as an agent from

the Baptist churches of the Warren association to support their claims to the same equal liberties, which ought to be given to every denomination. In October he had a conference with the Massachusetts delegation and others, at which he contended only for the same privileges, which were given to the churches in Boston; and he received the promise, that the rights of the Baptists should be regarded. On his return, as a report had preceded him, that he had been attempting to break up the union of the colonies, he addressed himself to the convention of Mass. Dec. 9, and a vote was passed, declaring his conduct to have been correct. When the convention in 1779 took into consideration the constitution of the state, the subject of the extent of the civil power in regard to religion naturally presented itself, and in the course of debate the perfect correctness of the Baptist memorial, which was read at Philadelphia, was called in question. In consequence of which Mr. Backus published in the *Chronicle* of Dec. 2d a narrative of his proceedings as Baptist agent, and brought arguments against an article in the bill of rights of the constitution of Massachusetts. He believed, that the civil authority had no right to require men to support a teacher of piety, morality, and religion, or to attend public worship; that the church ought to have no connection with the state; that the kingdom of the Lord Jesus was not of this world, and was not dependent on the kingdoms of this world; and that the subject of religion should be left entirely to the consciences of men.

The publications of Mr. Backus are more numerous, than those of any other Baptist writer in America. An abridgement of the whole work was published in one volume, when the author was 80 years of age.

Little can be said in commendation of his three volumes of the history of the Baptists, of which he published an abridgment, brought down to 1804. It contains indeed many facts, for which the public is indebted to the patient industry of the writer, and it must be a very valuable work to the Baptists, as it presents a minute account of almost every church of that denomination in New England. But these facts are combined without much attention to the connection, which ought to subsist between them, and the author shows himself too much under the influence of the zeal of party. — *Backus' Church History*, III. 139–141; *Benedict*, II. 267–274.

BACKUS, CHARLES, D. D., an eminent minister, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1749. He lost his parents in his childhood, but, as he early discovered a love of science, his friends assisted him to a liberal education. He was graduated at Yale college in 1769. His theological education was directed by Dr. Hart of Preston. In 1774

he was ordained to the pastoral charge of the church in Somers, in which town he remained till his death Dec. 30, 1803, after a faithful ministry of more than twenty-nine years. In the last year of his residence at college the mind of Dr. Backus was impressed by Divine truth, and, although his conduct had not been immoral, he was deeply convinced of his sinfulness in the sight of God. He was for a time opposed to the doctrines of the gospel, particularly to the doctrine of the atonement, and of the dependence of man upon the special influences of the Holy Spirit to renew his heart. But at last his pride was humbled, and he was brought to an acquaintance with the way of salvation by a crucified Redeemer. From this time he indulged the hope that he was reconciled unto God. A humble and an exemplary Christian, under the afflictions of life he quietly submitted to the will of his Father in heaven. He was a plain, evangelical, impressive preacher. Knowing the worth of immortal souls, he taught with the greatest clearness the way of salvation through faith in the Redeemer, and enforced upon his hearers that holiness, without which no man can see the Lord. During his ministry there were four seasons of peculiar attention to religion among his people. Dr. Backus was eminent as a theologian. His retired situation and his eminence as an instructor drew around him many, who were designed for the Christian ministry. Nearly fifty young men were members of his theological school, among whom were Drs. Woods, Church, Hyde, Moore, Davis, Lovell, and Cooley. He refused invitations to the theological chair in Dartmouth and Yale. His only child, a son, a member of college, died in 1794. He was a very fervent, eloquent, extemporaneous preacher. In his last sickness he had much of the Divine presence. The last words, which he was heard to whisper, were, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." He published the following sermons: at the ordination of A. Backus, 1791; of F. Reynolds, 1795; of J. Russell, Princeton, and T. M. Cooley, 1796; of J. H. Church and T. Snell, 1798; of Z. S. Moore and V. Gould; on death of J. Howard, 1785; of M. Chapin, 1794; of Mrs. Prudden; of six young persons, drowned at Wilbraham, 1799; to free masons, 1795; five on the truth of the Bible, 1797; century sermon, 1801; a volume on regeneration.

BACKUS, AZEL, D. D., president of Hamilton college, died Dec. 28, 1816, aged 51. He was the son of Jabez Backus of Norwich, Conn. His father bequeathed to him a farm in Franklin, which, he says, "I wisely exchanged for an education in college." He was graduated at Yale in 1787. While in college he was a deist; but his uncle and friend, Charles Backus of Somers, won him from infidelity through the

Divine blessing, and reared him up for the ministry. From the time that he believed the gospel, he gloried in the cross. In early life he was ordained as the successor of Dr. Bellamy at Bethlehem, where he not only labored faithfully in the ministry, but also instituted and conducted a school of considerable celebrity. After the establishment of Hamilton college, near Utica, he was chosen the first president, and was succeeded by President Davis of Middlebury college. He was a man of an original cast of thought, distinguished by susceptibility and ardor of feeling and by vigorous and active piety. Of his benevolence and goodness no one could doubt. In his sermons, though familiar and not perhaps sufficiently correct and elevated in style, he was earnest, affectionate, and faithful. He published a sermon on the death of Gov. Wolcott, 1797; at the election, 1798; at the ordination of John Frost, Whitesborough, 1813. — *Relig. Intel.* I. 527, 592; *Panoplist*, XIII. 43.

BACON, NATHANIEL, general, a Virginia rebel, died Oct. 1, 1676. He was educated at the Inns of court in England, and after his arrival in this country was chosen a member of the council. He was a young man of fine accomplishments, of an interesting countenance, and of impressive eloquence. The treachery of the English in the murder of six Wocrowances or Indian chiefs, who came out of a besieged fort in order to negotiate a treaty, induced the savages to take terrible vengeance, inhumanly slaughtering sixty for the six, for they thought that ten for one was a just atonement for the loss of their great men. Their incursions caused the frontier plantations to be abandoned. Thus did the crime of the Virginians, as is always the case with public crime, draw after it punishment. The governor, Berkeley, resorted to the wretched policy of building a few forts on the frontiers, which could have no effect in preventing the incursions of the savages, who quickly found out, as an old history of the affair expresses it, "where the mouse-traps were set." The people, in their indignation, determined on wiser and more active measures. Having chosen Bacon as their general, he sent to their governor for a commission, but being refused, he marched without one at the head of eighty or ninety men, and in a battle defeated the Indians and destroyed their magazine. In the mean time the governor, at the instigation of men who were envious of the rising popularity of Bacon, proclaimed him a rebel May 29, 1676, and marched a force against him to "the middle plantation," or Williamsburg, but in a few days returned to meet the assembly. Bacon himself soon proceeded in a sloop with thirty men to Jamestown; but was taken by surprise and put in irons. At his trial before the governor and council June 10, he was acquitted and restored to the council, and promised also in two days a commission as general for the Indian

war, agreeably to the passionate wishes of the people. Their regard to him will account for his acquittance. As the governor refused to sign the promised commission, Bacon soon appeared at the head of five hundred men and obtained it by force. Thus was he "crowned the darling of the people's hopes and desires." Nor did the people misjudge as to his capacity to serve them. By sending companies under select officers into the different counties to scour the thickets, swamps, and forests, where the Indians might be sheltered, he restored the dispersed people to their plantations. While he was thus honorably employed, the governor again proclaimed him a rebel. This measure induced him to countermarch to Williamsburg, whence he issued, Aug. 6, his declaration against the governor and soon drove him across the bay to Accomac. He also exacted of the people an oath to support him against the forces employed by the governor. He then prosecuted the Indian war. In September he again put the governor to flight and burned Jamestown, consisting of sixteen or eighteen houses and a brick church, the first that was built in Virginia. At this period he adopted a singular expedient to prevent an attack by the governor, besieged by him. He seized the wives of several of the governor's adherents and brought them into camp; then sent word to their husbands, that they would be placed in the fore front of his men. Entirely successful on the western shore, Bacon was about to cross the bay to attack the governor at Accomac, when he was called to surrender up his life "into the hands of that grim and all conquering captain, Death." In his sickness he implored the assistance of Mr. Wading, a minister, in preparing for the future world.

After the death of Bacon one Ingram, a weak man, assumed his commission, but was soon won over by the governor. Among his followers, who were executed, was Col. Hansford, who, with the feelings of Maj. Andre, had no favor to ask, but that "he might be shot like a soldier, and not be hanged like a dog;" also Capt. Carver, and Farlow, and Wilford. Maj. Cheisman died in prison. Drummond also, formerly governor of Carolina, and Col. Richard Lawrence were victims of this civil war, which, besides the loss of valuable lives, cost the colony 100,000 pounds. After reading the history of this rebellion, one is ready to persuade himself, that its existence might have been prevented, had the governor consulted the wishes of the people by giving Bacon the command in the Indian war; had he been faithful to his own promise; had he not yielded to the envious or malignant counsels of others. Had Bacon lived and been triumphant, he would probably have been remembered, not as an insurgent, but as the deliverer of his country. Yet it is very obvious, that under an organized government he did not

prove himself a good citizen, but was an artful demagogue, and borne away by a reprehensible and rash ambition.—*Death of Bacon; Keith's Hist. of Virginia*, 156–162; *Chalmers*, I. 332–335; *Beverly*, 105; *Wynne*, II. 222, 223; *Marshall*, I. 198–201.

BACON, THOMAS, an Episcopal minister at Frederietown, Md., died May 24, 1768. He compiled “a complete system of the revenue of Ireland,” published in 1737; also a complete body of the laws of Maryland, fol., 1765. He also wrote other valuable pieces.—*Jenn.*

BACON, JACOB, first minister of Keene, N. H., died at Rowley in 1787, aged 81. A graduate of Harvard in 1731, he was ordained in 1738. The settlement was broken up by the Indians in April, 1747. He afterwards was settled in Plymouth. His successors at K. were Carpenter, Sumner, Hall, Oliphant, and Barstow. The last was ordained July 1, 1818.

BACON, JOHN, minister, of Boston, died Oct. 25, 1820. He was a native of Canterbury, Conn., and was graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1765. After preaching for a time in Somerset county, Maryland, he and John Hunt were settled as colleague pastors over the old south church in Boston, as successors to Mr. Blair, Sept. 25, 1771. His style of preaching was argumentative; his manner approaching the severe. Difficulties soon sprung up in regard to the doctrines of the atonement and of imputation and the administration of baptism on the half-way covenant, which led to the dismission of Mr. Bacon Feb. 8, 1775. His views seem to have been such as now prevail in New England, while his church advocated limited atonement and the notion of the actual transference of the sins of believers to Christ and of his obedience to them. Probably the more popular talents of Mr. Hunt had some influence in creating the difficulty. Mr. Bacon removed to Stockbridge, Berkshire county, where he died. He was a magistrate; a representative; associate and presiding judge of the common pleas; a member and president of the state senate; and a member of Congress. In his political views he accorded with the party of Mr. Jefferson. He married the widow of his predecessor, Mr. Cumming. She was the daughter of Ezekiel Goldthwait, register of deeds. His son, Ezekiel Bacon, was a distinguished member of Congress just before the war of 1812. He published a sermon after his installation, 1772; an answer to Huntington on a case of discipline, 1781; a speech on the courts of U. S., 1802; conjectures on the prophecies, 1805.—*Wesner's Hist. O. S. Church*, 33; *Hist. of Berkshire*, 104, 201.

BACON, MARY, died at Providence July 3, 1818, aged 108; born June 10, 1740, the daughter of John Matthewson.

BACON, SAMUEL, agent of the American gov-

ernment for establishing a colony in Africa, was an Episcopal clergyman. He proceeded in the Elizabeth to Sierra Leone with eighty-two colored people, accompanied by Mr. Bankson, also agent, and Dr. Crozer; and arrived March 9, 1820. The Augusta schooner was purchased and the people and stores were transhipped, and carried to Campelar in Sherbro river March 20th. Dr. Crozer and Mr. Bankson died in a few weeks, and Mr. Bacon being taken ill on the 17th April proceeded to Kent, at Cape Shilling, but died two days after his arrival, on the 3d of May. Many others died. The circular of the colonization society, signed by E. B. Caldwell, Oct. 26, describes this disastrous expedition.—*Memoirs by Ashmun.*

BADGER, STEPHEN, minister of Natick, Mass., was born in Charlestown in 1725 of humble parentage, and graduated at Harvard college in 1747, his name being last in the catalogue, when the names were arranged according to parental dignity. Employed by the commissioners for propagating the Gospel in New England, he was ordained as missionary over the Indians at Natick, as successor of Mr. Peabody, March 27, 1753, and died Aug. 28, 1803, aged 78 years. Mr. Biglow represents him as in reality a Unitarian, although not avowedly such. He published a letter from a pastor against the demand of a confession of particular sins in order to church fellowship; a letter concerning the Indians in the Mass. hist. collections, dated 1797; and two discourses on drunkenness, 1774, recently reprinted. In his letter concerning the Indians he states, that Deacon Ephraim, a good Christian Indian of his church, on being asked how it was to be accounted for, that Indian youths, virtuously educated in English families, were apt, when losing the restraints under which they had been brought up, to become indolent and intemperate like others, replied: “Ducks will be ducks, notwithstanding they are hatched by the hen,”—or in his own imperfect English—“Tucks will be tucks, for all ole hen he hatchum.” Another Indian of Natick once purchased a dram at a shop in Boston, and the next spring, after drinking rum at the same shop, found that the price of the poison was doubled. On inquiring the reason, the dealer replied, that he had kept the cask over winter, and it was as expensive as to keep a horse. “Hah,” replied the Indian, “he no eat so much hay; but I believe he drink as much water!” Of the strength of rum the Naticks were unhappily too good judges. It is deplorable, that in 1797 there were among the Natick Indians, for whom the apostolic Eliot labored, only two or three church-members, and not one who could speak their language, into which he translated the Bible. Among the many causes of their degeneracy may be mentioned the sale of their lands,

their intermixture with blacks and whites, leaving only about twenty clear-blooded Indians, their unconquerable indolence and propensity to excess, and perhaps the want of zeal on the part of their religious teachers. In 1670 there were forty or fifty church-members. The number of Indians in 1749 was one hundred and sixty; in 1763 only thirty-seven. The war of 1759 and a putrid fever had destroyed many of them.—*Biglow's Hist. Natick*, 59-69, 77; *Col. Hist. Soc. v.* 32-45.

BADGER, WILLIAM, governor of N. H., died at Gilmanton Sept. 21, 1852, aged 73. He was governor in 1834 and 1835 and had sustained many offices.

BADGER, RACHEL, Mrs., died at Lyndeborough, N. H., 1834, aged 100.

BADGER, JOSEPH, died at Perrysburgh May 5, 1846, aged 87, a soldier of the Revolution, and chaplain under Harrison at Fort Meigs; an exemplary Christian.

BADLAM, STEPHEN, brigadier-general of the militia, died in Aug., 1815. He was born in Canton, Mass., and joined the American army in 1775. In the next year, as major of artillery, he took possession, July 4th, of the mount, which from that circumstance was called Mount Independence. He did good service with his fieldpiece in the action at Fort Stanwix, under Willett, in Aug., 1777. His residence was at Dorchester, where he was an eminently useful citizen, acting as a magistrate and a deacon of the church.—*Codman's Funeral Sermon; Panoplist*, xi. 572.

BAILEY, MOUNTJOY, general, died at Washington March 22, 1836, aged 81; an officer of the Revolution.

BAILEY, EBENEZER, died at Lynn Mineral Springs Aug., 1839, long an eminent teacher of youth in Boston. A lock-jaw was occasioned by running a nail into his foot.

BAILEY, MOSES, died in Andover, Mass., March 14, 1842, aged 93, leaving one hundred and thirty-five descendants.

BAILEY, JACOB, a graduate of Harvard in 1755, died in 1808, an Episcopal preacher in Pownalborough and Nova Scotia. His journal was published in 1853, with a biography by W. J. Bartlet.

BAILY, JOHN, an excellent minister in Boston, died in 1697, aged 53. He was born in 1644 in Lancashire, England. From his earliest years his mind seems to have been impressed by the truths of religion. While he was yet very young, his mother one day persuaded him to lead the devotions of the family. When his father, who was a very dissolute man, heard of it, his heart was touched with a sense of his sin in the neglect of this duty, and he became afterwards an eminent Christian. After having been carefully instructed in classical learning, he commenced preaching the gospel about the age of twenty-two.

He soon went to Ireland, where by frequent labors he much injured his health, which was never perfectly restored. He spent about fourteen years of his life at Limerick, and was exceedingly blessed in his exertions to turn men from darkness to light. Yet while in this place as well as previously, he was persecuted by men, who were contending for form and ceremony in violation of the precepts and the spirit of the gospel. While he was a young man, he often travelled far by night to enjoy the ordinances of the gospel, privately administered in dissenting congregations, and for this presumptuous offence he was sometimes thrown into Lancashire jail. As soon as he began to preach, his fidelity was tried, and he suffered imprisonment because in his conscience he could not conform to the established church. While at Limerick a deanery was offered him, if he would conform, with the promise of a bishopric upon the first vacancy. But disdaining worldly things, when they came in competition with duty to his Saviour and the purity of Divine worship, he rejected the offer in true disinterestedness and elevation of spirit. But neither this proof, that he was intent on higher objects, than this world presents, nor the blamelessness of his life, nor the strong hold, which he had in the affections of his acquaintance, could preserve him from again suffering the hardships of imprisonment, while the papists in the neighborhood enjoyed liberty and countenance. When he was before the judges he said to them, "If I had been drinking, and gaming, and carousing at a tavern with my company, my lords, I presume, that would not have procured my being thus treated as an offender. Must praying to God, and preaching of Christ with a company of Christians, who are peaceable and inoffensive and as serviceable to his majesty and the government as any of his subjects; must this be a greater crime?" The recorder answered, "We will have you to know it is a greater crime." His flock often fasted and prayed for his release; but he was discharged on this condition only, that he should depart from the country within a limited time.

He came to New England in 1684, and was ordained the minister of Watertown, Oct. 6, 1686, with his brother, Thomas Bailey, as his assistant; he removed to Boston in 1692, and became assistant minister of the first church July 17, 1693, succeeding Mr. Moody. In 1696 Mr. Wadsworth was settled. His brother, Thomas, who died in Watertown in Jan., 1689, wrote Latin odes at Lindsay in 1668, which are in manuscript in the library of the Mass. Historical Society.

He was a man eminent for piety, of great sensibility of conscience, and very exemplary in his life. It was his constant desire to be patient and resigned under the calamities, which were appointed him, and to fix his heart more upon

things above. — His ministry was very acceptable in different places, and he was a warm and animated preacher. Dunton says, "I heard him upon these words — 'Looking unto Jesus' — and I thought he spake like an angel." But with all his faithfulness he saw many disconsolate hours. He was distressed with doubts respecting himself; but his apprehensions only attached him the more closely to his Redeemer.

In his last sickness he suffered under a complication of disorders; but he did not complain. His mind was soothed in dwelling upon the sufferings of his Saviour. At times he was agitated with fears, though they had not respect, as he said, so much to the end, as to what he might meet in the way. His last words were, speaking of Christ, "O, what shall I say? He is altogether lovely. His glorious angels are come for me!" He then closed his eyes, and his spirit passed into eternity. He published an address to the people of Limerick; and man's chief end to glorify God, a sermon preached at Watertown, 1689. — *Middleton's Evang. Biography*, iv. 101-105; *Nonconformist Memorial*, i. 331-335; *Mather's Funeral Sermon; Magnalia*, iii. 224-238; *Eliot*.

BAINBRIDGE, WILLIAM, commodore, died at Philadelphia July 27, 1833, aged 59. He was born at Princeton, N. J., the son of Dr. Absalom B.: in 1798 he was a lieutenant in the navy; in 1800 he commanded a frigate and sailed for Algiers. In consequence of his vessel's grounding before Tripoli, he was captured in the Philadelphia in 1800. In the Constitution he captured the British frigate Java, Dec. 29, 1812. After the war he had the command at several naval stations: for several years he was commissioner of the navy board.

BAIRD, THOMAS D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, died Jan. 7, 1839, aged 65.

BALCH, WILLIAM, minister of Bradford, Mass., was born at Beverly in 1704 and graduated in 1724. He was a descendant of John Balch, who came to this country about 1625 and died at Salem in 1648. Ordained in 1728 over the second church in Bradford, he there passed his days, and died Jan. 12, 1792, aged 87 years.

About the year 1742 or 1743 several members, a minority of his church, dissatisfied with his preaching, applied to a neighboring church to admonish their pastor, agreeably to the Platform. A council was convened, which censured the conduct of the complainants. But in 1746 Mr. Wigglesworth and Mr. Chipman, ministers of Ipswich and Beverly, accused Mr. Balch of propagating Arminian tenets. He wrote a reply, mingling keen satire with solid argument. After this, they, who were dissatisfied with Mr. Balch, built a meeting-house for themselves. In his old age he received a colleague. He lived in retirement,

occupied in agriculture, and raising the best apples in Essex. His mental powers retained their vigor in old age. New writings delighted him; and he engaged freely in theological discussion. — He published the following discourses: on reconciliation, 1740; faith and works, 1743; at the election, 1749; at the convention, 1760; account of the proceedings of the 2d church; reply to Wigglesworth and Chipman, 1746. — *Eliot; Mass. Historical Collections*, iv. s. s. 145.

BALCH, THOMAS, first minister of the 2d parish of Dedham, died in 1774, aged about 60. He graduated in 1733, and was ordained in 1736. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Newman, Edgartown, 1747; Christ present, 1748; at election, 1749; ordination of W. Patten, 1757; at artillery election, 1763.

BALCH, STEPHEN B., D. D., died at Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 22, 1833, aged 86.

BALCH, JOSEPH, died in Johnstown, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1855, aged 95, a soldier of the Revolution, then of Wethersfield. At the age of about 80 he made a Christian profession. On the day of his death he was attending a public fast: the Bible fell from his hands, and he died.

BALDWIN, EBENEZER, minister of Danbury, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1763, and was tutor in that seminary from 1766 to 1770. He was ordained as successor of Mr. Warner and Mr. White, Sept. 19, 1770, and died Oct. 1, 1776, aged 31 years. He was a man of great talents and learning, an unwearied student, grave in manners, and an able supporter of the sound doctrines of the gospel. He left a legacy of about 300 pounds to his society, which is appropriated to the support of religion. — *Robbins' Centennial Sermon*.

BALDWIN, JONATHAN, died at Brookfield in 1788, aged 57. He was a captain in the French war; and was a prominent member of the Mass. congress in 1774: a colonel in the Revolutionary struggle. A soldier, a patriot, a Christian, he was also a friend of literature, leaving a bequest to Leicester academy.

BALDWIN, ABRAHAM, a distinguished statesman, was born in Connecticut in 1754 and graduated at Yale college in 1772. From 1775 to 1779 he was a tutor in that seminary, being an eminent classical and mathematical scholar. Having studied law, he removed to Savannah and was admitted a counsellor at the Georgia bar, and in three months was elected a member of the state legislature. At the first session he originated the plan of the university of Georgia, drew up the charter, by which it was endowed with forty thousand acres of land, and, vanquishing many prejudices, by the aid of John Milledge persuaded the assembly to adopt the project. The college was located at Athens, and Josiah Meigs was appointed its first president. Being elected a dele-

gate to congress in 1786, he was an active member of the convention, which formed the present constitution of the United States, during its session from May 25 to Sept. 17, 1787. After its adoption he was continued a member of congress until 1799, when he was appointed as colleague with Mr. Milledge a senator, in which station he remained until his death, at Washington city, March 4, 1807, aged 53 years. His remains were placed by the side of his friend and former colleague, Gen. J. Jackson, whom he had followed to the grave just one year before. He was the brother-in-law of Joel Barlow. Having never been married, his economy put it in his power to assist many young men in their education. His father dying in 1787 with little property, six orphan children, his half brothers and sisters, were protected and educated by him, and owed every thing to his care and affection. In public life he was industrious and faithful. Though firm in his own republican principles during the contests of the last ten years of his life, he was yet moderate, and indulgent towards his opponents. Until a week before his death his public services for twenty-two years had been uninterrupted by sickness. — *National Intelligencer*.

BALDWIN, THOMAS, D. D., a Baptist minister in Boston, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 23, 1753. After he had removed to Canaan, in New Hampshire, he became pious, and joined the Baptist church in 1781. It was with pain, that he thus forsook his connections and early friends, for he had been educated a pedo-Baptist and his venerable minister at Norwich was his grand uncle. Having for some time conducted the religious exercises at public meetings, in Aug., 1782, he ventured for the first time to take a text and preach doctrinally and methodically. His advantages for intellectual culture had been few. At the request of the church he was ordained June 11, 1783, as an evangelist, and he performed the duties of pastor for seven years, besides preaching often during each week in the towns within a circle of fifty miles, "chiefly at his own charges," sometimes receiving small presents, but never having a public contribution. In these journeys he was obliged to climb rocky steepes and to pass through dismal swamps; and as the poor people had no silver, and the continental currency was good for nothing, sometimes the travelling preacher was obliged either to beg or to starve. For several years he was chosen a member of the legislature.

In 1790 he was invited to Boston, as the pastor of the second Baptist church. He now successfully pursued a course of study, and by his unwearyed exertions acquired a high rank as a preacher. His church, though small in 1790, became under his care numerous and flourishing. Of his own denomination in New England he

was the head, and to him all his brethren looked for advice. Besides being connected with most of the benevolent institutions of Boston, he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of the state, and just before his death was fixed upon, by one party among the people, as a candidate for an elector of president of the United States. He died very suddenly at Waterville, Me., whither he had gone to attend the commencement, Aug. 29, 1825, aged 71 years. The following stanza on his death will apply to a multitude of others, recorded in this work.

"He was a good man. Yet amid our tears
Sweet, grateful thoughts within our bosoms rise;
We trace his spirit up to brighter spheres,
And think with what pure, rapturous surprise
He found himself translated to the skies:
From night at once awoke to endless noon.
Oh! with what transport did his eager eyes
Behold his Lord in glory? 'T was the boon
His heart had longed for! Why deem we it came to soon?"

He published the following discourses: at the thanksgiving, 1795; quarterly sermon; at the concert of prayer; account of revival of religion, 1799; on the death of Lieut-Gov. Phillips; election sermon, 1802; on the eternal purpose of God; at thanksgiving; before a missionary society, 1804; at the ordination of D. Merrill, 1805; installation of J. Winchell, 1814; before the female asylum, 1806; on the death of Dr. Stillman; at the artillery election, 1807; and the baptism of believers only, and particular communion vindicated, 12mo. 1806. Of this work the first and second parts were originally published in 1789 and 1794.

BALDWIN, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, librarian of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, was killed by the upsetting of a stage, in which he was travelling, at Norwich, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1835, aged 35. He was riding with the driver, and leaped from the stage for security, but fell back from the bank.

BALDWIN, LOAMMI, died at Charlestown, June 30, 1838, of paralysis. He was graduated in 1800, and educated for the law, but became one of the most distinguished civil engineers of our country. The dry docks at the navy yards at Charlestown and near Norfolk and other public works attested his skill. He was lamented by many friends.

BALDWIN, ELIHU W., D. D., president of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., died Oct. 15, 1840, aged 50. Born at Durham, N. Y., he graduated at Yale in 1812, studied at Andover, and was a minister in New York from 1820 to 1835. He died in peace and joyful hope.

BALDWIN, ELI, D. D., of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick, N. J., died in 1839.

BALDWIN, ASHBEL, died at Rochester, New York, Feb. 8, 1846, aged 89. A graduate of

Yale, he served in the army, and was ordained by Bishop Seabury in 1785—the first Episcopal ordination in the U. S. He was secretary of the general Episcopal convention many years.

BALDWIN, HENRY, Judge, died in Philadelphia Apr. 21, 1844, aged 65. A native of New Haven, he graduated in 1797, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a member of Congress and judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; and was highly respected.

BALDWIN, SIMEON, judge, died in New Haven May 26, 1851, aged 89. He was born in Norwich and graduated 1781. After being a tutor for several years he commenced the practice of the law in 1786. He was in congress from 1803 to 1805; a judge of the superior court in 1806; in 1822 president of the Farmington canal board; and mayor of the city in 1826.

BALDWIN, METHUSELAH, minister of Scotchtown, N. Y., died in 1847, aged 84.

BALDWIN, CYRUS, Dr., died in Goodrich, Mich., Aug., 1855, aged 81. Born in Worcester, he assisted as an earnest Christian in founding churches in Baldwinsville, N. Y., and elsewhere. He lived in Hebron, and in Rome, Mich., in Grand Blanc, in Atlas, and Goodrich.

BALFOUR, WALTER, died in Charlestown, Jan. 3, 1852, aged 74; a Scotchman, who came early to this country as a Presbyterian preacher. After ten years he became a Baptist, and in a few years more a Universalist. He published inquiries, essays, reply and letters to Mr. Stuart, and letters to Mr. Hudson. He had also a controversy with Sabine and Whitman.

BALL, HEMAN, D. D., died at Rutland, Vt., Dec. 17, 1821, aged 57, highly respected and of extensive influence. He was a native of West Springfield, and a graduate of Dartmouth in 1791. He published a sermon on the death of Washington.

BALL, LUCY, missionary to China, died June 6, 1844, aged 37. Her name was Mills of New Haven; her husband was Dyer Ball, who embarked in 1838. Her oldest daughter made a profession of religion in the presence of all the missionaries at Hong Kong a few weeks before her mother's death.

BALLANTINE, JOHN, minister of Westfield, was the son of John B. of Boston, clerk of court and register of deeds, and of Mary Winthrop, daughter of Adam W.; was graduated in 1735 and was ordained June 17, 1741. He died Feb. 12, 1776, aged 59. His wife was Mary, daughter of Luther Gay and sister of Dr. Gay of Suffield. His son, Wm. G., a graduate of 1771, died in 1854; he was the minister of Washington, Mass., ancestor of Rev. Henry B., missionary to India. His daughter, Mary, married Gen. Ashley. He published a sermon on the march of a company to Crown Point June 2, 1756.

BALLARD, JOHN B., died in New York Jan. 29, 1859, aged 60. A native of Dudley, Mass., he was the pastor of several Baptist churches, then a dozen years the agent of the Sunday school union in N. C. and Ky.; last a useful tract missionary six years in N. Y.

BALLOU, HOSEA, died June 7, 1851, aged 80. Born in Richmond, N. H., the son of a Baptist minister, he was a member of the Baptist church; but on becoming a Universalist he was excluded from the church. He was settled in Dana, Barnard, Vt., Portsmouth, Salem; and in the School street church in Boston from 1817 till his death. He published two orations; a dedication and ordination sermon; orthodoxy unmasked; reply to T. Merritt; divine benevolence, 1815; strictures on Channing's sermon; series of lecture sermons, 1818; series of letters; on the atonement, 1828.

BANCROFT, AARON, D. D., died at Worcester Aug. 19, 1839, aged 84. Born at Reading in 1735, he graduated at Cambridge in 1778, and was the minister of a Unitarian church from 1786 till his death. He was the father of Mr. Bancroft, the historian.

He published eulogy on Washington, 1800; life of Washington, 1807; election sermon, 1801; on conversion, 1818; convention sermon, 1820; sermons on the doctrines of the gospel, 1822; on the death of John Adams; at the end of fifty years of his ministry; and about twenty-five other single sermons and controversial pieces.

BANISTER, JOHN, an eminent botanist, was a native of England. After passing some time in the West Indies he came to Virginia and settled on James River, near James Town. Rees speaks of him as a clergyman. In 1680 he transmitted to Mr. Ray a catalogue of plants, observed by him in Virginia, which was published by Ray in the second volume of his history of plants, in the preface to the supplement of which work, published in 1704, he speaks of Banister as an illustrious man, who had long resided in Virginia, devoted to botanical pursuits, and as drawing with his own hand the figures of the rarer species. He mentions also, that he had fallen a victim to his favorite pursuit before he had completed a work, in which he was engaged, on the natural history of Virginia. In one of his botanical excursions, while clambering the rocks, Banister fell and was killed. This event occurred after 1687 and probably before the end of the century. Many of his descendants are living in Virginia and are very respectable. In honor of him Dr. Houston named a plant *Banisteria*, of which twenty-four species are enumerated. Lawson says, he "was the greatest virtuoso we ever had on the continent." Besides his "catalogue of plants," his principal work in the philosophical transactions 1693, other communications on natural history were published; observations on the natural produc-

tions of Jamaica; the insects of Virginia, 1700; curiosities in Virginia; observations on the musca lupus; on several sorts of snails; a description of the pistoloehia or serpentaria Virginiana, the snake root. — *Barton's Med. Jour.* II. 134-139; *Ray's Sup.*; *Lawson*, 136.

BANNEKER, BENJAMIN, a negro astronomer, died in Baltimore county, Md., in Oct., 1806, aged 70. His parents obtained their freedom, and sent him to a common school, where he acquired a great readiness in calculation. He assisted Ellicott in laying out the city of Washington. Procuring Mayer's tables, Ferguson's astronomy, and some instruments, he made sets of observations for an almanac for the years 1792 and 1793. He published a letter to the secretary of state, 1792.

BANNISTER, WILLIAM B., died at Newburyport July 1, 1853, aged 79. Born in Brookfield, he was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1797; he was a man of wealth, pious, and benevolent. In his age he married Miss Grant, the eminent teacher at Ipswich, who survived him. For some years he was a member of the senate, and a trustee of Amherst college and a visitor of the theological seminary at Andover, and a worthy member of various charitable institutions, to which he bequeathed about 40,000 dollars, most of his property.

BARBOUR, THOMAS, colonel, was a whig of the Revolution and in 1769 was a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, which made the first protest against the stamp act. He died at Barboursville May 16, 1825, aged 90. For 60 years he had discharged the duties of a civil magistrate, and was many years the sheriff of the county, enjoying in a high degree the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was the father of James Barbour, the secretary of war.

BARBOUR, PHILIP P., a judge of the Supreme court, and a member of congress 1814-25, and speaker, died at Washington Feb. 25, 1841, aged about 60. He was a man of talents and eloquence, and successful. His disease was ossification of the heart.

BARBOUR, JOHN S., died in Culpepper co., Va., Jan. 12, 1855, aged 65; from 1823 to 1833 a member of Congress, a man of ability and influence.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, governor of East Jersey, the author of the "Apology for the Quakers," died in 1690, aged 41. He was born in 1648 in Scotland, and receiving his education at Paris he at first imbibed the Catholic tenets, but afterwards with his father embraced the principles of the Quakers. His book was published in Latin in 1676, and translated by himself. He travelled with William Penn in England and on the continent. In 1682, when East Jersey was transferred to Penn and eleven associates, he was appointed the governor, though he never came to this coun-

try; in which office lord Neil Campbell succeeded him in 1685. His brother, John, a useful citizen of Jersey, died at Amboy in 1731, leaving two sons. His grandson, Alexander, was comptroller of the customs in Philadelphia, and died in 1771. — *Jennison*.

BARCLAY, HENRY, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman in New York, was a native of Albany, and graduated at Yale college in 1734. In England he received orders in the church, and was appointed missionary to the Mohawk Indians. Having served in this capacity for some years with but little success, he was called to the city of New York and appointed rector of Trinity church. In this respectable station he continued till his death, in 1765. The translation of the liturgy into the Mohawk language, made under his direction and that of Rev. W. Andrews and J. Ogilvie, was printed in 1769. Mr. Ogilvie succeeded him both among the Indians and at New York. — *Life of Ritten*. 245; *Miller's Retrospect*, II. 356.

BARD, JOHN, a learned physician, died March 30, 1799, aged 83. He was born in Burlington, N. J., Feb. 1, 1716. His father, Peter Bard, an exile from France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to this country in 1703 as a merchant; he soon married the daughter of Dr. Marmion, and was for many years a member of the council and a judge of the supreme court.

Mr. Bard received his early education under the care of Mr. Annan of Philadelphia, a very eminent teacher. About the age of fifteen he was bound an apprentice for seven years to Dr. Kearsly, a surgeon of unhappy temper and rigorous in the treatment of his pupils. Under his thralldom the kindness of Mrs. Kearsly and the friendship of Dr. Franklin beguiled his sorrows. He engaged in business in 1737 and soon acquired a large share of practice and became much respected. In 1743 he was induced by urgent applications from New York to remove to that city to supply the loss of several eminent physicians. Here he continued till within a few months of his death. In the year 1795, when the yellow fever had put to flight a number of physicians, who were in the meridian of life, the veteran Dr. Bard, though verging towards his eightieth year, remained at his post. In May, 1798, he removed to his estate at Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie. Here he continued in the enjoyment of perfect health, till he felt a paralytic stroke, which in a few days occasioned his death. He was a firm believer in the truth and excellency of the Christian religion. In a letter to his son, Dr. Samuel Bard, he said, "above all things suffer not yourself by any company or example to depart, either in your conversation or practice, from the highest reverence to God and your religion." In his old age

he was cheerful and remarkable for his gratitude to his heavenly Father.

Dr. Bard was eminent in his profession, and his practice was very extensive. Soon after the close of the war with Great Britain, on the re-establishment of the medical society of the state of New York, he was elected its president, and he was placed in the chair for six or seven successive years. He possessed a singular ingenuity and quickness in discriminating diseases; yet he did not presumptuously confide in his penetration, but was remarkably particular in his inquiries into the circumstances of the sick. Ever desirous of removing the disorders, to which the human frame is subject, his anxiety and attention were not diminished, when called to visit the indigent, from whom he could not expect compensation. His conduct through his whole life was marked by the strictest honor and integrity. In conversation he was polite, affable, cheerful, and entertaining. To his pupils he was not only an instructor, but a father. In the early part of his life he devoted much attention to polite learning, in which he made great proficiency. He possessed a correct and elegant taste, and wrote with uncommon accuracy and precision. He drew up an essay on the pleurisy of Long Island in 1749, which paper was not published; a paper, inserted in the London Medical Observations; and several papers on the yellow fever and the evidence of its importation, inserted in the American Medical Register. In 1750 he assisted Dr. Middleton in the first recorded dissection in America, that of Hermannus Carroll, executed for murder. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.* 96-103; *M'Vicker's life of S. Bard.*

BARD, SAMUEL, M. D., son of the preceding, died May 24, 1821, aged 79. He was born in Philadelphia April 1, 1742. When a boy, in order to screen a servant, who had broken his father's cane, he falsely took the blame to himself. His father praised his generosity, but severely punished his falsehood, thus giving him a lesson on the value of truth, which he was careful to transmit to his children. From his mother he received early impressions in favor of religion. Residing one summer, on account of ill health, in the family of Lieut.-Gov. Colden, his father's friend, he acquired a taste for botany under the teaching of Miss Colden. His skill in painting enabled him to perpetuate the beauty of plants. While a student at Columbia college he formed the habit of early rising, at daylight in summer and an hour previous to it in winter, which he continued through life. In Sept., 1761, he embarked for England in order to obtain a thorough medical education, and was absent, in France, England, and Scotland, five years. His professional studies were pursued with undiminished zeal, and especially under the illustrious teachers in the school of Edinburgh. Such was his skill in botany, that

he obtained the annual medal, given by Dr. Hope, the professor, for the best collection of plants. He received his degree at Edinburgh in May, 1765. On his return he found his father in debt for his education, which had cost more than a thousand pounds; he entered into partnership with him and for three years drew nothing beyond his expenses from the profits of the business, amounting to £1500 a year. Having thus honorably discharged this debt, he married his cousin Mary Bard, a lady of beauty and accomplishments, to whom he had long been attached. He formed this connection on a stock of £100, observing, that "his wife's economy would double his earnings."

Dr. Bard formed the plan of the medical school of New York, which was established within a year after his return. He was appointed professor of the practice of physic. Medical degrees were first conferred in 1769. In the same year the hospital was founded by his exertions; but the building was burnt, causing a delay of the establishment until 1791. In 1774 he delivered a course of chemical lectures. In the time of the war he left the city, placing his family in the house of his father at Hyde Park; but, anxious to provide for his wife and children, and to secure his property, he the next year by permission returned to New York, while the enemy had possession of it, and engaged anew in his professional business, after being a considerable time without a call and reduced to his last guinea. After the return of peace Washington selected him as his family physician. At this period he lost four out of his six children by the scarlatina, which prevailed in a virulent form, attended with delirium. In consequence of the illness of Mrs. Bard he withdrew from business for a year, devoting himself to her. A prayer for her recovery was found among his papers. In 1784 he returned to the city. At this period he devoted 5000 guineas to enable his father to free himself from debt. At another time, when he had accumulated 1500 guineas, he sent that sum to England, but lost it by the failure of the banker. On receiving the intelligence, he said to his wife, "We are ruined;" but she replied, "Never mind the loss, we will soon make it up again." Having formed the purpose to retire from business, he in 1795 took Dr. Hosack into partnership, and in 1798 removed to his seat in the neighborhood of his father at Hyde Park. But, when the yellow fever appeared, he resolutely returned to his post. By his fearless exposure of himself he took the disease, but nursed by his faithful wife he recovered. The remaining twenty-three years of his life were spent in happy retirement, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, delighted with their society, and finding much enjoyment also in agricultural improvements, in contemplating the

beauties of nature, and in the gratification of his continued thirst for knowledge. For the benefit of those, who with himself had engaged in rearing merino sheep, he published "The Shepherd's Guide." In 1813 he was appointed president of the college of physicians and surgeons. His discourses, on conferring degrees, were very impressive. He died of the pleurisy, and his wife of the same disorder the preceding day; they were buried in one grave. It had long been their wish to be thus united in death, and a remarkable dream of Mrs. Bard to this effect was remembered.

Dr. Bard was attached to the Episcopal mode of religious worship. The church at Hyde Park was chiefly founded by him in 1811, and to provide for the absence of its rector he procured a license to act as lay reader at the age of seventy. He regularly devoted a part of the morning to religious reading and reflection. Of religion he said to his son, William Bard, Esq., "This is our stronghold, our castle and rock of defence, our refuge in times of adversity, our comforter under misfortune, our cheerful companion and friendly monitor in the hours of gladness and prosperity." The following is an extract from the form of daily devotion, used by himself and wife: "O God! enlighten our understanding, that we may comprehend thy will, strengthen our resolution to obey thy commands, endow us with resignation under thy dispensations, and fill our hearts with love and gratitude for all thy benefits. Give unto us, O Lord, whose lives thou hast continued to so late a day, sincere and true repentance, and grant, that as age advances upon us, our minds may be more and more enlightened by the knowledge of thy will, more resigned to thy dispensations, and more invigorated with the resolution to obey thy commands. Calm all our thoughts and fears; give peace and quiet to our latter days; and so support us by thy grace through the weakness and infirmities of age, that we may die in humble hope and confidence of thy merciful pardon through the merits of our Redeemer." He published a treatise *de viribus opii*, 1765; on angina suffocativa, repub. in vol. I. Amer. Phil. Soc.; on the use of cold in hemorrhage; compendium of midwifery, 1807, and subsequent editions; many occasional addresses to public bodies; and anniversary discourses to medical students. — *Life by McVicker; Thacher's Med. Biog.* 103-143.

BARKER, JOHN, general, an officer of the Revolution, died at Philadelphia April 3, 1818, aged 72; he was sheriff, mayor, and a popular orator.

BARLOW, JOEL, an eminent statesman and poet, died in Poland Dec. 22, 1812, aged 58. He was born at Reading, Conn., March 24, 1754, and was the youngest of ten children. His father, Samuel, a respectable farmer, died while he

was yet at school, leaving him property sufficient only to defray the expenses of his education. In 1775 he was placed at Dartmouth college; but he very soon removed to Yale college, where he was graduated in 1778, being ranked among the first of his class, for talents and learning, and particularly conspicuous for his skill in poetry. During the vacations of the college he more than once seized his musket, and repaired as a volunteer to the camp, where four of his brothers were on duty. He was present at several skirmishes, and is said to have fought bravely in the battle of the White Plains.

After leaving college he engaged for a short time in the study of the law; but, being urged to qualify himself for the office of chaplain, he applied himself diligently to the study of theology, and at the end of six weeks was licensed to preach. He immediately joined the army and discharged the duties of his new station until the return of peace. As a preacher he was much respected. But in the camp he continued to cultivate his taste for poetry, writing patriotic songs, and composing, in part, his *Vision of Columbus*. He also published in 1780 an elegy on the death of his early friend and patron, Titus Hosmer, and in 1781 a poem entitled "The Prospect of Peace," which he had pronounced at Commencement. About this time he married Ruth Baldwin of New Haven, sister of Abraham Baldwin.

In 1783, after the army was disbanded, he returned to the study of the law at Hartford, where for his immediate support he established a weekly newspaper. The original articles, which he inserted, gave it celebrity and a wide circulation. In 1785 he was admitted to the bar and in the same year published a corrected and enlarged edition of Watts' version of the Psalms with a collection of hymns. It was printed at Hartford by "Barlow & Babcock." This work was undertaken at the request of the General Association of the ministers of Connecticut, and published by their recommendation. Many of the psalms were altered so as to be adapted to the American churches, several were written almost anew, and several, which had been omitted by Dr. Watts, were supplied. Barlow inserted also some original hymns. In 1787 he published the *Vision of Columbus*, a large poem, with flattering success. It was dedicated to Louis XVI. Some of its interesting passages are said to be imitations or copies of descriptions in the *Incas* of Marmontel.

About this time he gave up his concern in the weekly paper, and opened a book-shop, chiefly with a view to the sale of his poem and of the new edition of the psalms. Having accomplished these objects, he quitted the business and engaged in the practice of the law. But in this profession

he was not successful. He was concerned in several occasional publications at Hartford, particularly in the *Anarchiad*, a very singular poem, which was projected by Dr. Hopkins, and which had considerable political influence. In an oration July 4, 1787, he earnestly recommended an efficient general government, the new Constitution being then under consideration of the convention at Philadelphia. Urged by the necessity of providing for his subsistence, he went to Europe in 1788 as the agent of the Scioto land company, but ignorant of their fraudulent designs. From England he crossed over to France, where he made sale of some of the lands; but in the result he was left without any resource for his maintenance, excepting his own talents and reputation. At this period his zeal for republicanism induced him to take an active part in the French Revolution, being particularly connected with the Girondists, or the moderate party. In 1791 he went to England, where he published the first part of his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," a work in which he reprobates the feudal system, the national church establishments, the military system, the administration of justice, and the system of revenue and finance, as they exist in the royal and aristocratical governments of Europe. In Feb., 1792, he published the "Conspiracy of Kings," a poem of about four hundred lines, occasioned by the first coalition of the continental sovereigns against France; and in the autumn of the same year a letter to the national convention of France, in which he recommends among other measures the abolition of the connection between the government and the national church. These publications brought him some profit as well as fame. At the close of this year he was deputed by the London constitutional society to present their address to the French national convention, which conferred upon him the rights of a French citizen. Fearful of the resentment of the English government, he now fixed his residence in France. A deputation being soon sent to Savoy to organize it as a department of the Republic, he accompanied it with his friend, Gregoire, to Chamberry, the capital, where he resided several months, and at the request of his legislative friends wrote an address to the people of Piedmont, inciting them to throw off their allegiance to their king. At this time he also composed "Hasty Pudding," a mock didactic poem, the most popular of his poetical productions. After his return to Paris he translated Volney's *Ruins*, but his time was principally occupied by commercial speculations, in which he acquired a large property. Shocked by the atrocities of the Revolution, he took little part in politics.

About the year 1795 he went to the north of Europe to accomplish some private business, entrusted to him, and on his return was appointed

by President Washington as consul at Algiers, with powers to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Dey and redeem the American captives on the coast of Barbary. He immediately left Paris, and passing through Spain crossed over to Algiers. He soon concluded a treaty and negotiated also a treaty with Tripoli, rescuing many American citizens from slavery. His humane exertions were attended with great danger. In 1797 he resigned his consulship and returned to Paris, where he purchased the splendid hotel of the Count Clermont de Tonnerre, in which he lived for some years in a sumptuous manner.

On the occurrence of the rupture between his native country and France, he published a letter to the people of the United States on the measures of Mr. Adams' administration. This was soon followed by a second part, containing speculations on various political subjects. At this period he presented a memoir to the French government, denouncing the whole system of privateering, and contending for the right of neutrals to trade in articles contraband of war.

In the spring of 1805, having sold his real estate in France, he returned to America after an absence of nearly seventeen years. He purchased a beautiful situation and house near Georgetown, but within the limits of the city of Washington. This place he called "Kalorama." He printed in 1806 a prospectus of a national institution at Washington, which should combine a university with a learned society, together with a military and naval academy and a school of fine arts. In compliance with this project a bill was introduced into the Senate, but it was not passed into a law.

In 1808 he published the *Columbiad*, a poem, which had been the labor of half his life, in the most splendid volume, which had ever issued from the American press. It was adorned by excellent engravings, executed in London, and was inscribed to Robert Fulton, with whom he had long lived in friendship and whom he regarded as his adopted son. This work, though soon published in a cheaper form, has never acquired much popularity. As an epic poem it has great faults both in the plan and the execution. It is justly exposed to severe criticism for some extravagant and absurd flights of fancy and for the many new-coined and unmeaning words which it contains. Its sentiments also have been thought hostile to Christianity. Gregoire addressed a letter to the author, reproving him for placing the cross among the symbols of fraud, folly, and error. Mr. Barlow in his reply declared, that he was not an unbeliever, or that he had not renounced Christianity, and justified the description, which had offended Gregoire, on the ground that he had been accustomed to regard the cross not as the emblem of Christianity itself but of its corruptions by popery.

In 1811 he was nominated a minister plenipotentiary to the French government, but in his attempt to negotiate a treaty of commerce and indemnification for spoliation he was not successful. At length, in October, 1812, he was invited to a conference with the emperor at Wilna. He immediately set off, travelling day and night. Overcome by fatigue, and exposed to sudden changes from extreme cold to the excessive heat of the small cottages of the Jews, which are the only taverns in Poland, he was seized by a violent inflammation of the lungs, which terminated his life at Zarnowica, or Zarnowitch, an obscure village near Cracow. His widow died in Washington May 30, 1818, aged 62.

He was of an amiable disposition and domestic habits, generally silent in mixed company, and often absent in mind. His manners were grave and dignified. If, as there is reason to conclude, though once a preacher of the gospel he had ceased to regard it as of Divine authority, and died without the support of its glorious promises; there is no wise man, who will envy him the possession of his worldly prosperity and distinction acquired at the price of the abandonment of the religion, which he once preached. As a poet Mr. Barlow will hardly live in the memory of future ages. His vision of Columbus, replete with the scenes of the Revolution, acquired, notwithstanding its imperfections, great popularity as a national, patriotic poem. But, when cast anew into an epic form, with the attempt to give, by means of a vision, an epic unity to a long series of unconnected actions, presenting philosophical speculation rather than interesting narrative, the Columbiad sunk into neglect. Besides intellectual power a poet must have a rich fancy, a refined taste, and a heart of feeling. Mr. Barlow had meditated a general history of the United States, and made large collections of the necessary documents.

He published several pieces in *American Poems*; prospect of peace, 1781; vision of Columbus, 1787; the conspiracy of kings, London, 1796; advice to privileged orders, in two parts; a letter to the national convention; address to the people of Piedmont; hasty pudding, a poem, 12mo. 1796; the Columbiad, 4to. 1808, and 12mo. 1809; oration on the fourth July, 1809. — *London Monthly Mag.* 1798; *Public Characters*, 1806, p. 152–180; *Monthly Mag. and American Review*, I. 465–468; *Analectic Mag.* IV. 130–158; *Specimens of American Poetry*, II. 1–13.

BARNARD, JOHN, minister of Marblehead, died Jan. 24, 1770, aged 88 years. He was born in Boston Nov. 6, 1681. His parents were remarkable for their piety, and they took particular care of his education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1700. In the former part of his collegial course the sudden death of two of his

acquaintance impressed his mind and led him to think of his own departure from this world; but the impression was soon effaced. However, before he left that institution he was brought to repentance, and he resolved to yield himself to the commands of God. In 1702 he united himself to the north church in Boston under the pastoral care of the Mathers. In 1705 he was invited to settle at Yarmouth, but he declined accepting the invitation. He was employed for some time as an assistant to Dr. Colman. Being fond of active life, he was appointed by Gov. Dudley one of the chaplains, who accompanied the army to Port Royal in 1707 to reduce that fortress. In an attempt to take a plan of the fort, a cannon ball was fired at him, that covered him with dirt without doing him any injury. At the solicitation of Capt. John Wentworth, he sailed with him to Barbadoes and London. While he was in this city the affair of Dr. Sacheverel took place, of which he would often speak. He became acquainted with some of the famous dissenting ministers, and received some advantageous offers of settlement if he would remain in England. He might have accompanied Lord Wharton to Ireland as his chaplain, but he refused to conform to the articles of the national church. Soon after this he returned to seek a settlement in his own country. The north church in Boston was built for him and he preached the dedication sermon May 23, 1714, expecting soon to be ordained according to mutual agreement; but a more popular candidate, a Mr. Webb, being invited at the request of Dr. Cotton Mather, the people chose him for their pastor. Of this transaction he could not speak with calmness to the day of his death. He was ordained minister of Marblehead July 18, 1716, as colleague with Mr. Cheever. In 1762 he received Mr. Whitwell as his assistant. The last sermon, which he preached, was delivered Jan. 8, 1769.

Mr. Barnard was eminent for his learning and piety, and was famous among the divines of America. During the latter part of his life, when he retained a vigor of mind and zeal uncommon at so advanced an age, he was regarded as the father of the churches. His form was remarkably erect, and he never bent under the infirmities of years. His countenance was grand, his mien majestic, and there was a dignity in his whole deportment. His presence restrained the imprudence and folly of youth, and when the aged saw him, they arose and stood up. He added a knowledge of the Hebrew to his other theological attainments; he was well acquainted with the mathematics; and he excelled in skill for naval architecture. Several draughts of his, the amusement of leisure hours, were commended by master ship-builders. When he first went to Marblehead and for some years afterwards, there

was not one trading vessel belonging to the town. It was through his exertions, that a commercial improvement soon took place. Having taken great pains to learn "the mystery of the fish trade," he directed the people to the best use, which they could make of the advantages of their situation. A young man was first persuaded to send a small cargo to Barbadoes, and his success was so encouraging, that the people were soon able in their own vessels to transport their fish to the West Indies and Europe. In 1767 there were thirty or forty vessels, belonging to the town, employed in the foreign trade. When Mr. Barnard first went to Marblehead, there was not in the place so much as one proper carpenter, nor mason, nor tailor, nor butcher.

By prudence in the management of his affairs he acquired considerable property; but he gave tithes of all he possessed. His charity was of a kind, which is worthy of imitation. He was not disposed to give much encouragement to common beggars, but he sought out those objects of benevolent attention, who modestly hid their wants. The poor were often fed by him, and the widow's heart was gladdened, while they knew not where to return thanks, except to the merciful Father of the wretched. In one kind of charity he was somewhat peculiar. He generally supported at school two boys, whose parents were unable to meet this expense. By his last will he gave 200 pounds to Harvard college. He left no children. In his sickness, which terminated in his death, he said with tears flowing from his eyes, "My very soul bleeds, when I remember my sins; but I trust I have sincerely repented, and that God will accept me for Christ's sake. His righteousness is my only dependence."

The publications of Mr. Barnard are numerous and valuable. They show his theological knowledge, and his talents as a writer. His style is plain, warm, and energetic. The doctrines, which he enforces, are the same, which were embraced by the fathers of New England. His autobiography is in *Historical Collections*, III. vol. v. He published a sermon on the death of G. Curwin of Salem, 1717; on the death of his colleague, S. Cheever, 1724; history of the strange adventures of Philip Ashton, 1725; two discourses addressed to young persons, with one on the earthquake, 1727; a volume of sermons on the confirmation of the Christian religion, on compelling men to come in, and the saints' victory and rewards, 1727; judgment, mercy, and faith, 1729; on the certainty of the birth of Christ, 1731; election sermon, 1734; call to parents and children, 1737; convention sermon, 1738; zeal for good works, 1742; election sermon, 1746; the imperfection of the creature and the excellency of the divine commandment, in nine sermons, 1747; the mystery of the gospel in the

salvation of a sinner, in several discourses, 1750; a version of the psalms, 1752; a proof of Jesus Christ's being the Messiah, a Dudleian lecture, the first that was published, 1756; the true divinity of Jesus Christ, 1761; a discourse at the ordination of Mr. Whitwell, a charge, and an address to the people, annexed to Mr. T. Barnard's ordination sermon, 1762. A letter from Mr. Barnard to President Stiles, written in 1767, giving a sketch of the eminent ministers of New England, is published in the *Mass. Hist. Coll.* — *Whitwell's Funeral Sermon; Collections of Historical Society*, VIII. 66-69; X. 157, 167; *Holmes*, II. 525.

BARNARD, JOHN, minister of Andover, Mass., was the grandson of Francis Barnard of Hadley, and the son of Thomas Barnard, the third minister of Andover, who was ordained colleague with Francis Dane in 1682 and died Oct. 13, 1718. The first minister of Andover was J. Woodbridge. — Mr. Barnard was graduated in 1709 and succeeding his father in the ministry died June 14, 1758, aged 68. During his ministry Mr. Phillips was the minister of the south parish. He was succeeded by Mr. Symmes. His sons were ministers of Salem and Haverhill. He published a discourse on the earthquake; to a society of young men; on sinful mirth, 1728; on death of A. Abbot, 1739; at ordination of T. Walker, 1731; election sermon, 1746.

BARNARD, THOMAS, minister of Salem, the son of the preceding, died Aug. 15, 1776, aged 62. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1732 and ordained at Newbury Jan. 31, 1739. Disturbed by those, who called in question the correctness of his sentiments, he was dismissed at his own request, and afterwards studied law. He was installed Sept. 17, 1755, as the minister of the first church at Salem, and received Asa Dunbar as his colleague in 1772; Dr. Prince succeeded Mr. Dunbar in 1779. A paralytic affection impaired his mental powers. He was regarded as a semi-arian of Dr. Clarke's school, and as rather an Arminian, than a Calvinist. As a preacher he was destitute of animation and he was deficient in perspicuity of style. He published discourses at the ordination of E. Barnard, 1743; of Mr. Bailey of Portsmouth, 1757; of W. Whitwell, 1762; before the society for encouraging industry, 1757; at the artillery election, 1758; at the election, 1763; Dudleian lecture, 1768; at the funeral of P. Clarke, 1768. — *Mass. Historical Collections*, VI. 273.

BARNARD, EDWARD, minister of Haverhill, the brother of the preceding, was graduated in 1736, and ordained April 27, 1743, as the successor of John Brown. He died Jan. 26, 1774, aged 53, and was succeeded by John Shaw. In his last days a division sprung up in his society. There were those, who accused him of not preaching the gospel. He was regarded as an Ar-

minian. Yet he was accustomed to preach, as he said, "the fallen state of man, which gave rise to the gospel dispensation, the fulness and freeness of divine grace in Christ as the foundation of all our hopes, the influence of the Spirit, the necessity of regeneration, implying repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, the necessity of practical religion, originating from evangelical principles." He was an excellent scholar and a highly esteemed preacher and minister. He published a poem on the death of Abiel Abbot; sermon at the ordination of H. True, 1754; of G. Merrill, 1765; of T. Cary; at the fast, 1764; at the election, 1766; at the convention, 1773. — *Saltonstall's Sketch of Haverhill in Historical Collections*, n. s. iv. 143-146.

BARNARD, THOMAS, D. D., minister in Salem, the son of T. Barnard, graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and was ordained over the north church Jan. 13, 1773. He died of the apoplexy Oct. 1, 1814, aged 66. He published the following discourses: at the ordination of A. Baneroff, 1786; of I. Nichols, 1809; at the election, 1789; at the convention, 1793; before the humane society, 1794; at the thanksgiving; Dudleian lecture, 1795; at thanksgiving, 1796; before a charitable society, 1803; before the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, 1806; before the Bible society of Salem, 1814.

BARNARD, JEREMIAH, minister of Amherst, N. H., died Jan. 15, 1834, aged 84.

BARNES, DAVID, D. D., minister of Seitate, Mass., was born at Marlborough, graduated in 1752, and ordained Dec. 4, 1754. His predecessors in the second society since 1645 were Wetherell, Mighill, Lawson, Elles, and Dorby. He died April 27, 1811, aged 80 years. His wife was the daughter of Col. G. Leonard. David L. Barnes, a lawyer of Providence, appointed district judge of Rhode Island in 1801, and who died Nov. 3, 1812, was his only son. — Dr. Barnes is represented as remarkable for meekness. A volume of his sermons was published with a biographical sketch. He published an ordination sermon, 1756; on the love of life and fear of death, 1795; on the death of Washington, 1800; on the death of James Hawley, 1801; ordination sermon, 1802; discourse on education, 1803. — *Mass. Historical Collections*, s. s. iv. 237.

BARNES, DANIEL H., a distinguished conchologist, died in the meridian of life Oct. 27, 1818. He and Dr. Griscom originated and conducted with great reputation the high school of New York. He was also a Baptist preacher. Invited by Gen. Van Rensselaer to attend the first public examination of the school established by him at Troy, he proceeded to New Lebanon and there preached on Sunday, the day before his death, from the text, "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life," &c.

On Monday, while riding between Nassau and Troy, the driver being thrown from his seat as the stage was rapidly descending a hill, Mr. Barnes in his alarm jumped from the carriage and fractured his skull. He died in a short time after. Of the New York Lyceum of natural history he was an active member. He was a classical scholar of high attainments, and of a most estimable character as a man. He had presided over several seminaries, and refused the presidency of the college at Washington city. He was probably the first conchologist in the United States. His learned communications on conchology were published in Silliman's journal, with explanatory plates. Of his writings in that journal the following is a catalogue: geological section of the Canaan mountain, v. 8-21; memoir on the genera unio and alasmodontia, with numerous figures, vi. 107-127, 258-280; five species of chiton, with figures, vii. 69-72; memoir on batrachian animals and doubtful reptiles, xi. 269-297, xiii. 66-70; on magnetic polarity, xiii. 70-73; reclamation of unios, xiii. 358-364. — *Silliman's Journal*, xv. 401.

BARNES, JOHN, died in Dudley in 1843, aged 92, a Revolutionary soldier.

BARNES, JOHN, a distinguished engineer, died at Marseilles Sept. 24, 1852.

BARNES, LEWIS, a worthy, respected citizen of Portsmouth, died June 27, 1856, aged 79. A native of Gottenburg, with ancestors of rank, his name was Ludwig Baarnhielm. On coming to this country at the age of 14, he lived at Salem under the patronage of Hasket Derby, and changed his name to Barnes. For more than fifty years he lived in Portsmouth. At first he commanded a ship, and then became a merchant; and was intelligent, charitable, and a blessing to the community. His last hours were peaceful, full of faith and hope. — His daughter married C. S. Franklin of New York.

BARNEY, JOSHUA, commodore, a distinguished commander, died Dec. 1, 1818, aged 59. He was born in Baltimore July 6, 1759. In early life he made several voyages. At the beginning of the war he entered as master's mate in the sloop-of-war Hornet, in which vessel he accompanied the fleet of Commodore Hopkins, who in 1775 captured New Providence. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his bravery, he was captured in the Sachem, but was soon exchanged. He was twice afterwards captured. But in Oct., 1779, he and his friend Capt. Robinson brought a valuable prize into Philadelphia. In 1780 he married the daughter of Alderman Bedford. In a few weeks afterwards, having all his fortune with him in paper money, he was robbed of it, while going to Baltimore. Without mentioning his loss he soon went to sea, but was captured and sent to Plymouth, England. From the Mill prison he es-

escaped, and returning to Pennsylvania, the state in March, 1782, gave him the command of the *Hyder Ally*, a small ship of sixteen guns. In this vessel, carrying four nine and twelve six pounders, he captured, April 26th, after an action of twenty-six minutes, the Gen. Monk of eighteen guns, nine pounders, with the loss of four killed and eleven wounded. The Gen. Monk lost thirty killed and fifty-three wounded. In Sept., 1782, he sailed in the command of the Gen. Monk, which was bought by the United States, with dispatches for Dr. Franklin at Paris; he brought back a valuable loan from the king of France in chests of gold and barrels of silver. In 1796 he went to France with Mr. Monroe, deputed the bearer of the American flag to the national convention. He was induced to take the command of a squadron in the French service, but resigned in 1800 and returned to America. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeake. He participated in the battle of Bladensburg Aug. 24, 1814, and was wounded in the thigh by a ball, which was never extracted. In May, 1815, he was sent on a mission to Europe, and returned in Oct., and resided on his farm at Elkridge. He visited the western country in 1817. Having resolved to emigrate to Kentucky, while on his journey he was taken ill at Pittsburg and died there. He had been forty-one years in public service and engaged in twenty-six battles and one duel. He fought with Lemuel Taylor in private combat Sept. 3, 1813,—observing the laws of honor but contemning the laws of his country and of God. The want of moral courage, the courage to do right in disregard of the opinion of those, who judge wrong, the want of fixed virtuous principle, is a great deficiency in any character.—*Encyclopædia Americana*.

BARON, ALEXANDER, M. D., was born in Scotland in 1745, and received his medical education at Edinburgh. He arrived at Charleston, S. C., and soon obtained extensive practice in partnership successively with Drs. Milligan, Oliphant, and S. and R. Wilson. He died Jan. 9, 1819, aged 74. He had great reputation as a physician. Possessing extensive knowledge and endowed with almost every attribute of genius, he was a most agreeable and instructive companion. His affability and kindness made him a favorite with the younger members of the profession.—*Thacher's Med. Biog.* 144–146.

BARRÈS, JOSEPH FREDERIC WALLET, DES, had the title of colonel, and was lieutenant-gov. of Cape Breton, and afterwards of Prince Edward Island. He died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 22, 1804, aged 102 years. During the revolutionary war he published in 1780, by order of Admiral Howe, for the use of the British navy, valuable charts of the coasts and harbors in the gulf of

St. Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, of New England, of New York and southerly, compiled from surveys by Maj. Samuel Holland, surveyor-general. These charts of Des Barres were authentic and useful surveys of these extensive coasts. All the numerous islands in Casco bay and along the whole coast of Maine are here described. A copy, with the title of *Atlantic Neptune*, Vol. II., is in the library of Bowdoin college and another in that of the American philosophical society at Philadelphia.

BARRON, SAMUEL, a commodore in the navy, commanded about the year 1798 the brig *Augusta*, equipped by the citizens of Norfolk in consequence of aggressions by the French. When a fleet was sent to the Mediterranean in 1805 to co-operate with Gen. Eaton in his operations against Tripoli, Com. Barron had the command of it; but ill health induced him to transfer the command to Capt. Rodgers. Eaton was indignant at the negotiation for peace commenced by Barron. On his return Barron felt keenly the neglect of the government in not continuing him in service. A few months before his death he was made superintendent of the naval arsenal at Gosport. He died of the apoplexy at Hampton, Va., Oct. 29, 1810. In the private walks of life he was greatly esteemed.—*Norfolk Ledger; Life of Eaton*, 368.

BARRON, JAMES, commodore, died in Norfolk, Apr. 21, 1851, aged 82. His father was commodore of the vessels of Virginia. He was lieutenant in 1798; in 1799 he went to the Mediterranean under the command of his brother Samuel. In the ship *Chesapeake* he was compelled to strike to the British frigate *Leopard*, after which he was not on sea duty.

BARRY, JOHN, first commodore in the American navy, died Sept. 13, 1803, aged 58. He was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. With an education adapted to his proposed active life upon the sea, he came to this country about 1760, and was for years employed by the most respectable merchants in the command of vessels, having their unreserved confidence. In Feb., 1776, congress appointed him to the command of the brig *Lexington* of sixteen guns, and he sailed on a successful cruise from Philadelphia. From this vessel he was transferred to the *Edingham*, a large frigate. Shut up by the ice in the winter he joined the army as aid to Gen. Cadwalader in the operations near Trenton. When Philadelphia was in the hands of the enemy and the American frigates were up the river, at Whitehill, Barry formed and executed the project of descending the river in boats to cut off the supplies of the enemy. For this enterprise he received the thanks of Washington. After his vessel was destroyed, he was appointed to the command of the *Raleigh* of thirty-two guns, which a British

squadron compelled him to run on shore at Fox's island in Penobscot bay. He next made several voyages to the West Indies. In Feb., 1781, he sailed in the frigate Alliance of thirty-six guns from Boston for L'Orient, carrying Col. Laurens on an embassy to the French court. On his return, May 29, 1781, he fought the ship of war Atlanta, of between twenty and thirty guns, and her consort the brig Trepasa. After a severe action both struck their colors. Com. Barry was dangerously wounded in the shoulder by a grape-shot. He sailed again from Boston in the Alliance, and carried La Fayette and Count de Noailles to France, and proceeded on a cruise. Returning from Havana he fought a vessel of the enemy of equal size, which escaped only by the aid of her consorts. It is related, that Gen. Howe at one period attempted to bribe him to desert the cause of America by the promise of fifteen thousand guineas and the command of a British frigate, and that the offer was rejected with disdain. Under the administration of Mr. Adams he superintended the building at Philadelphia of the frigate United States, of which he retained the command, until she was laid up in ordinary after the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the executive chair. He died at Philadelphia of an asthmatic affection. His person, above the ordinary stature, was graceful and commanding. His strongly marked countenance expressed the qualities of his mind and virtues of his heart. He possessed all the important qualities, requisite in a naval commander. Though a rigid disciplinarian, his kindness and generosity secured the attachment of his men. There was no desertion from his ship. To the moral deportment of his crew he scrupulously attended, and he enforced on board a strict observance of divine worship. Educated in the habits of religion, he experienced its comforts; and he died in the faith of the gospel. — *Portfolio*; *American Naval Biography*, 156-166.

BARRY, WILLIAM T., died at Liverpool, Aug. 30, 1835. A native of Kentucky, he had been a senator, and postmaster-general, and minister to Spain.

BARSTOW, JOHN, deacon, died in Canterbury, Conn., Dec. 9, 1838, aged 85. A soldier, he was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. In the army he kept a journal. His services to the town and church were very great. Many years superintendent of the Sabbath school, in his old age he taught the aged. In his sickness he sent word to his friends to prepare to meet him in heaven. He was the father of Rev. Dr. B. of Keene.

BARTLETT, JOSIAH, M. D., governor of New Hampshire, died suddenly of a paralytic affection, May 19, 1795, aged 65. He was the son of Stephen Bartlett, and born in Amesbury, Mass., in

Nov., 1729. After an imperfect medical education he commenced the practice of physic at Kingstons in 1750. During the prevalence of the angina maligna in 1754, his successful antiseptic practice in the use of the Peruvian bark established his fame. He also acted as a magistrate, and Gov. Wentworth gave him the command of a regiment, but at last deprived him of his commissions in Feb., 1775, in consequence of his being a zealous whig. Being appointed a delegate to congress, his name was first called as representing the most easterly province, on the vote of the declaration of independence, and he boldly answered in the affirmative. In 1777, as medical agent, he accompanied Stark to Bennington. In 1778 he withdrew from congress. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1779, a justice of the superior court in 1784, and chief justice in 1788. In 1790 he was President of New Hampshire, chosen by the legislature, though Pickering and Joshua Wentworth received each many more of the votes of the people. In 1791 and 1792 he was chosen by the people. He had nominated his rival, J. Pickering, chief justice. In 1793, he was elected the first governor under the new form of government. Of the medical society, established by his efforts in 1791, he was the president. The duties of his various offices were faithfully discharged. He was a good physician, devoting most of his time to his profession. His patriotism induced him to make great sacrifices for the public good. By the force of his talents, without much education, he rose to his various high offices. His mind was discriminating, his judgment sound, and in all his dealings he was scrupulously just. In his last years his health was impaired and after the loss of his wife in 1789 his spirits greatly depressed. His son, Dr. Ezra B., died at Haverhill, N. H., Dec. 6, 1848, aged 78. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*, 147-150; *Eliot*; *Goodrich's Lives*.

BARTLETT, JOSIAH, M. D., was born in Charlestown in 1759, and studied physic with Dr. I. Foster, who was chief surgeon of the military hospital in the war of 1775, under whom he served as surgeon's mate till 1780. He then went two voyages as surgeon to ships of war. He settled in Charlestown, where for many years he had extensive practice. At length misfortune broke down his spirits and health, and life ceased to be desired. After two years the apoplexy terminated his life March 5, 1820. He had been a representative, senator, and councillor. He delivered many orations, medical, political and literary; and published various papers in the works of the medical society and in the N. E. medical journal; address to free masons, 1797; discourse before the Middlesex medical association; progress of medical science in Mass., 1810; history of

Charlestown, 1814; oration on the death of Dr. John Warren, 1815.—*Thacher's Med. Biog.*, 150, 151.

BARTLETT, JOSIAH, M. D., died at Stratham April 14, 1838, aged 70. The son of Governor Josiah B., he was a member of Congress in 1811–13.

BARTLETT, JOHN, died at Marblehead in Feb., 1849, aged 66, having been the pastor of the Unitarian church thirty-seven years. He published two discourses.

BARTLETT, ELISHA, M. D., died in Smithfield, R. I., July 19, 1855, aged about 40. For some years he had been unable to practice. When residing at Lowell, he was its first mayor; afterwards he was at the head of a medical college at the West, whence in failing health he went back to the old homestead in R. I.

BARTLETT, SHUBAEL, minister of Seantic, descended from the little company, which landed at Plymouth in 1620, and his character corresponded with that of his puritan ancestry. At the age of twenty-two he entered Yale college, in which he and one other were the only professors of religion. He graduated in 1800, and having studied theology with Dr. Dwight was ordained at East Windsor Feb. 12, 1804; and there he died June 6, 1854, aged 76. A half-century sermon, which he prepared, was read to his people by his son-in-law, Rev. S. B. Brown, late a missionary to China. He was a faithful preacher, endowed with a spirit of prayer. During his ministry five hundred and twenty-four members were added to his church. His descent was from several of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM, a generous benefactor of theological literature, was born in Newbury Jan. 31, 1748, and died Feb. 8, 1811, aged 93. He was one of the founders of the theological seminary in Andover. He gave 25,000 dollars to endow a professorship of sacred rhetoric; built two professors' houses, one of the large halls, and the chapel; paid the president's salary for five or six years; contributed largely to another professorship; and bequeathed 50,000 dollars in his will.

BARTLETT, ZACCHEUS, M. D., died at Plymouth in Dec., 1835, aged 70. A graduate of Harvard in 1780, he was a member of the state convention in 1820, and president of the pilgrim society.

BARTLETT, ICHABOD, a lawyer of distinction in N. H., died at Portsmouth Oct. 19, 1853, aged 67. Born in Salisbury, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1808, and lived first in Durham, then in P. He was a member of Congress from 1823 to 1829.

BARTLETT, RICHARD, secretary of state of N. H., died at New York Oct. 23, 1837, aged 45.

BARTLETT, ELISHA, died in Georgia, Vt., in 1855, aged 100, a soldier of the Revolution. His

father was Moses B., the minister of Chatham, Conn., who graduated in 1730, and died in 1766.

BARTON, THOMAS, an Episcopal minister, was a native of Ireland and educated at the university of Dublin. In 1753 he married at Philadelphia the sister of Mr. Rittenhouse, and the next year was ordained in England. His talents and learning were of great service to his friend Mr. Rittenhouse, who enjoyed few advantages of early education. From 1755 to 1759 he was a missionary of a society in England and resided in Redding township, York county. In 1758 he was a chaplain in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, and became acquainted with Washington and Mercer and other distinguished officers. He resided in Lancaster as rector nearly twenty years. Adhering to the royal government in the Revolution and refusing to take a required oath, he went in 1778 to New York, where he died May 25, 1780, aged 50 years. His eldest son, William Barton of Lancaster, wrote the memoirs of Rittenhouse and a tract on free commerce; he left seven other children, one of whom was Prof. Barton. His widow passed her last years in the house of her nephew and niece, Dr. Samuel Bard and wife. Within a few days of their decease she also died, aged 90. He published a sermon on Braddock's defeat, 1755.—*Mem. of Rittenhouse*, 100, 112, 287, 441; *Thacher's Med. Biog.*, 139.

BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D.; professor in the university of Pennsylvania, died Dec. 19, 1815, aged 49. He was the son of the Rev. Mr. Barton of Lancaster, Penn., and was born Feb. 10, 1766. His mother was the sister of Rittenhouse, whose life was written by his brother, William Barton. After spending several years in study in Philadelphia, he went to Edinburgh and London in 1786 to pursue his medical studies. His medical degree he obtained at Gottingen. In 1789 he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of physic. In the same year he was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the college. He succeeded Dr. Griffiths as professor of materia medica and Dr. Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

Dr. Barton was distinguished by his talents and professional attainments. He contributed much to the progress of natural science, and his various works evince a closeness of observation, an extent of learning, and a comprehensiveness of mind, honorable to his character. He was the first American who gave to his country an elementary work on botany. His publications are the following: On the fascinating quality ascribed to the rattlesnake, 1796; new views of the origin of the tribes of America, 1797; collections towards a materia medica of the U. S., 1798; remarks on the speech attributed by Jefferson to Logan, 1798; medical physical journal, begun 1804, continued several years; eulogy on Dr. Priestley; elements

of botany with thirty plates, 1804; also in two vols. 40 plates, 1812; flora Virginica, 1812; an edition of Cullen's materia medica, 1808; account of the Syren lacertina; observations on the opposum, 1813; collections on extinct animals, &c., 1814; fragments of the natural history of Penn.; remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake; on the honey bee; on the native country of the potato, and other papers in the Am. Philos. Transactions. — *W. P. C. Barton's Biog. Sketch; Thacher's Med. Biog.*, 151–153.

BARTON, WILLIAM, lieutenant-colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, planned the capture of Maj.-Gen. Prescott on Rhode Island, and executed the project July 10, 1777. Information had been received at Providence, that the general was to sleep at Overing's house, four miles from Newport. Barton went with a party of forty men, including Capts. Adams and Phillips, in four whale-boats from Warwick neck ten miles by water, landed about half way from Newport to Bristol ferry, then marched one mile to the general's quarters. On reaching the chamber, at midnight, the sentry was secured; then a negro, called Prince, who accompanied Barton, and who died at Plymouth 1821, aged 78, dashed his head against the door and knocked out a panel, so that Col. Barton rushed in and surprised Prescott in bed, and carried him off with his aid, Maj. William Barrington, who jumped from the window in his shirt. He escaped the guard boats and no alarm was given to the enemy, until the party on their return had nearly reached the main, when the firing of rockets was in vain. For this exploit Congress presented him with a sword and with a grant of land in Vermont. By the transfer of some of this land he became entangled in the toils of the law and was imprisoned in Vermont for years, until the visit to this country in 1825 of La Fayette, who in his munificence liberated his fellow soldier and restored the hoary veteran to his family. Col. Barton was wounded in an action at Bristol ferry in May, 1778. He died at Providence in Oct., 1831, aged 81 years. — *Amer. Rememb.*, 1777, 271, 361; *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, II., 107, 138; *Heath*, 122.

BARTON, CYRUS, editor of the Concord Reporter, died Feb. 17, 1855. At the close of a political speech near C. he fell and expired. He was an associate with Isaac Hill in business.

BARTON, ROGER, died in Mississippi March 4, 1855, aged about 55; for fifteen years a Senator of the U. S.

BARTRAM, JOHN, an eminent botanist, died in Sept., 1777, aged 75. He was born at Marpole, Chester county, Penn., in the year 1701. His grandfather, Richard, accompanied William Penn to this country in 1682. His father, John, removed to North Carolina and was killed by the White Indians. He himself inherited the estate

of his uncle, Isaac, at Derby, a few miles from Philadelphia.

This self-taught genius early discovered an ardent desire for the acquisition of knowledge, especially of botanical knowledge; but the infant state of the colony placed great obstacles in his way. He however surmounted them by intense application and the resources of his own mind. By the assistance of respectable characters he obtained the rudiments of the learned languages, which he studied with extraordinary success. So earnest was he in the pursuit of learning, that he could hardly spare time to eat; and he might often have been found with his victuals in one hand and his book in the other. He acquired so much knowledge of medicine and surgery, as to administer great assistance to the indigent and distressed in his neighborhood. He cultivated the ground as the means of supporting a large family; but while ploughing or sowing his fields, or mowing his meadows, he was still pushing his inquiries into the operations of nature.

He was the first American who conceived and carried into effect the design of a botanic garden, for the cultivation of American plants, as well as of exotics. He purchased a fine situation on the west bank of the Schuylkill about four miles below Philadelphia, where he laid out with his own hands a garden of five or six acres. He furnished it with a variety of the most curious and beautiful vegetables, collected in his excursions from Canada to Florida. These excursions were made principally in autumn, when his presence at home was least demanded by his agricultural avocations. His ardor in these pursuits was such, that at the age of seventy he made a journey into East Florida to explore its natural productions. His travels among the Indians were frequently attended with danger and difficulty. By his means the gardens of Europe were enriched with elegant flowering shrubs, with plants and trees, collected in different parts of our country from the shore of Lake Ontario to the source of the River St. Juan. He made such proficiency in his favorite pursuit, that Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." His eminence in natural history attracted the esteem of the most distinguished men in America and Europe, and he corresponded with many of them. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. By means of the friendship of Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Catesby, Dr. Hill, Linnæus, and others, he was furnished with books and apparatus, which he much needed, and which greatly lessened the difficulties of his situation. He in return sent them what was new and curious in the productions of America. He was elected a member of several of the most eminent societies and academies abroad, and was at length appointed American botanist to his

Britannic majesty, George III., in which appointment he continued till his death.

Mr. Bartram was an ingenious mechanic. The stone house in which he lived, he built himself, and several monuments of his skill remain in it. He was often his own mason, carpenter, and blacksmith, and generally made his own farming utensils. His stature was rather above the middle size; his body was erect and slender; his complexion was sandy; his countenance was cheerful, though there was a solemnity in his air. His gentle manners corresponded with his amiable disposition. He was modest and charitable; a friend to social order; and an advocate for the abolition of slavery. He gave freedom to a young African, whom he had brought up; but he in gratitude to his master continued in his service. Though temperate, he kept a plentiful table; and annually on new year's day he made an entertainment, consecrated to friendship and philosophy. Born and educated in the society of Quakers, he professed to be a worshipper of "God alone, the Almighty Lord." He often read the scriptures, particularly on Sundays. Of his children, John, his youngest son, who succeeded him in his botanic garden, died at Philadelphia Nov., 1812. In addition to his other attainments he acquired some knowledge of medicine and surgery, which rendered him useful to his neighbors. In his first efforts to make a collection of American plants he was aided by a liberal subscription of some scientific gentlemen in Philadelphia. In 1737, Mr. Collinson wrote to Col. Custis of Virginia, that Bartram was employed by "a set of noblemen" at his recommendation; and he added, "Be so kind as to give him a little entertainment, and recommendation to a friend or two of yours in the country, for he does not value riding 50 or 100 miles to see a new plant."

Mr. Bartram's communications in the British Philosophical Transactions, vols. 41, 43, 46, 62, are these: on the teeth of a rattlesnake; on the muscles and oyster banks of Penn.; on clay wasp nests; on the great black wasp; on the libella; account of an aurora borealis, observed Nov. 12, 1757. He published also observations on the inhabitants, climate, soil, &c., in his travels to lake Ontario, 4th ed. 4to. Lond. 1751; description of East Florida, with a journal, 4to. 1774. — *Miller*, i. 515; ii. 367; *Life of Rittenhouse*, 375; *Mem. Penns. Hist. Soc.* i. 134; *Barton's Med. and Phys. Jour.* i. 115-124.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, a botanist, son of the preceding, died July 22, 1823, aged 84. He was born at the Botanic Garden, Kingsessing, Penns., in 1739. After living with a merchant in Philadelphia six years, he went to North Carolina, engaged in mercantile pursuits; but, attached to the study of botany, he accompanied his father in his journey to E. Florida. After residing for a

time on the river St. John's in Florida, he returned to his father's residence in 1771. In April, 1773, at the request of Dr. Fothergill he proceeded to Charleston in order to examine the natural productions of Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, and was thus employed nearly five years. His collections and drawings were forwarded to Dr. Fothergill. His account of his travels was published in 1791. It is a delightful specimen of the enthusiasm with which the lover of nature, and particularly the botanist, surveys the beautiful and wonderful productions which are scattered over the face of the earth. Of himself Mr. Bartram said, — "continually impelled by a restless spirit of curiosity in pursuit of new productions of nature, my chief happiness consisted in tracing and admiring the infinite power, majesty, and perfection of the great Almighty Creator, and in the contemplation, that through divine aid and permission I might be instrumental in discovering and introducing into my native country some original productions of nature, which might be useful to society." Reposing in a grove of oranges, palms, live oaks, and magnolias, in the midst of beautiful flowers and singing birds, he cried out, — "ye vigilant and most faithful servants of the Most High; ye, who worship the Creator morning, noon, and eve, in simplicity of heart! I haste to join the universal anthem. My voice and heart unite with yours in sincere homage to the great Creator, the universal sovereign."

In 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the university of Penns., but from ill health declined the appointment. Besides his discoveries in botany, he prepared the most complete table of American ornithology before the appearance of the book of Wilson, whom he assisted in the commencement of that work. Such was his continued love for botany, that he wrote a description of a plant a few minutes before his death, which occurred suddenly by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs. He published *Travels through N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee country, with observations on the manners of the Indians*, with plates, 8vo. Phil., 1731; the same, London, 1792; and translated into French by Benoist, entitled *Voyage, &c.*, 2 vols.; Paris, 1801; an account of J. Bartram; anecdotes of a crow; description of *Certhia*; on the site of Bristol. — *Enc. Amer.*; *Barton's Med. Jour.* i. i. 89-95; i. ii. 103.

BASCOM, II. B., D. D., bishop of the Methodist church, died in Louisville on his return from St. Louis to Kentucky Sept. 9, 1850, aged about 56. He was born in Western New York; in 1828 was president of Madison college, the second Methodist college in the U. S. In 1842, he was chosen president of Transylvania university, Ky. In 1849 he was elected bishop. He was a pulpit orator of great power, though not of good

taste. He delighted in strong epithets and high flown metaphors. A volume of his sermons was published in 1849. He published inaugural address, 1828.

BASS, EDWARD, D. D., first bishop of Massachusetts, was born at Dorchester Nov. 23, 1726, and graduated at Harvard college in 1744. For several years he was the teacher of a school. From 1747 to 1751 he resided at Cambridge, pursuing his theological studies, and occasionally preaching. In 1752, at the request of the Episcopal society in Newburyport, he went to England for orders, and was ordained May 24, by bishop Sherlock. In 1796 he was elected by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts to the office of bishop, and was consecrated May 7, 1797, by the bishops of Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland. Afterwards the Episcopal churches in Rhode Island elected him their bishop, and in 1803 a convention of the churches in New Hampshire put themselves under his jurisdiction. He died Sept. 10, 1803, humble and resigned. He was a sound divine, a critical scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an exemplary Christian. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, ix. 188.

BASSETT, RICHARD, governor of Delaware, was a member of the old congress in 1787, and was appointed a senator under the new constitution. He was governor, after Mr. Bedford, from 1798 to 1801, when he was placed by Mr. Adams on the bench of the federal judiciary. The repeal of the act, constituting the courts, displaced him from his office in 1802. He had practised law for many years with reputation and was a gentleman of fortune. His daughter married Mr. Bayard. He died in Sept., 1815.

BASSETT, AMOS, D. D., died in Cornwall in 1828, aged 44. A native of Derby, he graduated in 1781, and was the minister of Hebron from about 1793 to 1820, and was then the head of the Mission school at Cornwall. His voice and manner in preaching were extremely solemn. He was perhaps gloomy and hypochondriacal; sometimes keen and severe. Seeing some men of influence, whom he deemed anti-patriotic and anti-christian, following in the funeral procession of a very wicked man, he said, — "if it had been the devil himself, they would have followed him, only they would have chosen to follow him alive." He published election sermon, 1807; and before a missionary society; he wrote a reply of the consociation to A. Abbot.

BATES, BARNABAS, died at Boston Oct. 11, 1853, aged 66. A native of England, he was a Baptist minister in R. I., then a Unitarian. He was collector of Bristol, and connected with the post office. As a zealous advocate of cheap postage he deserves public remembrance.

BATES, ISAAC C., died in Washington, a senator, March 16, 1845, aged 65. Born in Gran-

ville, he graduated at Yale in 1802, and settled as a lawyer in Northampton. For eight years he was a member of the house of representatives, and afterwards of the senate, rendering important public services. At his funeral in Washington, Mr. Tuston delivered an eloquent sermon on the happiness of heaven, described as "light." He delivered an able speech, costing much effort, against the admission of Texas into the Union; and in a few days afterwards died. His printed addresses and speeches are specimens of logical and beautiful writing.

BATES, JOSUA, D. D., president of Middlebury college, died in Dudley Jan. 14, 1854, aged 77. Born at Cohasset, he graduated at Cambridge in 1800; was settled as a minister in Dedham in 1803; was chosen president in 1818 and continued at Middlebury twenty-one years, till 1840, when he resigned. In 1843 he was settled at Dudley, where he toiled during ten years of a green old age. He was distinguished as a scholar, was open-hearted and of a manly character, highly esteemed and useful. Dr. Sprague preached a sermon on his death.

He published Reminiscences of Rev. John Codman, making a volume with W. Allen's life of J. C.; two sermons on intemperance, 1813; a volume of sermons; on the death of T. Prentiss, 1814; at ordination of J. Thompson, 1804; R. Hurlburt and F. Burt, 1817; Ira Ingraham, 1821; J. Steel, 1828; inaugural address, 1818; two sermons to missionary societies.

BATTELL, SARAH, the widow of Joseph B., died at Norfolk, Conn., Sept. 23, 1854, aged 75, the daughter of Rev. A. Robbins. She was one of the women of excellent Christian character and well-known benevolence, who by their virtues adorn our community.

BAXTER, JOSEPH, minister of Medford, Mass., was the son of Lieut. John Baxter, of Braintree, who died in 1719, aged 80, and grandson of Gregory Baxter, a settler of B. in 1632, who was a relative of Richard Baxter, of England. He was born in 1676, graduated in 1693, and ordained April 21, 1697. When Gov. Shute had a conference with the Indians at Georgetown, on Arrousic Island, in Aug., 1717, he presented to them a Mr. Baxter as a protestant missionary, who was probably Mr. Joseph B.; but through the influence of the jesuit Ralle he was rejected. He had a correspondence in Latin with Ralle, and the jesuit accused him of the want of scholarship. Gov. Shute in his letter replied, that the main qualification in a missionary to the barbarous Indians was not "to be an exact scholar as to the Latin tongue," but to bring them from darkness to the light of the gospel, and, "under the influence of the divine Spirit to translate them from the power of Satan, who has had an usurped possession of these parts of the world for so many

ages, to the kingdom of the Son of God." Mr. Baxter died May 2, 1745. His son, Joseph, a physician, died of the small pox. He published the election sermon, 1727; sermons to two societies of young men; and sermons on the danger of security, 1729. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.* v. 115; *Coll. N. H. Hist. Soc.* II. 245; *Farmer*.

BAXTER, GEORGE A., D. D., died in Virginia March 16, 1841, aged 77; professor of theology in Union theological seminary, Prince Edward county. He was previously president of Washington college, Lexington. He was one of the most eminent and respected of the Presbyterian ministers of Virginia.

BAY, ELIHU H., died at Charleston in 1839, aged 85. He published law reports.

BAYARD, JOHN, a friend to his country, and an eminent Christian, was born Aug. 11, 1738, on Bohemia manor in Cecil county, Maryland. His father died without a will, and being the eldest son, he became entitled by the laws of Maryland to the whole real estate. Such, however, was his affection for his twin brother, younger than himself, that no sooner had he reached the age of manhood, than he conveyed to him half the estate. After receiving an academical education under Dr. Finley, he was put into the counting-house of Mr. John Rhea, a merchant of Philadelphia. It was here, that the seeds of grace began first to take root, and to give promise of those fruits of righteousness, which afterwards abounded. He early became a communicant of the Presbyterian church under the charge of Gilbert Tennent. Some years after his marriage he was chosen a ruling elder, and he filled this place with zeal and reputation. Mr. Whitfield, while on his visits to America, became intimately acquainted with Mr. Bayard, and was much attached to him. They made several tours together. In 1770, Mr. Bayard lost his only brother, Dr. James A. Bayard, a man of promising talents, of prudence and skill, of a most amiable disposition and growing reputation. The violence of his sorrow at first produced an illness, which confined him to his bed for several days. By degrees it subsided into a tender melancholy, which for years after would steal across his mind, and tinge his hours of domestic intercourse and solitary devotion with pensive sadness. When his brother's widow died, he adopted the children, and educated them as his own. One of them was an eminent statesman.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he took a decided part in favor of his country. At the head of the second battalion of the Philadelphia militia he marched to the assistance of Washington, and was present at the battle of Trenton. He was a member of the council of safety, and for many years speaker of the legislature. In 1777, when there was a report that

Col. Bayard's house had been destroyed by the British army, and that his servant, who had been intrusted with his personal property, had gone off with it to the enemy, Mr. William Bell, who had served his apprenticeship with Col. Bayard, and accumulated several thousand pounds, insisted that his patron should receive one half of his estate. This generous offer was not accepted, as the report was without foundation. Reiterated afflictions induced a deep depression of mind, and for some time he was no longer relieved by the avocations of business. In 1785, however, he was appointed a member of the old congress, then sitting in New York, but in the following year he was left out of the delegation. In 1788 he removed to New Brunswick, where he was mayor of the city, judge of the court of common pleas, and a ruling elder of the church. Here he died Jan. 7, 1807, aged 68.

At his last hour he was not left in darkness. That Redeemer, whom he had served with zeal, was with him to support him and give him the victory. During his last illness he spoke much of his brother, and one night, awaking from sleep, exclaimed, "My dear brother, I shall soon be with you." He addressed his two sons, "My dear children, you see me just at the close of life. Death has no terrors to me. What now is all the world to me? I would not exchange my hope in Christ for ten thousand worlds. I once entertained some doubts of his Divinity; but, blessed be God, these doubts were soon removed by inquiry and reflection. From that time my hope of acceptance with God has rested on his merits and atonement. Out of Christ, God is a consuming fire." As he approached nearer the grave, he said, "I shall soon be at rest; I shall soon be with my God. O glorious hope! Blessed rest! How precious are the promises of the gospel! It is the support of my soul in my last moments." While sitting up, supported by his two daughters, holding one of his sons by the hand, and looking intently in his face, he said, "My Christian brother!" Then turning to his daughters he continued, "You are my Christian sisters. Soon will our present ties be dissolved, but more glorious bonds —" He could say no more, but his looks and arms, directed towards heaven, expressed everything. He frequently commended himself to the blessed Redeemer, confident of his love; and the last words, which escaped from his dying lips, were, "Lord Jesus, Lord Jesus, Lord Jesus!" — *Evangel. Intelligencer*, I. 1-7, 49-57.

BAYARD, JAMES A., a distinguished statesman, died Aug. 6, 1815, aged 48. He was the son of Dr. J. A. Bayard, and was born in Philadelphia in 1767. On the death of his father he was received into the family of his uncle, John Bayard, and was graduated at Princeton college

in 1784. After studying law at Philadelphia with Gen. Reed and Mr. Ingersoll, he commenced the practice in Delaware. In Oct., 1796, he was elected a member of Congress. In the party contests of the day he was a distinguished supporter of the federal administration. In the memorable contest in the house concerning the election of president in 1801, Jefferson and Burr having an equal number of the electoral votes, he directed the course, which issued in the election of Mr. Jefferson. Among the debaters on the repeal of the judiciary bill in March, 1802, he was the ablest advocate of the system, which was overthrown. From the house he was transferred to the senate in 1804, and was again elected for six years from March, 1805, and also from March, 1811. He opposed the declaration of war in 1812. After the commencement of the war, the mediation of Russia being offered, he was selected by Mr. Madison as a commissioner with Mr. Gallatin to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, and sailed from Philadelphia for St. Petersburg May 9, 1813. The absence of the emperor preventing the transaction of any business, he proceeded to Holland by land in Jan., 1814. He lent his able assistance in the negotiation of the peace at Ghent in this year, and afterwards made a journey to Paris, where he was apprized of his appointment as envoy to the court of St. Petersburg. This he declined, stating, "that he had no wish to serve the administration, except when his services were necessary for the good of his country." Yet he proposed to co-operate in forming a commercial treaty with Great Britain. An alarming illness, however, constrained him to return to the United States. He arrived in June and died at Wilmington. His wife, the daughter of Gov. Basset, and several children, survived him. Mr. Bayard was an ingenious reasoner and an accomplished orator. His fine countenance and manly person recommended his eloquent words. There were few of his contemporaries of higher political distinction. But his race of worldly eminence was soon run.—His speech on the foreign intercourse bill was published 1798; and his speech on the repeal of the judiciary in a vol. of the speeches, 1802.—*Biog. Amer.* 50; *Encyc. Amer.*

BAYARD, SAMUEL, judge, died at Princeton N. J., May 12, 1840, aged 75. He was a judge of the common pleas, a most upright, respected, and esteemed man.

BAYLEY, MATTHIAS, died about the year 1789 at Jones' creek, a branch of the Pedee, in North Carolina, aged 136 years. He was baptized at the age of 134. His eyesight remained good, and his strength was very remarkable, till his death.—*American Museum*, vii. 206.

BAYLEY, RICHARD, an eminent physician of New York, died Aug. 17, 1801, aged 56. He was born at Fairfield, Conn., in the year 1745.

From his mother's being of French descent and his parents' residence among the French Protestant emigrants at New Rochelle, N. Y., he became early familiar with the French language. He studied physic with Dr. Charlton, whose sister he married. In 1769 or 1770 he attended the London lectures and hospitals. Returning in 1772 he commenced practice with Dr. Charlton in New York. His attention in 1774 was drawn to the croup, which prevailed, and which men of high character, as Dr. Bard, had fatally treated as the putrid sore throat. He had seen a child perish in thirty-six hours under the use of stimulants and antiseptics. His dissections confirmed him in his views; and they were adopted afterwards by his friend, Michaelis, the chief of the Hessian medical staff in New York, the author of a treatise "*De angina polyposa.*"

In the autumn of 1775 he revisited England in order to make further improvement under Hunter, and spent the winter in dissections and study. In the spring of 1776 he returned in the capacity of surgeon in the English army under Howe. This was a measure of mistaken prudence, in order to provide for his wife and children. In the fall he proceeded with the fleet to Newport; but incapable of enduring this separation from his wife, he resigned and returned to New York in the spring of 1777 just before her death. His influence was now beneficially exerted in saving the property of his absent fellow-citizens. In 1781 his letter to Hunter on the croup was published, in which he recommended bleeding, blisters to the throat, antimony, calomel, and enemata. He said, there was no fear of putrescency, unless there were ulcers. To Bayley the public is indebted for the present active treatment of the croup. In 1787 he delivered lectures on surgery, and his son-in-law, Dr. Wright Post, lectured on anatomy, in the edifice since converted into the New York hospital. In 1788 "the doctors' mob," in consequence of the imprudence of some students, broke into the building and destroyed Bayley's valuable anatomical cabinet. In 1792 he was elected professor of anatomy at Columbia college; but in 1793 he took the department of surgery, in which he was very skilful. About 1795 he was appointed health officer to the port. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he fearlessly attended upon the sick and investigated the disease. In 1797 he published his essay on that fever, maintaining that it had a local origin and was not contagious. He also published in 1798 a series of letters on the subject. By contagion he meant a specific poison, as in small pox. He allowed, that the fever in certain circumstances was infectious. No nurse or attendant in the hospitals had taken the disease, yet it might be conveyed in clothing and in other ways. Hence the importance of cleanliness and ventilation. The state quarantine laws

originated with him; the total interdiction of commerce with the West Indies had by some been contemplated. In Aug., 1821, an Irish emigrant ship, with ship fever, arrived. He found the crew and passengers and baggage huddled in one unventilated apartment, contrary to his orders. Entering it only a moment, a deadly sickness at the stomach and intense pain in the head seized him, and on the seventh day he expired. He is represented as in temper fiery, invincible in his dislikes, inflexible in attachment, of perfect integrity, gentlemanly, and chivalrously honorable. He married in 1778 Charlotte Amelia, daughter of Andrew Barclay, a merchant of New York. His writings have been mentioned: on the croup, 1781; essay on the yellow fever, 1797; letters on the same, 1798.—*Thacher's Med. Biog.*, 156-168.

BAYLIES, WILLIAM, M. D., died at Dighton, Mass., June 17, 1826, aged 82. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1760, and was a member of the provincial congress in 1775, and often a member of the council of the State.

BAYLIES, HODIAH, judge, died at Dighton April 26, 1843, aged 86. A graduate of Harvard in 1777, he was aid to Gen. Lincoln, also to Washington. He was collector of customs, and judge of probate from 1810 until he was 81. He possessed a Christian character, and shared largely in the public confidence.

BAYLIES, FREDERIC, died in Edgartown Oct., 1836, for twenty years a useful teacher of the Indians on Martha's Vineyard and in R. I.; an exemplary, worthy man, doing much for Sunday schools and the cause of temperance.

BAYLIES, NICHOLAS, judge, died at Lyndon, Vt., Aug. 17, 1847, aged 75. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1794, and practised law in Woodstock and Montpelier. His wife was Mary Ripley, daughter of Prof. Ripley and granddaughter of President E. Wheelock. He published some law books.

BAYLIES, FRANCIS, died at Taunton, Oct. 28, 1852, aged 68. For several terms he was a member of congress. The only electoral vote for Jackson as president, from New England, was given by him. Soon afterwards he was appointed minister to Brazil, but was quickly recalled. He published a history of the old colony of Plymouth in 2 vols., 1828.

BAYNAM, WILLIAM, a surgeon, the son of Dr. John Baynam of Caroline county, Va., was born in 1749, and after studying with Dr. Walker was sent to London in 1769, where he made great proficiency in anatomy and surgery. He was for years an assistant demonstrator to Mr. Else, professor in St. Thomas' hospital. After residing sixteen years in England, he returned to this country, and settled in Essex about 1785. He died Dec. 8, 1814, aged 66 years. He performed

many remarkable surgical operations. As an anatomist he had no superior. The best preparations in the museum of Cline and Cooper at London were made by him. Various papers by Mr. B. were published in the medical journals.—*Thacher's Med. Biog.*, 168-173; *N. Y. Med. Journal*, I.; *Phil. Journal*, IV.

BEACH, JOHN, an Episcopal clergyman and writer, was probably a descendant of Richard Beach, who lived in New Haven and had a son, John, born in 1639. He was graduated at Yale college in 1721, and was for several years a Congregational minister at Newtown. Through his acquaintance with Dr. Johnson, he was induced to embrace the Episcopal form of worship. In 1732 he went to England for orders, and on his return was employed as an Episcopalian missionary at Reading and Newtown. After the Declaration of Independence, Congress ordered the ministers to pray for the commonwealth and not for the king. Mr. Beach, who retained his loyalty, chose to pray as usual for his majesty, and was in consequence handled roughly by the whigs. He died March 19, 1782.

He published an appeal to the unprejudiced, in answer to a sermon of Dickinson, 1737; also, about the year 1745, a sermon on Romans 6: 23, entitled, a sermon shewing that eternal life is God's free gift, bestowed upon men according to their moral behavior. In this he opposed with much zeal some of the Calvinistic doctrines, contained in the articles of the church which he had joined. Jonathan Dickinson wrote remarks upon it the following year, in his vindication of God's sovereignty and His universal love to the souls of men reconciled, in the form of a dialogue, 1747. He wrote also a reply to Dickinson's second vindication. Mr. Beach was a bold and distinguished advocate of those doctrines, which are denominated Arminian. Whatever may be said of his argument in his dispute with Dickinson, he evidently yields to his antagonist in gentleness and civility of manner. Another controversy, in which he engaged, had respect to Episcopacy. He published in 1749, in answer to Hobart's first address, a calm and dispassionate vindication of the professors of the church of England, to which Dr. Johnson wrote a preface and Mr. Caner an appendix. He seems to have had high notions of the necessity of Episcopal ordination. His other publications are, the duty of loving our enemies, 1738; an inquiry into the state of the dead, 1755; a continuation of the vindication of the professors, &c., 1756; the inquiry of the young man in the gospel; a sermon on the death of Dr. Johnson, 1772.—*Chandler's Life of Johnson*, 62, 126.

BEACH, ABRAHAM, D. D., an Episcopal minister, was born at Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 9, 1740, and graduated at Yale college in 1757. The

bishop of London ordained him in June, 1767, as a priest for New Jersey. During seventeen years, including the period of the Revolution, he tranquilly discharged the duties of his office at New Brunswick. After the peace, he was called to New York as an assistant minister of Trinity church, where he remained about thirty years, and then retired in 1813 to his farm on the Raritan to pass the evening of his life. He died Sept. 11, 1828, aged 88 years. His daughter, Maria, and his son-in-law, Abiel Carter, an Episcopal minister, died at Savannah, Oct. 28, and Nov. 1, 1827. His dignified person, expressive countenance, and lively feelings rendered his old age interesting to his acquaintance. He was respected and honored in his failing years. A sermon of his, on the hearing of the word, is in *American Preacher*, III. He published a funeral sermon on Dr. Chandler, 1790.—*Episcopal Watchman*.

BEACH, EBENEZER S., died at Rochester, N. Y., March 14, 1850, aged 65. He was educated and very successful in business. In furnishing stores for the army he made much money; for his flour milling operations he was extensively known.

BEACH, SAMUEL, M. D., of Bridgeport, died, killed by the railroad disaster at Norwalk bridge May 6, 1853. He was among the forty-five persons killed. He received his medical degree at Yale in 1826;—besides being an eminent physician he was an excellent Christian.

BEADLE, WILLIAM, a deist, was born near London, and came to this country with a small quantity of goods. After residing at New York, Stratford, and Derby, he removed to Fairfield, where he married a Miss Lathrop of Plymouth, Mass. In 1772 he transplanted himself to Wethersfield, where he sustained the character of a fair dealer. In the depreciation of the paper currency, he, through some error of judgment, thought he was still bound to sell his goods at the old prices, as though the continental money had retained its nominal value. In the decay of his property he became melancholy. For years he meditated the destruction of his family. At last, Dec. 11, 1782, he murdered with an axe and a knife his wife and children and then shot himself with a pistol. He was aged 52; his wife 32; and the eldest child 15 years. The jury of inquest pronounced him to be of a sound mind; and the indignant inhabitants dragged his body, uncoffined, with the bloody knife tied to it, on a sled to the river, and "buried it, as they would have buried the carcase of a beast," and as the masonic oaths speak of burying a mason, murdered for his faithlessness to masonry, "between high and low water mark." He was a man of good sense, of gentlemanly conduct, and a hospitable disposition. His wife was very pleasing in person, mind, and manners.—It appears from his writings, that he was a deist, and that *pride* was

the cause of his crimes. He was unwilling to submit to the evils of poverty or to receive aid from others, and unwilling to leave his family without the means of distinction. Yet was he worth 300 pounds sterling. He endeavored to convince himself, that he had a right to kill his children, because they were *his*; as for his wife, he relied on the authority of a dream for a right to murder her. His wife, in consequence of his carrying the implements of death into his bed-chamber, had dreamed, that she and the children were exposed in coffins in the street. This solved his doubts. As to killing himself he had no qualms. From such horrible crimes what is there to restrain that class of men, who reject the scriptures, or who, while professing to believe them, deny that there will be a future judgment, and maintain, that death will translate the blood-stained wretch to heaven?—*Dwight's Travels*, I. 229.

BEAN, JOSEPH, minister of Wrentham, died Dec. 12, 1784, aged 66. He was born in Boston March 7, 1718, of pious parents, who devoted him to God. Having learned a trade, he commenced business at Cambridge; but in 1741 the preaching of Whitefield and Tennent and of his own minister, Appleton, was the means of subduing his love of the world and of rendering him wise unto salvation. He now made a profession of religion and commenced a consistent course of piety and beneficence, in which he continued through life. He joined a religious society of young men, who met once a week; and seized every opportunity for conversing with others, especially with the young on their spiritual concerns. In 1742 he deemed it his duty to abandon his trade and to seek an education, that he might preach the gospel. The study of the languages was wearisome; but he persevered, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1748, and ordained the third minister of Wrentham Nov. 24, 1750. Mr. Bean was an eminently pious and faithful minister, and is worthy of honorable remembrance. From his diary it appears, that he usually spent one or two hours, morning and evening, in reading the Bible and secret devotion; also the afternoons of Saturday, when his discourses were prepared for the Sabbath; and the days of the birth of himself and children, as well as other days. He was truly humble, and watchful against all the excitements of pride. His conscience was peculiarly susceptible. His heart was tender and benevolent. Such was his constant intercourse with heaven, that hundreds of times, when riding in the performance of parochial duty, he had dismounted in a retired place to pour out his heart to God. When he had prepared a sermon, he would take it in his hand and kneel down to implore a blessing on it. Nothing was permitted to divert him from preaching faith-

fully the solemn truths of the gospel. He loved his work and his people, and they loved and honored him. Such a life will doubtless obtain the honor, which cometh from God; and in the day of judgment many such obscure men, whom the world knew not, will be exalted far above a multitude of learned doctors in divinity, and celebrated orators, and lofty dignitaries, whose names once resounded through the earth. He published a century sermon Oct. 26, 1773. — *Panoplist*, v. 481–488.

BEASLEY, NATHANIEL, general, died in Knox co., Ohio, in 1835, aged 84. He was an early settler, intelligent and useful.

BEASLEY, FREDERICK, D. D., died in Elizabethtown, N. J., Nov. 2, 1845, aged 68, formerly provost of the university of Pennsylvania. He wrote on Episcopacy and on moral and metaphysical subjects.

BEATTY, CHARLES, a missionary for many years at Neshaminy, Penns., was appointed about 1761 an agent to procure contributions to a fund for the benefit of the Presbyterian clergy, their widows, and children. He died at Barbadoes, whither he had gone to obtain benefactions for the college of New Jersey, Aug. 13, 1772. He was highly respected for his private virtues and for his public toils in the cause of learning, charity, and religion. He was a missionary from the Presbyterian church to the Indians, from about 1740 to 1765. In one of his tours Mr. Duffield accompanied him. He published a journal of a tour of two months to promote religion among the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania, 8vo. London, 1768. — *Jennison*; *Brainerd's Life*, 149–155.

BEATTY, JOHN, M. D., general, the son of the preceding, was a native of Bucks county, Penn., and was graduated at Princeton in 1769. After studying medicine with Dr. Rush, he entered the army as a soldier. Reaching the rank of Lieut.-Col. he in 1776 fell into the hands of the enemy at the capture of fort Washington, and suffered a long and rigorous imprisonment. In 1779 he succeeded Elias Boudinot as commissary general of prisoners. After the war he settled at Princeton as a physician, and was also a member of the State legislature, and in 1793 of congress. For ten years he was secretary of the state of New Jersey, succeeding in 1795 Samuel W. Stockton. For eleven years he was president of the bank of Trenton, where he died April 30, 1826, aged 77. For many years he was a ruling elder in the church. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.* 173, 174.

BEAUMONT, WILLIAM, doctor, died in St. Louis April 25, 1853, aged 57. His account of experiments with St. Martin, the Canadian, were published in 1833 and 1847.

BECK, GEORGE, a painter, was a native of England, and appointed professor of mathematics in

the royal academy at Woolwich in 1776, but missed the office by his neglect. After coming to this country in 1795, he was employed in painting by Mr. Hamilton of the Woodlands, near Philadelphia. His last days were spent in Lexington, Ky., where he died Dec. 14, 1812, aged 63. Besides his skill in mathematics and painting, he had a taste for poetry, and wrote original pieces, besides translating Anacreon, and much of Homer, Virgil, and Horace. He published observations on the comet, 1812. — *Jennison*.

BECK, JOHN BRODHEAD, M. D., died at Rhinebeck, April 9, 1851, aged 57. He was eminent as a physician in New York; professor of materia medica and botany in 1826, and then of medical jurisprudence.

BECK, T. ROMEYN, M. D., died at Albany Nov., 1855, aged 64. He was born at Schenectady Aug. 11, 1791, the grandson of Rev. Derick Romeyn, a professor of theology in the Dutch church; graduated at Union in 1807, and received the degree of M. D. from the New York college of physicians in 1811, delivering a dissertation on insanity, which was published. He practised physic in Albany; in 1815 he was professor of the institutes and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the western district. In 1817 he was appointed principal of the Albany academy; in 1829 president of the medical society, his addresses in which station were published in the society's transactions. In 1854 he was president of the lunatic asylum. For many years he edited the American journal of insanity. He published in 1853 his medical jurisprudence, a work unequalled in that branch.

BECK, LEWIS C., professor, died in Albany April 21, 1853, aged 53. He was born and educated at Schenectady. For many years he was the professor of chemistry and natural science at Rutgers college, and subsequently professor of chemistry in the Albany medical college. He published an account of the salt springs at Salina, 1826; manual of chemistry, 1831.

BEDELL, GREGORY T., D. D., an Episcopal minister, died at Philadelphia Aug. 30, 1834; a man of learning. He published Cause of the Greeks, 1827.

BEDFORD, GUNNING, governor of Delaware, was a patriot of the Revolution. He was chosen governor in 1796. He was afterwards appointed the district judge of the court of the United States; and died at Wilmington, in March, 1812.

BEECHER, PHILEMON, general, an early settler of Ohio, emigrated from Litchfield, Conn., and died at Lancaster, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1839, aged 63. He was a member of congress in 1817–1821 and in 1823–1829; in his politics a federalist. He was an able lawyer and advocate, respected for his talents and his exemplary Christian virtues.

BEECHER, GEORGE, died July 1, 1813, aged

about 35, a graduate of Yale in 1828. He was a son of Dr. L. Beecher, and a minister, first at Batavia, and then three years at Chillicothe. He went into his garden with a double-barrelled gun to shoot birds: after one shot he put his mouth to the barrel, to blow into it, as was supposed, and the gun went off and killed him.

BEEKMAN, CORNELIA, an admirable woman, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Christian peace near Tarrytown March 14, 1847, aged 94: her husband, Gerard G. B., died in 1822, aged 76. She was the daughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt and Joanna Livingston. Married at 17, she lived in Beekman street, N. Y.; then, during the war, at Peekskill; afterwards at the manor house of Philipsburgh, or castle Philipse, near Tarrytown, watered by the Pocanteco or Mill river. Her brother, Gen. P. Van Cortlandt, and her sister, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, survived her; also her daughter, Mrs. De Peyster, and her son, Dr. S. D. Beekman.

BEERS, NATHAN, died at New Haven Feb. 10, 1849, aged 96. After serving in the Revolutionary war, he engaged in mercantile business, and was long the steward of Yale college. He was a deacon of the north church, distinguished for courtesy, integrity, and piety.

BELCHER, SAMUEL, first minister of that parish in Newbury, Mass., which is called Newbury Newtown, was graduated at Harvard college in 1659. After preaching some time at the Isle of Shoals, he was ordained at Newbury Nov. 30, 1698; and died at Ipswich, in 1714, aged 74. He was a good scholar, a judicious divine, and a holy and humble man. He published an election sermon, 1707. — *Coll. Hist. Soc.* x. 168; *Farmer*.

BELCHER, JONATHAN, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, was the son of Andrew Belcher of Cambridge, one of the council of the province, and a gentleman of large estate, who died in 1717, and grandson of Andrew B., who lived in Cambridge in 1646, and who received in 1652 a license for an inn, granting him liberty "to sell beer and bread for entertainment of strangers and the good of the town." He was born in Jan., 1681. As the hopes of the family rested on him, his father carefully superintended his education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1699. While a member of this institution his open and pleasant conversation, joined with his manly and generous conduct, conciliated the esteem of all his acquaintance. Not long after the termination of his collegiate course he visited Europe, that he might enrich his mind by his observations upon the various manners and characters of men, and might return, furnished with that useful knowledge, which is gained by intercourse with the world.

During an absence of six years from his native country, he was preserved from those follies into

which inexperienced youth are frequently drawn, and he even maintained a constant regard to that holy religion, of which he had early made a profession. He was every where treated with the greatest respect. The acquaintance, which he formed with the princess Sophia and her son, afterwards king George II., laid the foundation of his future honors. After his return from his travels, he lived in Boston as a merchant with great reputation. He was chosen a member of the council, and the general assembly sent him as an agent of the province to the British court in the year 1729. Hutchinson relates, that just before he obtained this appointment, he suddenly abandoned the party of Gov. Shute and his measures, to which he had been attached, and went over to the other side. This sudden change of sides is no rare occurrence among politicians.

After the death of Gov. Burnet, he was appointed by his majesty to the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in 1730. In this station he continued eleven years. His style of living was elegant and splendid, and he was distinguished for hospitality. By the depreciation of the currency his salary was much diminished in value, but he disdained any unwarrantable means of enriching himself, though apparently just and sanctioned by his predecessors in office. He had been one of the principal merchants of New England; but he quitted his business on his accession to the chair of the first magistrate. Having a high sense of the dignity of his commission, he was determined to support it even at the expense of his private fortune. Frank and sincere, he was extremely liberal in his censures, both in conversation and letters. This imprudence in a public officer gained him enemies, who were determined on revenge. He also assumed some authority, which had not been exercised before, though he did not exceed his commission. These causes of complaint, together with a controversy respecting a fixed salary, which had been transmitted to him from his predecessors, and his opposition to the land bank company, finally occasioned his removal. His enemies were so inveterate, and so regardless of justice and truth, that, as they were unable to find real grounds for impeaching his integrity, they forged letters for the purpose of his ruin. They accused him of being a friend of the land bank, when he was its determined enemy. The leading men of New Hampshire, who wished for a distinct government, were hostile to him; and his resistance to a proposed new emission of paper bills also created him enemies. On being superseded, he repaired to court, where he vindicated his character and conduct, and exposed the base designs of his enemies. He was restored to the royal favor, and was promised the first vacant government in America. This vacancy occurred in the province of New

Jersey, where he arrived in 1747, and where he spent the remaining years of his life. In this province his memory has been held in deserved respect.

When he first arrived in this province, he found it in the utmost confusion by tumults and riotous disorders, which had for some time prevailed. This circumstance, joined to the unhappy controversy between the two branches of the legislature, rendered the first part of his administration peculiarly difficult; but by his firm and prudent measures he surmounted the difficulties of his situation. He steadily pursued the interest of the province, endeavoring to distinguish and promote men of worth without partiality. He enlarged the charter of Princeton college, and was its chief patron and benefactor. Even under the growing infirmities of age, he applied himself with his accustomed assiduity and diligence to the high duties of his office. He died at Elizabethtown, Aug. 31, 1757, aged 76 years; His body was brought to Cambridge, Mass., where it was entombed. His eldest son, Andrew, a member of the council, died at Milton before the Revolution. In the opinion of Dr. Elliot he did not inherit the spirit of his father.

Gov. Belcher possessed uncommon gracefulness of person and dignity of deportment. He obeyed the royal instructions on the one hand and exhibited a real regard to the liberties and happiness of the people on the other. He was distinguished by his unshaken integrity, by his zeal for justice, and care to have it equally distributed. Neither the claims of interest nor the solicitations of friends could move him from what appeared to be his duty. He seems to have possessed, in addition to his other accomplishments, that piety, whose lustre is eternal. His religion was not a mere formal thing, which he received from tradition, or professed in conformity to the custom of the country, in which he lived; but it impressed his heart, and governed his life. He had such views of the majesty and holiness of God, of the strictness and purity of the divine law, and of his own unworthiness and iniquity, as made him disclaim all dependence on his own righteousness, and led him to place his whole hope for salvation on the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, who appeared to him an all-sufficient and glorious Saviour. He expressed the humblest sense of his own character and the most exalted views of the rich, free, and glorious grace offered in the gospel to sinners. His faith worked by love, and produced the genuine fruits of obedience. It exhibited itself in a life of piety and devotion, of meekness and humility, of justice, truth, and benevolence. He searched the holy scriptures with the greatest diligence and delight. In his family he maintained the worship of God, himself read-

ing the volume of truth, and addressing in prayer the Majesty of heaven and of earth, as long as his health and strength would possibly admit. In the hours of retirement he held intercourse with heaven, carefully redeeming time from the business of this world to attend to the more important concerns of another. Though there was nothing ostentatious in his religion, yet he was not ashamed to avow his attachment to the gospel of Christ, even when he exposed himself to ridicule and censure. When Mr. Whitfield was at Boston in the year 1740, he treated that eloquent itinerant with the greatest respect. He even followed him as far as Worcester, and requested him to continue his faithful instructions and pungent addresses to the conscience, desiring him to spare neither ministers nor rulers. He was indeed deeply interested in the progress of holiness and religion. As he approached the termination of his life, he often expressed his desire to depart and to enter the world of glory. — *Burr's Funeral Sermon*; *Hutchinson*, II. 367-397; *Holmes*, II. 78; *Smith's N. J.*, 437-438; *Belknap's N. H.*; *Whitfield's Jour. for 1743*; *Marshall*, I. 299; *Minot*, I. 61; *Elliot*.

BELCHER, JONATHAN, chief justice of Nova Scotia, was the second son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1728. He studied law at the temple in London and gained some distinction at the bar in England. At the settlement of Chebucto, afterwards called Halifax, in honor of one of the king's ministers, he proceeded to that place, and being in 1760 senior councillor, on the death of Gov. Lawrence he was appointed lieutenant-governor, in which office he was succeeded by Col. Wilmot in 1763. In 1761 he received his appointment of chief justice; in the same year, as commander in chief, he made a treaty with the Mirimichi, Jédiuk, and Poginouch, Mickmack tribes of Indians. He died at Halifax March, 1776, aged 65. He was a man of prudence and integrity, and a friend of New England. In 1756 he married at Boston the sister of Jerem. Allen, sheriff of Suffolk; on her death in 1771 Mr. Secomb published a discourse, and her kinsman, Dr. Byles, a monody. Andrew Belcher, his son, was a distinguished citizen of Halifax and a member of the council in 1801. A daughter married Dr. Timothy L. Jemison of Cambridge, Mass. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.* v. 102; *Jemison*; *Elliot*.

BELDEN, JOSHUA, physician of Weathersfield, was the son of Rev. Joshua Belden of that town, who reached the age of 90 years. After graduating at Yale college in 1787, he studied physic with Dr. L. Hopkins. Besides his useful toils as a physician, he was employed in various offices of public trust. He was a zealous supporter of all charitable and religious institutions. At the age

of 50 he fell a victim suddenly to the spotted fever, June 6, 1818. — *Thacher's Medical Biography*.

BELKNAP, JEREMY, D. D., minister in Boston, and eminent as a writer, died June 20, 1798, aged 54. He was born June 4, 1744, and was a descendant of Joseph Belknap, who lived in Boston in 1638. He received the rudiments of learning in the grammar school of the celebrated Mr. Lovel, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1762. He exhibited, at this early period, such marks of genius and taste, and such talents in writing and conversation, as to excite the most pleasing hopes of his future usefulness and distinction. Having upon his mind deep impressions of the truths of religion, he now applied himself to the study of theology, and he was ordained pastor of the church in Dover, N. H., Feb. 18, 1767. Here he passed near twenty years of his life, with the esteem and affection of his flock, and respected by the first characters of the state. He was persuaded by them to compile his history of New Hampshire, which gained him a high reputation. In 1786 he was dismissed from his people. The Presbyterian church in Boston becoming vacant by the removal of Mr. Annan, and having changed its establishment from the Presbyterian to the Congregational form, soon invited him to become its pastor. He was accordingly installed April 4, 1787. Here he passed the remainder of his days, discharging the duties of his pastoral office, exploring various fields of literature, and giving his efficient support to every useful and benevolent institution. After being subject to frequent returns of ill health he was suddenly seized by a fatal paralytic affection.

Dr. Belknap in his preaching did not possess the graces of elocution, nor did he aim at splendid diction; but presented his thoughts in plain and perspicuous language, that all might understand him. While he lived in Boston, he avoided controversial subjects, dwelling chiefly upon the practical views of the gospel. His sermons were filled with a rich variety of observations on human life and manners. He was peculiarly careful in giving religious instruction to young children, that their feet might be early guided in the way of life. In the afternoon preceding his death, he was engaged in catechizing the youth of his society. In the various relations of life his conduct was exemplary. He was a member of many literary and humane societies, whose interests he essentially promoted. Wherever he could be of any service, he freely devoted his time and talents. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts historical society. He had been taught the value of an association, whose duty it should be to collect and preserve manuscripts and bring together the materials for illustrating the history of our

country; and he had the happiness of seeing such an institution incorporated in 1794.

Dr. Belknap gained a high reputation as a writer; but he is more remarkable for the patience and accuracy of his historical researches, than for elegance of style. His deficiency in natural science, as manifested in his history of New Hampshire, is rendered more prominent by the rapid progress of natural history since his death. His *Foresters* is not only a description of American manners, but a work of humor and wit, which went into a second edition. Before the Revolution he wrote much in favor of freedom and his country, and he afterwards gave to the public many fruits of his labors and researches. His last and most interesting work, his *American Biography*, he did not live to complete. He was a decided advocate of our republican forms of government, and ever was a warm friend of the constitution of the United States, which he considered the bulwark of our national security and happiness. He was earnest in his wishes and prayers for the government of his country, and in critical periods took an open and unequivocal, and, as far as professional and private duties allowed, an active part.

The following extract from some lines, found among his papers, expresses his choice with regard to the manner of his death; and the event corresponded with his wishes.

When faith and patience, hope and love
Have made us meet for heaven above,
How blest the privilege to rise,
Snatched in a moment to the skies I
Unconscious, to resign our breath,
Nor taste the bitterness of death.

Dr. Belknap published a sermon on military duty, 1772; a serious address to a parishioner upon the neglect of public worship; a sermon on Jesus Christ, the only foundation; election sermon, 1784; history of New Hampshire, the first volume in 1784, the second in 1791, and the third in 1792; a sermon at the ordination of Jedediah Morse, 1789; a discourse in 1792, on the completion of the third century from Columbus' discovery of America; dissertations upon the character and resurrection of Christ, 12mo.; collection of psalms and hymns, 1795; convention sermon, 1796; a sermon on the national fast, May 9, 1793; *American biography*, first volume in 1794, the second in 1798; the *foresters*, an American tale, being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the clothier, 12mo. He published also several essays upon the African trade, upon civil and religious liberty, upon the state and settlement of this country, in periodical papers; in the *Columbian magazine* printed in Philadelphia; in the *Boston magazine*, 1784; in the historical collections; and in newspapers. Two of his

sermons on the institution and observation of the Sabbath were published in 1801. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.* vi. x.-xviii; *Columbian Cent.*, June 25, 1798; *Polyanthos*, l. 1-13.

BELKNAP, EZEKIEL, died in Atkinson, N. H., Jan. 5, 1836, aged 100 years and 40 days; an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was the son of Moses, who died in 1813, aged 99, and grandson of Hannah B., who died aged 107.

BELL, JOHN, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, of great judgment, decision, and integrity, died at Londonderry, Nov. 30, 1825, aged 95 years. His father, John, was an early settler of that town. During the Revolutionary war he was a leading member of the senate. From an early age he was a professor of religion. Two of his sons, Samuel and John, were governors of New Hampshire; the former was a senator of the United States. His grandson, John Bell, son of Samuel, a physician of great promise, died at Grand Caillon, La., Nov. 27, 1830 aged 30.

BELL, SAMUEL, governor, died in Chester, N. H., Dec. 23, 1850, aged 81; a graduate of Dartmouth, a judge of the superior court from 1816 to 1819, governor from 1819 to 1823, and a senator in congress from 1823 to 1835.

BELL, JOHN, governor of N. H. in 1828, died at Chester, March 22, 1836.

BELLAMONT, RICHARD, earl of, governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, was appointed to these offices early in May, 1695, but did not arrive at New York until May, 1698. He had to struggle with many difficulties, for the people were divided, the treasury was unsupplied, and the fortifications were out of repair. Notwithstanding the care of government, the pirates, who in time of peace made great depredations upon Spanish ships and settlements in America, were frequently in the sound, and were supplied with provisions by the inhabitants of Long Island. The belief, that large quantities of money were hid by these pirates along the coast, led to many a fruitless search; and thus the natural credulity of the human mind and the desire of sudden wealth were suitably punished. The Earl of Bellamont remained in the province of New York about a year. He arrived at Boston May 26, 1699, and in Massachusetts he was received with the greatest respect, as it was a new thing to see a nobleman at the head of the government. Twenty companies of soldiers and a vast concourse of people met "his lordship and countess" on his arrival. "There were all manner of expressions of joy, and, to end all, firework and good drink at night." He in return took every method to ingratiate himself with the people. He was condescending, affable, and courteous upon all occasions. Though a churchman, he attended the weekly lecture in Boston with the general court, who always adjourned for the purpose.

For the preachers he professed the greatest regard. By his wise conduct he obtained a larger sum as a salary and as a gratuity, than any of his predecessors or successors. Though he remained but fourteen months, the grants made to him were one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling. His time was much taken up in securing the pirates and their effects, to accomplish which was a principal reason of his appointment. During his administration Capt. Kidd was seized, and sent to England for trial. Soon after the session of the general court in May, 1700, he returned to New York, where he died March 5, 1701. He had made himself very popular in his governments. He was a nobleman of polite manners, a friend to the revolution, which excited so much joy in New England, and a favorite of king William. Hutchinson, who was himself not unskilled in the arts of popularity, seems to consider his regard to religion as pretended, and represents him as preferring for his associates in private the less *precise part* of the country. As the earl was once going from the lecture to his house with a great crowd around him, he passed by one Bullivant, an apothecary, and a man of the liberal cast, who was standing at his shop-door loitering. "Doctor," said the earl with an audible voice, "you have lost a precious sermon to-day." Bullivant whispered to one of his companions, who stood by him, "if I could have got as much by being there, as his lordship will, I would have been there too." However, there seems to be no reason to distrust the sincerity of Bellamont. The dissipation of his early years caused afterwards a deep regret. It is said, that while residing at fort George, N. Y., he once a week retired privately to the chapel to meditate humbly upon his juvenile folly. Such a man might deem a sermon on the method of salvation "precious," without meriting from the scoffers the charge of hypocrisy. — *Hutchinson*, ii. 87, 108, 112-16, 121.

BELLAMY, JOSEPH, D. D., an eminent minister, died March 6, 1790, aged 71, in the fiftieth year of his ministry. He was born at New Cheshire in 1719, and was graduated at Yale college in 1735. It was not long after his removal from New Haven, that he became the subject of those serious impressions, which, it is believed, issued in renovation of heart. From this period he consecrated his talents to the evangelical ministry. At the age of eighteen he began to preach with acceptance and success. An uncommon blessing attended his ministry at Bethlehem in the town of Woodbury; a large proportion of the society appeared to be awakened to a sense of religion, and they were unwilling to part with the man, by whose ministry they had been conducted to a knowledge of the truth. He was ordained to the pastoral office over this church in 1740. In this

retirement he devoted himself with uncommon ardor to his studies and the duties of his office till the memorable revival, which was most conspicuous in 1742. His spirit of piety was then blown into a flame; he could not be contented to confine his labors to his small society. Taking care that his own pulpit should be vacant as little as possible, he devoted a considerable part of his time for several years to itinerating in different parts of Connecticut and the neighboring colonies, preaching the gospel daily to multitudes, who flocked to hear him. He was instrumental in the conversion of many. When the awakening declined, he returned to a more constant attention to his own charge. He now began the task of writing an excellent treatise, entitled *true religion delineated*, which was published in 1750. His abilities, his ardent piety, his theological knowledge, his acquaintance with persons under all kinds of religious impressions qualified him peculiarly for a work of this kind. From this time he became more conspicuous, and young men, who were preparing for the gospel ministry, applied to him as a teacher. In this branch of his work he was eminently useful till the decline of life, when he relinquished it. His method of instruction was the following. After ascertaining the abilities and genius of those, who applied to him, he gave them a number of questions on the leading and most essential subjects of religion, in the form of a system. He then directed them to such books as treat these subjects with the greatest perspicuity and force of argument, and usually spent his evenings in inquiring into their improvements and solving difficulties, till they had obtained a good degree of understanding in the general system. After this, he directed them to write on each of the questions before given them, reviewing those parts of the authors which treated on the subject proposed. These dissertations were submitted to his examination. As they advanced in ability to make proper distinctions, he led them to read the most learned and acute opposers of the truth, the deistical, arian, and socinian writers, and laid open the fallacy of their most specious reasonings. When the system was completed, he directed them to write on several of the most important points systematically, in the form of sermons. He next led them to peruse the best experimental and practical discourses, and to compose sermons on like subjects. He revised and corrected their compositions, inculcating the necessity of a heart truly devoted to Christ, and a life of watching and prayer; discouraging occasionally on the various duties, trials, comforts, and motives of the evangelical work; that his pupils might be, as far as possible, "scribes well instructed in the kingdom of God." In 1786 Dr. Bellamy was seized by a paralytic affection, from which he never recovered. His

first wife, Frances Sherman of New Haven, whom he married about 1744, died in 1785, the mother of seven children. Of these Jonathan Bellamy, a lawyer, took an active part in the war, and died of the small pox in 1777; and Rebecca married Rev. Mr. Hart. His eldest son, David, died at Bethlem May, 1826, aged 75. His second wife was the relict of Rev. Andrew Storrs of Watertown.

Dr. Bellamy "was a large and well-built man, of a commanding appearance." As a preacher, he had perhaps no superior, and very few equals. His voice was manly, his manner engaging and most impressive. He had a peculiar faculty of arresting the attention; he was master of his subject and could adapt himself to the meanest capacity. When the law was his theme, he was awful and terrifying; on the contrary, in the most melting strains would he describe the sufferings of Christ and his love to sinners, and with most persuasive eloquence invite them to be reconciled to God.

He was a man of wit and humor. He and Mr. Sanford married sisters. B. said to S. in reference to their different manner of preaching, — "When I go a fishing, I have a suitable pole, and black line, and, creeping along, keeping myself out of sight, throw my hook gently into the water; but you, with a white-peeled pole, and white line, march up boldly to the bank, and splash in your hook and line, crying out, 'Bite, you dogs!'"

In his declining years he did not retain his popularity as a preacher. As a pastor he was diligent and faithful. He taught not only publicly but from house to house. He was particularly attentive to the rising generation. Besides the stated labors of the Lord's day, he frequently spent an hour in the intervals of public worship in catechising the children of the congregation. In a variety of respects Dr. Bellamy shone with distinguished lustre. Extensive science and ease of communicating his ideas rendered him one of the best of instructors. His writings procured him the esteem of the pious and learned at home and abroad, with many of whom he maintained an epistolary correspondence. In his preaching, a mind rich in thought, a great command of language, and a powerful voice rendered his extemporary discourses peculiarly acceptable. He was one of the most able divines of this country. In his sentiments he accorded mainly with President Edwards, with whom he was intimately acquainted. From comparing the first chapter of John with the first of Genesis he was led to believe, and he maintained, that the God, mentioned in the latter as the Creator, was Jesus Christ.

He published a sermon entitled, *early piety recommended; true religion delineated*, 1750; sermons on the Divinity of Christ, the millennium,

and the wisdom of God in the permission of sin, 1758; letters and dialogues on the nature of love to God, faith in Christ, and assurance, 1759; essay on the glory of the gospel; a vindication of his sermon on the wisdom of God in the permission of sin; the law a schoolmaster; the great evil of sin; election sermon, 1762. Besides these, he published several small pieces on creeds and confessions; on the covenant of grace; on church covenanting; and in answer to objections made against his writings. The following are the titles of some of these: the half-way covenant, 1768; the inconsistency of renouncing the half-way covenant and retaining the half-way practice; that there is but one covenant, against Moses Mather. His works, in 2 vols., with memoir by Dr. T. Edwards, were published by Doct. Tract. Soc., Boston, 1850. — *Brainerd's Life*, 22, 41, 43, 55; *Trumbull*, II. 159; *Theol. Mag.*, I. 3.

BELLAMY, SAMUEL, a noted pirate, in his ship, the *Whidah*, of twenty-three guns and one hundred and thirty men, captured several vessels on the coast of New England; but in April, 1717, he was wrecked on Cape Cod. The inhabitants of Wellfleet still point out the place of the disaster. More than one hundred bodies were found on the shore. Only one Englishman and one Indian escaped. A few days before, the master of a captured vessel, while seven pirates on board were drunk, ran her on shore on the back of the cape. Six of the pirates were executed at Boston in November.

BELLINGHAM, RICHARD, governor of Massachusetts, was a native of England, where he was bred a lawyer. He came to this country in 1634, and August 3d was received into the church, with his wife Elizabeth, and in the following year was chosen deputy governor. In 1641 he was elected governor, in opposition to Mr. Winthrop, by a majority of six votes; but the election did not seem to be agreeable to the general court. He was re-chosen to this office in 1654, and after the death of Gov. Endicott was again elected in May, 1665. He continued chief magistrate of Massachusetts during the remainder of his life. He was deputy governor thirteen years, and governor ten. In 1664 he was chosen major-general. In this year the king sent four commissioners, Nichols, Cartwright, Carr, and Maverick, to regulate the affairs of the colonies. A long account of their transactions is given by Hutchinson. Bellingham and others, obnoxious to the king, were required to go to England to answer for themselves; but the general court, by the advice of the ministers, refused compliance and maintained the charter rights. But they appeased his majesty by sending him "a ship load of masts." He died Dec. 7, 1672, aged 80 years, leaving several children. Of his singular second marriage in

1641 the following is a brief history: A young gentlewoman was about to be contracted to a friend of his, with his consent, "when on the sudden the governor treated with her and obtained her for himself." He failed to publish the contract where he dwelt, and he performed the marriage ceremony himself. The great inquest presented him for breach of the order of court; but at the appointed time of trial, not choosing to go off from the bench and answer as an offender, and but few magistrates being present, he escaped any censure.

His excuse for this marriage was "the strength of his affection." In his last will he gave certain farms, after his wife's decease, and his whole estate at Winisinet, after the decease of his son and his son's daughter, for the annual encouragement of "godly ministers and preachers," attached to the principles of the first church, "a main one whereof is, that all ecclesiastical jurisdiction is committed by Christ to each particular organical church, from which there is no appeal." The general court, thinking the rights of his family were impaired, set aside the will. His sister, Anne Hibbins, widow of William Hibbins, an assistant, was executed as a witch in June, 1656. Hubbard speaks of Bellingham as "a very ancient gentleman, having spun a long thread of above eighty years;" "he was a great justiciary, a notable hater of bribes, firm and fixed in any resolution he entertained, of larger comprehension than expression, like a vessel, whose vent holdeth no good proportion with its capacity to contain, a disadvantage to a public person." He did not harmonize with the other assistants; yet they respected his character and motives.

Gov. Bellingham lived to be the only surviving patentee named in the charter. He was severe against those who were called sectaries; but he was a man of incorruptible integrity, and of acknowledged piety. In the ecclesiastical controversy, which was occasioned in Boston by the settlement of Mr. Davenport, he was an advocate of the first church. — *Hutchinson*, I. 41, 43, 97, 211, 269; *Neal's Hist.*, I. 390; *Mather's Mag.*, II. 18; *Holmes*, I. 414; *Savage's Winthrop*, II. 43.

BENEDICT, NOAH, minister of Woodbury, Conn., was graduated at Princeton college in 1757, and was ordained as the successor of Anthony Stoddard, Oct. 22, 1760. He died in Sept., 1813, aged 75. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Bellamy, 1790, and memoirs of B., 1811.

BENEDICT, JOEL, D. D., minister of Plainfield, Conn., was graduated at Princeton college in 1765, settled at Plainfield in 1782, and died in 1816, aged 71. He was a distinguished Hebrew scholar; and for his excellent character he was held in high respect. One of his daughters

married Dr. Nott, president of Union college. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Hart, 1809.

BENEZET, ANTHONY, a philanthropist of Philadelphia, died May 3, 1784, aged 71. He was born at St. Quintins, a town in the province of Picardy, France, Jan. 31, 1713. About the time of his birth the persecution against the Protestants was carried on with relentless severity, in consequence of which many thousands found it necessary to leave their native country, and seek a shelter in a foreign land. Among these were his parents, who removed to London in Feb., 1715, and, after remaining there upwards of sixteen years, came to Philadelphia in Nov., 1731. During their residence in Great Britain they had imbibed the religious opinions of the Quakers, and were received into that body immediately after their arrival in this country.

In the early part of his life Benezet was put an apprentice to a merchant; but soon after his marriage in 1722, when his affairs were in a prosperous situation, he left the mercantile business, that he might engage in some pursuit, which would afford him more leisure for the duties of religion and for the exercise of that benevolent spirit, for which during the course of a long life he was so conspicuous. But no employment, which accorded perfectly with his inclination, presented itself till the year 1742, when he accepted the appointment of instructor in the Friends' English school of Philadelphia. The duties of the honorable, though not very lucrative, office of a teacher of youth he from this period continued to fulfil with unremitting assiduity and delight and with very little intermission till his death. During the two last years of his life his zeal to do good induced him to resign the school, which he had long superintended, and to engage in the instruction of the blacks. In doing this he did not consult his worldly interest, but was influenced by a regard to the welfare of men, whose minds had been debased by servitude. He wished to contribute something towards rendering them fit for the enjoyment of that freedom, to which many of them had been restored. So great was his sympathy with every being capable of feeling pain, that he resolved towards the close of his life to eat no animal food. His active mind did not yield to the debility of his body. He persevered in his attendance upon his school till within a few days of his decease.

Such was the general esteem in which he was held, that his funeral was attended by persons of all religious denominations. Many hundred negroes followed their friend and benefactor to the grave, and by their tears they proved that they possessed the sensibilities of men. An officer, who had served in the army during the war with Britain, observed at this time, "I would rather

be Anthony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame." He exhibited uncommon activity and industry in every thing which he undertook. He used to say, that the highest act of charity was to bear with the unreasonableness of mankind. He generally wore plush clothes, and gave as a reason for it, that, after he had worn them for two or three years, they made comfortable and decent garments for the poor. So disposed was he to make himself contented in every situation, that when his memory began to fail him, instead of lamenting the decay of his powers, he said to a young friend, "This gives me one great advantage over you, for you can find entertainment in reading a good book only once; but I enjoy that pleasure as often as I read it, for it is always new to me." Few men, since the days of the apostles, ever lived a more disinterested life; yet upon his death-bed he expressed a desire to live a little longer, "that he might bring down self." The last time he ever walked across his room was to take from his desk six dollars, which he gave to a poor widow, whom he had long assisted to maintain. In his conversation he was affable and unreserved; in his manners gentle and conciliating. For the acquisition of wealth he wanted neither abilities nor opportunity; but he made himself contented with a little; and with a competency he was liberal beyond most of those, whom a bountiful Providence had enumbered with riches. By his will he devised his estate, after the decease of his wife, to certain trustees for the use of the African school. While the British army was in possession of Philadelphia, he was indefatigable in his endeavors to render the situation of the persons who suffered from captivity, as easy as possible. He knew no fear in the presence of a fellow man, however dignified by titles or station; and such was the propriety and gentleness of his manners in his intercourse with the gentlemen, who commanded the British and German troops, that, when he could not obtain the object of his requests, he never failed to secure their civilities and esteem. Although the life of Mr. Benezet was passed in the instruction of youth, yet his expansive benevolence extended itself to a wider sphere of usefulness. Giving but a small portion of his time to sleep, he employed his pen both day and night in writing books on religious subjects, composed chiefly with a view to inculcate the peaceable temper and doctrines of the gospel, in opposition to the spirit of war, and to expose the flagrant injustice of slavery, and fix the stamp of infamy on the traffic in human blood. His writings contributed much towards meliorating the condition of slaves, and undoubtedly had influence on the public mind in effecting the complete prohibition of that trade, which until the year 1808 was a blot on the American national character. In order

to disseminate his publications and increase his usefulness, he held a correspondence with such persons in various parts of Europe and America, as united with him in the same benevolent design, or would be likely to promote the objects, which he was pursuing. No ambitious or covetous views impelled him to his exertions. Regarding all mankind as children of one common Father and members of one great family, he was anxious, that oppression and tyranny should cease, and that men should live together in mutual kindness and affection. He himself respected and he wished others to respect the sacred injunction of doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them. On the return of peace in 1783, apprehending that the revival of commerce would be likely to renew the African slave trade, which during the war had been in some measure obstructed, he addressed a letter to the queen of Great Britain, to solicit her influence on the side of humanity. At the close of this letter he says, "I hope thou wilt kindly excuse the freedom used on this occasion by an ancient man, whose mind for more than forty years past has been much separated from the common course of the world, long painfully exercised in the consideration of the miseries under which so large a part of mankind, equally with us the objects of redeeming love, are suffering the most unjust and grievous oppression, and who sincerely desires the temporal and eternal felicity of the queen and her royal consort." He published, among other tracts, an account of that part of Africa inhabited by negroes, 1762; a caution to Great Britain and her colonies, in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British dominions, 1767; some historical account of Guinea, with an inquiry into the slave trade, 1771; a short account of the society of Friends, 1780; a dissertation on the Christian religion, 1782; tracts against the use of ardent spirits; observations on the Indian natives, 1784.—*Rush's Essays*, 311-314; *Vaux's Memoir*; *New and Gen. Biog. Dict.*; *Am. Museum*, ix. 192-194.

BENJAMIN, NATIAN, missionary, died at Constantinople Jan. 27, 1855, aged 43; one month after the death of Mrs. Grant. Born in Catskill, he lived in Williamstown, where he graduated in 1831, and at Andover in 1834. He married Mary G. Wheeler of New York, and proceeded to Argos in 1836, and to Athens in 1838, where he labored six years, chiefly in connection with the press. In 1844 he entered upon the Armenian mission at Trebizond; but the ill health of his wife brought him to America in 1845.

Being summoned to a new mission, he arrived at Smyrna Dec. 7, 1847; and there he toiled in the printing of the Bible and tracts in the Armenian. The printing operations were transferred

to Constantinople in 1852; and there he also preached stately in Greek and English. Living at Pera, and being the treasurer of the mission, a great amount of business fell upon him. He died of the typhus fever; his last words were, "Come, Lord Jesus; come quickly."—Mr. B. had a large share of common sense, a sound judgment, a knowledge of books and of men. By printed truth he will preach for ages to thousands of Armenians.

BENNET, DAVID, a physician, was born in England Dec. 1, 1615, and died at Rowley, Mass., Feb. 4, 1719, aged 103 years. He never lost a tooth. His senses were good to the last. His wife was the sister of William Phipps. His son, Spencer, who took the name of Phipps, was graduated in 1703, was lieutenant-governor of Mass., and died April 4, 1757, aged 72.—*Farmer*.

BENNETT, BARTLETT, a Baptist minister, died at Cincinnati Oct. 12, 1842, aged 99. He was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1743; was a preacher at the age of 25, a pioneer of Kentucky.

BENSON, EGBERT, LL. D., judge, died at Jamaica, N. Y., in Aug., 1833, aged 86; a man of learning and eminent virtues. He was a graduate of Columbia college in 1765, a member of congress, a judge of the supreme court of New York, and of the circuit court of the United States. He wrote remarks on "The Wife" of Irving.

BENTLEY, WILLIAM, D. D., born in Boston, graduated at Harvard in 1777, and was ordained over the second church of Salem Sept., 1783. He died suddenly Dec. 29, 1819, aged 61. In his theological notions he was regarded as a Socinian. Some of his sermons were remarkably deficient in perspicuity of style. For nearly twenty years he edited the *Essex Register*, a newspaper, which espoused the democratic side in politics. He was a great collector of books, and much conversant with ancient branches of learning, admitting of little practical application. His valuable library and cabinet he bequeathed chiefly to the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and to the American Antiquarian society at Worcester. An eulogy was pronounced by Prof. E. Everett.—He published a sermon on Matt. 7: 21, 1790; on the death of J. Gardiner, 1791; of Gen. Fiske, 1797; of B. Hodges, 1804; collection of psalms and hymns, 1795; three masonic addresses and a masonic charge, 1797-1799; at the artillery election, 1796; at ordination of J. Richardson, 1806; before the female charitable society; at the election, 1807; a history of Salem in *Historical Collections*, vol. vii.

BENTLEY, WILLIAM, an eminent Baptist minister, died at Weathersfield in Jan., 1856, aged 81.

BERKELEY, CARTER, M. D., died in Hanover, Va., Nov. 3, 1739, aged 71,—while feeling

the pulse of a dying patient. He was a descendant of Sir William B. ; a distinguished physician, a benevolent man and a Christian.

BERKELEY, WILLIAM, governor of Virginia, was born of an ancient family near London and was educated at Merton college, in Oxford, of which he was afterwards a fellow. He was admitted master of arts in 1629. In 1630 he travelled in different parts of Europe. He is described as being in early life the perfect model of an elegant courtier and a high-minded cavalier. He succeeded Sir Francis Wyatt in the government of Virginia in 1641. Some years after his arrival the Indians, irritated by encroachments on their territory, massacred about five hundred of the colonists. This massacre occurred about April 18, 1644, soon after, as Winthrop says, an act of persecution. Sir William with a company of horse surprised the aged Oppeceanough, and brought him prisoner to Jamestown. The Indian emperor was a man of dignified sentiments. One day, when there was a large crowd in his room gazing at him, he called for the governor, and said to him, "If it had been my fortune to have taken Sir William Berkeley prisoner, I should have disdained to have made a show of him to my people." About a fortnight after he was taken, a brutal soldier shot him through the back, of which wound the old man soon died. A firm peace was soon afterwards made with the Indians.

During the civil war in England Gov. Berkeley took the side of the king, and Virginia was the last of the possessions of England, which acknowledged the authority of Cromwell. Severe laws were made against the Puritans, though there were none in the colony; commerce was interrupted; and the people were unable to supply themselves even with tools for agriculture. It was not till 1651, that Virginia was subdued. The parliament had sent a fleet to reduce Barbadoes, and from this place a small squadron was detached under the command of Capt. Dennis. The Virginians, by the help of some Dutch vessels which were then in the port, made such resistance, that he was obliged to have recourse to other means besides force. He sent word to two of the members of the council, that he had on board a valuable cargo belonging to them, which they must lose, if the protector's authority was not immediately acknowledged. Such dissensions now took place in the colony, that Sir William and his friends were obliged to submit on the terms of a general pardon. He however remained in the country, passing his time in retirement at his own plantation, and observing with satisfaction, that the parliament made a moderate use of its success, and that none of the Virginia royalists were persecuted for their resistance.

After the death of Gov. Matthews, who was appointed by Cromwell, the people applied to Sir

William to resume the government; but he declined complying with their request, unless they would submit themselves again to the authority of the king. Upon their consenting to do this, he resumed his former authority in January, 1659; and King Charles II. was proclaimed in Virginia before his restoration to the throne of England. The death of Cromwell, in the mean time, dissipated from the minds of the colonists the fear of the consequences of their boldness. After the restoration Gov. Berkeley received a new commission and was permitted to go to England to pay his respects to his majesty. During his absence the deputy governor, whom he had appointed, in obedience to his orders collected the laws into one body. The church of England was made the established religion, parishes were regulated, and, besides a parsonage house and glebe, a yearly stipend in tobacco, to the value of eighty pounds, was settled on the minister. In 1662 Gov. Berkeley returned to Virginia, and in the following year the laws were enforced against the dissenters from the establishment, by which a number of them were driven from the colony. In 1667, in consequence of his attempt to extend the influence of the council over certain measures of the assembly, he awakened the fears and indignation of the latter body. From this period the governor's popularity declined. A change also was observed in his deportment, which lost its accustomed urbanity. His faithlessness and obstinacy may be regarded as the causes of Bacon's rebellion in 1676. The people earnestly desired, that Bacon might be appointed general in the Indian war; and the governor promised to give him a commission, but broke his promise, and thus occasioned the rebellion. As his obstinacy caused the rebellion, so his revengeful spirit, after it was suppressed, aggravated the evils of it by the severity of the punishments inflicted on Bacon's adherents. Though he had promised pardon and indemnity, "nothing was heard of but fines, executions, and confiscations." When the juries refused to aid his projects of vengeance, he resorted to the summary proceedings of martial law. The assembly at length restrained him by their remonstrances. Charles II. is said to have remarked concerning him, "The old fool has taken away more lives in that naked country, than I have taken for the murder of my father." After the rebellion, peace was preserved not so much by the removal of the grievances, which awakened discontent, as by the arrival of a regiment from England, which remained a long time in the country.

In 1677 Sir William was induced, on account of his ill state of health, to return to England, leaving Col. Jeffreys deputy governor. He died soon after his arrival, and before he had seen the king, after an administration of nearly forty

years. He was buried at Twickenham July 13, 1677. The following extract from his answer in June, 1671, to inquiries of the committee for the colonies, is a curious specimen of his loyalty: "We have forty-eight parishes and our ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better, if they would pray oftener and preach less; but, as of all other commodities, so of this, the worst are sent us, and we have few, that we can boast of, since the persecution in Cromwell's tyranny drove divers worthy men hither. Yet I thank God, there are no free schools, nor printing; and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government." Thus Sir William, of a very different spirit from the early governors of New England, seems to have had much the same notion of education as the African governor, mentioned by Robert Southey in his colloquies. The black prince said, he would send his son to England, that he might learn "to read book and be rogue." More recently Mr. Giles of Virginia expressed his belief, that learning was become too general.

He published the lost lady, a tragi-comedy, 1639; a discourse and view of Virginia, pp. 12. 1663. — *Keith's Hist. Virginia*, 144-162; *Wynne*, II. 216-224; *Holmes*, I. 293, 311; *Chalmers*, I. 336, 337; *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, II. 586; *Sar. Winthrop*, II. 159, 165.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, and a distinguished benefactor of Yale College, was born March 12, 1684, at Kilerin in the county of Kilkenny, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. After publishing a number of his works, which gained him a high reputation, particularly his theory of vision, he travelled four or five years upon the continent. He returned in 1721, and a fortune was soon bequeathed him by Mrs. Vanhomrigh, a lady of Dublin, the "Vanessa" of Swift. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, worth 1100 pounds per annum. Having for some time conceived the benevolent project of converting the savages of America to Christianity by means of a college to be erected in one of the isles of Bermuda, he published a proposal for this purpose at London in 1725, and offered to resign his own opulent preferment, and to dedicate the remainder of his life to the instruction of youth in America on the subsistence of 100 pounds a year. He obtained a grant of 10,000 pounds from the government of Great Britain, and immediately set sail for the field of his labors. He arrived at Newport, R. I., in Feb., 1729, with a view of settling a correspondence there for supplying his college with such provisions as might be wanted from the northern colonies. Here he purchased a country seat and farm in the neighborhood of Newport, and

resided about two years and a half. His house, which he called Whitehall, still remains, situated half a mile north-east from the state house. To the Episcopal church he gave an organ and a small library. His usual place of study was a cliff or crag near his dwelling. His residence in this country had some influence on the progress of literature, particularly in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The presence and conversation of a man so illustrious for talents, learning, virtue, and social attractions could not fail of giving a spring to the literary diligence and ambition of many, who enjoyed his acquaintance. Finding, at length, that the promised aid of the ministry towards his new college would fail him, Dean Berkeley returned to England. At his departure he distributed the books, which he had brought with him, among the clergy of Rhode Island. He embarked at Boston in Sept., 1731. In the following year he published his minute philosopher, a work of great ingenuity and merit, which he wrote while at Newport. It was not long before he sent, as a gift to Yale college, a deed of the farm, which he held in Rhode Island; the rents of which he directed to be appropriated to the maintenance of the three best classical scholars, who should reside at college at least nine months in a year in each of three years between their first and second degrees. All surplusages of money, arising from accidental vacancies, were to be distributed in Greek and Latin books to such undergraduates, as should make the best composition in the Latin tongue upon such a moral theme as should be given them. He also made a present to the library of Yale college of nearly one thousand volumes. When it is considered, that he was warmly attached to the Episcopal church, and that he came to America for the express purpose of founding an Episcopal college, his munificence to an institution, under the exclusive direction of a different denomination, must be thought worthy of high praise. It was in the year 1733 that he was made bishop of Cloyne; and from this period he discharged with exemplary faithfulness the episcopal duties, and prosecuted his studies with unabating diligence. On the 14th of January, 1753, he was suddenly seized at Oxford, whither he had removed in 1752, by a disorder called the palsy of the heart, and instantly expired, being nearly sixty-nine years of age. Pope ascribes

"To Berkeley every virtue under heaven."

His fine portrait by Smibert, with his family and the artist himself, will be contemplated with delight by all, who visit Yale college. Bishop Berkeley, while at Cloyne, constantly rose between three and four in the morning. His favorite author was Plato. His character, though marked by enthusiasm, was singularly excellent and amia-

ble. He was held by his acquaintance in the highest estimation. Bishop Atterbury, after being introduced to him, exclaimed, "so much understanding, so much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humility I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman." It is well known, that Bishop Berkeley rejected the commonly received notion of the existence of matter, and contended, that what are called sensible material objects are not external but exist in the mind, and are merely impressions made upon our mind by the immediate act of God. These peculiar sentiments he supported in his work, entitled, the principles of human knowledge, 1710, and in the dialogues between Hylas and Philonous, 1713. Besides these works, and the minute philosopher, in which he attacks the free thinker with great ingenuity and effect, he published, also, arithmetica absque algebra aut Euclide demonstrata, 1707; theory of vision, 1709; de motu, 1721; an essay towards preventing the ruin of Great Britain, 1721; the analyst, 1734; a defence of free thinking in mathematics, 1735; the querist, 1735; discourse addressed to magistrates, 1736; on the virtues of tar water, 1741; maxims concerning patriotism, 1750. — *Chandler's Life of Johnson*, 47-60; *Miller*, II. 349; *Rees's Cycl.*; *Holmes*, II. 53.

BERKLEY, ALEXANDER, died at Lynnhburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1825, aged 114: his wife died Jan. 9, 1825, aged 111.

BERKLEY, NORBORNE, baron de Botetourt, one of the last governors of Virginia while a British colony, obtained the peerage of Botetourt in 1764. In July, 1768, he was appointed governor of Virginia in the place of Gen. Amherst. He died at Williamsburg Oct 15, 1770, aged 52. At his death the government, in consequence of the resignation of John Blair, devolved upon William Nelson, until the appointment in December of Lord Dunmore, then governor of New York. Lord Botetourt seems to have been highly respected in Virginia. His exertions to promote the interests of William and Mary college were zealous and unremitted. He instituted an annual contest among the students for two golden medals of the value of five guineas; one for the best Latin oration on a given subject, and the other for superiority in mathematical science. For a long time he sanctioned by his presence morning and evening prayers in the college. No company nor avocation prevented his attendance on this service. He was extremely fond of literary characters. No one of this class, who had the least claims to respect, was ever presented to him without receiving his encouragement. — *Miller*, II. 378; *Boston Gazette*, Nov. 12, 1770; *Marshall*, II. 130.

BERNARD, FRANCIS, governor of Massachusetts, was the governor of New Jersey, after Gov.

Belcher, in 1758. He succeeded Gov. Pownall of Massachusetts, in 1760. Arriving at Boston Aug. 2d, he continued at the head of the government nine years. His administration was during one of the most interesting periods in American history. He had governed New Jersey two years in a manner very acceptable to that province, and the first part of his administration in Massachusetts was very agreeable to the general court. Soon after his arrival Canada was surrendered to Amherst. Besides voting a salary of 1300 pounds, they made to him at the first session a grant of Mt. Desert Island, which was confirmed by the king. Much harmony prevailed for two or three years; but this prosperous and happy commencement did not continue. There had long been two parties in the State, the advocates for the crown, and the defenders of the rights of the people. Gov. Bernard was soon classed with those, who were desirous of strengthening the royal authority in America; the sons of liberty therefore stood forth uniformly in opposition to him. His indiscretion in appointing Mr. Hutchinson chief justice, instead of giving that office to Col. Otis of Barnstable, to whom it had been promised by Shirley, proved very injurious to his cause. In consequence of this appointment he lost the influence of Col. Otis, and by yielding himself to Mr. Hutchinson he drew upon him the hostility of James Otis, the son, a man of great talents, who soon became the leader on the popular side. The laws for the regulation of trade and the severities of the officers of customs were the first things which greatly agitated the public mind; and afterwards the stamp act increased the energy of resistance to the schemes of tyranny. Gov. Bernard possessed no talent for conciliating; he was for accomplishing ministerial purposes by force; and the spirit of freedom gathered strength from the open manner in which he attempted to crush it. His speech to the general court after the repeal of the stamp act was by no means calculated to assuage the angry passions which had lately been excited. He was the principal means of bringing the troops to Boston, that he might overawe the people; and it was owing to him, that they were continued in the town. This measure had been proposed by him and Mr. Hutchinson long before it was executed. While he professed himself a friend to the province, he was endeavoring to undermine its constitution, and to obtain an essential alteration in the charter, by transferring from the general court to the crown the right of electing the council. His conduct, though it drew upon him the indignation of the province, was so pleasing to the ministry, that he was created a baronet March 20, 1769. Sir Francis had too little command of his temper. He could not conceal his resentments, and he could not restrain his censures. One of

his last public measures was to prorogue the general court in July, in consequence of their refusing to make provision for the support of the troops. The general court, however, before they were prorogued, embraced the opportunity of drawing up a petition to his majesty for the removal of the governor. It was found necessary to recall him, and he embarked Aug. 1, 1769, leaving Mr. Hutchinson, the lieutenant-governor, commander in chief. There were few who lamented his departure. He died in England in June, 1779. His second son, Sir John B., who held public offices in Barbadoes and St. Vincent's, died in 1809; his third son, Sir Thomas B., was graduated at Harvard college in 1767, and marrying in England a lady of fortune, the daughter of Patrick Adair, devoted much of his time to various benevolent institutions in London, so as to gain the reputation of a philanthropist; he died July 1, 1818: his publications, chiefly designed to improve the common people, were numerous.

The newspapers were very free in the ridicule of the parsimony and domestic habits of Bernard. But he was temperate, a friend to literature, and a benefactor of Harvard college, exerting himself for its relief after the destruction of the library by fire. He was himself a man of erudition, being conversant with books, and retaining the striking passages in his strong memory. He said, that he could repeat the whole of Shakspeare. Believing the Christian religion, he attended habitually public worship. Though attached to the English church, when he resided at Roxbury, he often repaired to the nearest Congregational meeting, that of Brookline.

If a man of great address and wisdom had occupied the place of Sir Francis, it is very probable, that the American Revolution would not have occurred so soon. But his arbitrary principles and his zeal for the authority of the crown enkindled the spirit of the people, while his representations to the ministry excited them to those measures, which hastened the separation of the colonies from the mother country.

From the letters of Gov. Bernard, which were obtained and transmitted to this country by Mr. Bollen, it appears, that he had very little regard to the interests of liberty. His select letters on the trade and government of America, written in Boston from 1763 to 1768, were published in London in 1774. His other letters, written home in confidence, were published in 1768 and 1769. He wrote several pieces in Greek and Latin in the collection made at Cambridge, styled, "Pietae et Gratulatio," 1761. — *Minor's Hist. Mass.* i. 73-222; *Gordon*, i. 139, 272-274; *Marshall*, ii. 96, 114; *Eliot*.

BERRIEN, JOHN MACPHERSON, attorney-general of U. S., died at Savannah Jan. 1, 1856: he

had been a senator. A speech of his is in Willis-ton's "Eloquence."

BERRY, JOHN, died on Peterson's Creek, Va., in 1845, aged 101: he was a soldier in various battles.

BETHUNE, DUVIE, an eminent philanthropist and Christian, was born at Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, in 1771. In early life he resided at Tobago, where his only brother was a physician. At the command of his pious mother he left the irreligious island and removed to the United States in 1792, and settled as a merchant in New York. He soon joined the church of Dr. Mason; in 1802 became one of its elders. He died Sept. 18, 1824. His wife was the daughter of Isabella Graham. Before a tract society was formed in this country Mr. Bethune printed ten thousand tracts at his own expense, and himself distributed many of them. He also imported Bibles for distribution. From 1803 to 1816 he was at the sole expense of one or more Sunday schools. The tenth of his gains he devoted to the service of his heavenly Master. In his last sickness he said: "I wish my friends to help me through the valley by reading to me the word of God. I have not read much lately but the Bible: the Bible! the Bible! I want nothing but the Bible! O, the light, that has shined into my soul through the Bible!" His end was peace. Such a benefactor of the human family is incomparably more worthy of remembrance, than the selfish philosophers and the great warriors of the earth. — *N. Y. Observer*; *Boston Recorder*, Oct. 16.

BETTS, THADDEUS, died at Norwalk, Conn., April 7, 1840. He was a graduate of Yale of 1807, a lawyer of eminence, lieutenant-governor, and senator of the U. S.

BEVERIDGE, JOHN, a poet, was a native of Scotland. In 1758 he was appointed professor of languages in the college and academy of Philadelphia. He published in 1765 a volume of Latin poems, entitled, "Epistolæ familiares et alia quedam miscellanea." In an address to John Penn he suggests, that a conveyance to him of some few acres of good land would be a proper return for the poetic mention of the Penn family. The Latin hint was lost upon the Englishman. The unrewarded poet continued to ply the birch in the vain attempt to govern seventy or eighty ungovernable boys. — *Mem. Hist. Soc. of Penn.*, i. 145.

BEVERLY, ROBERT, a native of Virginia, died in 1716. He was clerk of the council about 1697, when Andros was governor, with a salary of 50 pounds and perquisites. Intimately associated with the government, his views of public measures were influenced by his situation. His book was written by a man in office. Peter Beverly was at the same time clerk of the house of burgesses.

Mr. Beverly published a history of that colony, London, 1705, in four parts, embracing the first settlement of Virginia and the government thereof to the time when it was written; the natural productions and conveniences of the country, suited to trade and improvement; the native Indians, their religion, laws, and customs; and the state of the country as to the policy of the government and the improvements of the land. Another edition was published with Gribelin's cuts, 8vo. 1722; and a French translation, with plates, Amsterd., 1707. This work in the historical narration is as concise and unsatisfactory, as the history of Stith is prolix and tedious.

BEVERLY, CARTER, a distinguished Virginian, died at Fredericksburg Feb. 10, 1844, aged 72.

BIART, PIERRE, a jesuit missionary, came from France to Port Royal in June, 1611. Of his voyage and events at Acadia he made a relation, in which Charlevoix confides more than in the memoirs used by De Laet to decry the Jesuits. Biart gave the name of Souriquois to the Indians afterwards called Micmacs. In 1612 he ascended the Kinibequi or Kennebec, and was well received by the Canibas, formerly called the Canibequi, a nation of the Abenakis, from whom the name of the river is derived. This visit was soon after the attempted establishment of the English under Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec. He was followed by Drenilletes in 1646. Biart obtained provisions for Port Royal. In 1613 he repaired to the Penobscot, to the settlement called S. Sauveur. According to Charlevoix he performed a miracle in healing by baptism a sick Malecite Indian child. But the miraculous powers of the Jesuit failed him on the arrival of Argall, who took him prisoner and carried him to Virginia and England. — *Charlev.* i. 131; *Maine Hist. Coll.*, i. 325.

BIBB, WILLIAM W., governor of Alabama, was a representative from Georgia from 1813 to 1815. He was appointed in 1817 governor of the territory of Alabama, and under the constitution of the State was elected the first governor in 1819. He died at his residence near fort Jackson July 9, 1820, aged 39 years, and was succeeded by Israel Pickens. He was highly respected for his talents and dignity as a statesman; and in private life was condescending, affable and kind.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, a naval commander, was born in Philadelphia Sept. 10, 1750. In sailing to the West Indies in 1765 he was cast away. The long boat being lost and the yawl not being large enough to carry away all the crew, he and three others were left by lot two months in misery on an island, which was uninhabited. His many voyages made him a thorough seaman. In 1770 he went to London and entered the British

navy. When Capt. Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, was about to sail on his exploring expedition, Biddle, then a midshipman, absconded from his own ship and entered on board the *Carcass* before the mast. Horatio Nelson was on board the same vessel. After the commencement of the Revolution he returned to Philadelphia. Being appointed commander of the *Andrew Doria*, a brig of 14 guns and 130 men, he sailed under Com. Hopkins in the successful expedition against New Providence. After refitting at New London, he was ordered to proceed off the banks of Newfoundland. He captured in 1776, among other prizes, two ships from Scotland with four hundred Highland troops. Being appointed to the command of the *Randolph*, a frigate of thirty-two guns, he sailed from Philadelphia in Feb., 1777. He soon carried into Charleston four valuable prizes, one of them the *True Briton* of twenty guns. A little fleet was now fitted out under his command, with which he cruised in the West Indies. In an action with the British ship *Yarmouth* of sixty-four guns March 7, 1778, Capt. Biddle was wounded, and a few minutes afterwards, while he was under the hands of the surgeon, the *Randolph* with a crew of three hundred and fifteen blew up, and he and all his men, but four, perished. The four men were tossed about four days on a piece of the wreck, before they were taken up. The other vessels escaped, from the disabled condition of the *Yarmouth*. Capt. Biddle was but 27 years of age. He had displayed the qualities requisite for a naval commander, — skill, coolness, self-possession, courage, together with humanity and magnanimity. His temper was cheerful. Believing the gospel, his religious impressions had a powerful influence upon his conduct. He was a brother of the late Judge Biddle. — *Rogers*; *Biog. Americana*.

BIDDLE, THOMAS, was a captain of artillery in the campaigns on the Niagara in 1813 and 1814. He served under Gen. Scott at the capture of Fort George. In the battle of Lundy's lane he brought off a piece of the enemy's artillery. After the war, with the brevet rank of major, he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and was paymaster in the army. He was shot in a duel with Spencer Pettis, a member of congress, and died Aug. 29, 1831, at the age of 41. The history of this affair is the history of consummate folly, discreditable pusillanimity, and hardened depravity. Political controversy was the origin of the duel. Biddle had anonymously abused Pettis in the newspapers; this led to a retort of hard words. Next, Biddle assaulted Pettis when he was asleep, with a cowskin. Bonds were imposed on Biddle for the preservation of the peace. At last the friends of Mr. Pettis urged him and constrained him to challenge his chastiser and to hazard his life and soul in the attempt of mutual murder.

The distance chosen by Biddle, who was near-sighted, was five feet, so that the pistols would overlap each other, making death apparently certain to both: accordingly both fell, Friday, Aug. 26th, and soon their spirits went into eternity with the guilt of blood. Pettis died on Saturday and Biddle on Monday. The promoters of this duel must be regarded as sharers in the guilt. Dean Swift remarked, "None but fools fight duels, and the sooner the world is rid of such folks, the better." It will be well for those, who call themselves men of honor, and well for their miserable families, if they shall learn to fear the judgment of God rather than the sneers of unprincipled men, and if they shall learn to abstain from calumny, to forgive injuries, and to love a brother. — *N. Y. Mercury*, iv. 9.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, died at Andalusia, near Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1844, aged 58. He was the son of Charles Biddle of Philadelphia, a whig of the Revolution. At the age of 19 he was secretary to Armstrong in his mission to Paris. On his return he studied law and devoted himself much to literature, for a time editing the *Port-Folio*. In 1819 he was one of the directors of the bank of the United States, and in 1823 succeeded Mr. Cheves as president,—a post which he filled sixteen years. Under his management and the hostility of Gen. Jackson the bank broke down. He wrote the commercial digest.

BIDDLE, WILLIAM P., died at Newbern, N. C., Aug. 8, 1853, after a ministry of nearly half a century. Born in Virginia, he was a pioneer of the Baptists in North Carolina.

BIDDLE, JAMES, commodore, died at Philadelphia Oct. 1, 1848, aged 65. Educated at the Pennsylvania university, he entered the navy in 1800, and was engaged in various actions. He captured the Penguin. He signed the commercial treaty with Turkey in 1832, and commanded a squadron in China in 1847.

BIENVILLE, LE MOYNE DE, governor of Louisiana and founder of New Orleans, took the name of his brother, who was killed by the Iroquois in 1691. While in command at Mobile, he manifested his humanity by liberating the prisoners, which were brought from Carolina by the Indians, in the Indian war of 1715. In 1714 he constructed a fort at Natchez, and in 1717, on a visit to the governor of Mobile, he obtained permission to lay the foundation of the city of New Orleans. In 1726, M. Perrier being nominated commandant of Louisiana in his place, he went to France; but in 1733 he returned with a new commission as governor. In 1740, with a large army of French, Indians, and negroes, he made a second expedition against the Chickasaws; proceeding up the Mississippi, he encamped near their towns, and brought them to terms of peace. — *Charlevoix*; *Holmes*, I. 513; II. 16.

BIGELOW, TIMOTHY, colonel, died at Worcester March 31, 1790, aged 50. He was the son of Daniel; and he had an eminent son of his own name. A blacksmith, he was the associate of the leading patriots of his day. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he marched at the head of minute-men; he marched up the Kennebec against Quebec, and was taken prisoner; at the head of the fifteenth Mass. regiment he was at Saratoga, Rhode Island, Valley Forge, and West Point. He was an original grantor of Montpelier. As a benefactor of Leicester academy he is honored by its friends. With an ardent temperament he was dignified and graceful. — *Lincoln's Hist. Worcester*.

BIGELOW, TIMOTHY, a lawyer, was born at Worcester, Ms., April 30, 1767, the son of Col. Timothy B., who served in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, and commanded the 16th regiment in the Revolutionary war, and probably a descendant of John Bigelow, who lived in Watertown in 1642. After graduating at Harvard college in 1786, he studied law, and in 1789 commenced the practice at Groton. For more than twenty years from 1790 he was a distinguished member of the legislature; for eleven years he was the speaker of the house of representatives. In his politics he was ardently attached to the federal party. Of the Hartford convention in 1814 he was a member; and grand master of masons. In 1807 he removed to Medford and kept an office in Boston. He died May 18, 1821, aged 54. His wife was the daughter of Oliver Prescott; one of his daughters married Abbott Lawrence. Mr. Bigelow was a learned, eloquent, and popular lawyer. It has been computed, that during a practice of thirty-two years he argued not less than fifteen thousand causes. His usual antagonist was Samuel Dana. Over the multitudinous assembly of six or seven hundred legislators of Massachusetts he presided with great dignity and energy. Of many literary and benevolent societies he was an active member; and in private life was respected and beloved. He published an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1797. An extract of his eulogy on S. Dana is in the historical collections. — *Jennison*; *Maine Hist. Coll.* I. 363, 388, 409; *Mass. Hist. Coll. S. S.* II. 235, 252.

BIGELOW, LEWIS, died in Peoria, Illinois, Oct. 3, 1838, aged 53. He was a member of congress from Massachusetts in 1821, and the author of Digest of twelve vols. of Massachusetts Reports.

BIGELOW, JONATHAN, died Jan. 26, 1854, aged 90. Born in Boylston, he graduated at Brown university in 1816, and was successively a minister at Lubec in 1821; at Rochester, Mass., for twenty years from 1828; at Euclid, Ohio, in 1850, where his labors were greatly blessed. He

was regarded as a scholar, and a faithful minister.

BIGELOW, WILLIAM, died in Boston, Jan. 12, 1844, aged 70, a graduate of Harvard in 1794. He was a teacher, a wit, writer of poetry, editor of several periodicals, and author of a history of his native town, Natick, and of Sherburne. Unhappily he did not hold the mastery over the appetites, which lead to a disregard of the laws of temperance.

BIGOT, VINCENT, a Jesuit missionary, was employed in 1697 by Gen. De Denonville to collect a village of the Penobscot Indians, who had been dispersed, in order to counteract the designs of Gov. Andros. It would seem, that he had been a missionary among these Indians near Pentagoet, or Penobscot, for some years before, but had been driven off by the disputes with a company of fishermen. Bigot returned, says Denonville, "at my request, in order to keep the savages in our interest, which they had abandoned." Such was the worldly policy, which produced the Jesuit missions in Maine; and the Jesuits, by their vows of obedience being subject to their superiors, were convenient instruments of politic governors and adventurous generals. Denonville, in a memoir which he prepared after his return to France, ascribes much of the good understanding which had been preserved with the Abenaki Indians, to the influence of the two father Bigots: the name of the younger was James. Vincent chiefly resided at St. Francois, among the Indians there assembled by the governor of Canada. In an expedition of the Abenakis against New England, Bigot accompanied them, as is related by Charlevoix under the year 1721, from the lips of the missionary himself, and witnessed their heroism in a battle, in which at the odds of twenty English for one Indian they fought a whole day, and without the loss of a man strewed the field of battle with the dead and put the English to flight. In this story there is as much truth, as in father Biart's miracle on the Penobscot. There was no such battle in 1721, nor in any other year; though it is true, that in 1724 many Indians with father Ralle fell in battle at Norridgewock, without the loss of one of the English. Mr. Southey says: "Let any person compare the relations of our Protestant missionaries with those of the Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, or any other Romish order, and the difference, which he cannot fail to perceive, between the plain truth of the one and the audacious and elaborate mendacity of the other, may lead him to a just inference concerning the two churches."—*Charlevoix*, I. 531, 559; III. 308; *Southey's Coll.* II. 374; *Maine Hist. Col.* I. 328.

BIG WARRIOR, the principal chief of the Creek nation, died Feb. 9, 1825. With a colossal body, he had a mind of great power. In

November, 1824, he and Little Prince and other chiefs, signed the declaration of a council of the tribe, asserting their reluctance to sell any more land, and their claims to justice, and describing the progress made in the arts of civil life. They, who think the Indians incapable of civilization, may be surprised to learn, that the upper Creeks alone had manufactured thirty thousand yards of 'homespun.' He had always been a friend of the whites, and fought for them in many a battle.

BILLINGS, ASAHEL, died at Hallowick July 16, 1838, aged 100; an officer at the capture of Burgoyne.

BILLINGS, BENJAMIN, M. D., died at Mansfield, Mass., Oct. 9, 1842, aged 82. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

BINGHAM, WILLIAM, a senator of the United States, was graduated at the college of Philadelphia in 1768; he was agent for his country at Martinique in the period of the Revolution; in 1786 he was a delegate to congress from Pennsylvania; in 1795 he succeeded Mr. Morris as senator. Of the measures of Mr. Adams' administration, he was a decided advocate. He died at Bath, England, Feb. 7, 1804, aged 52. He married in 1780 Miss Willing of Philadelphia; his son, William, married in Montreal in 1822; a daughter was married to a son of Sir Francis Baring. He purchased about the year 1793 more than two millions of acres of land in Maine, at an eighth of a dollar per acre, or for more than \$250,000. In 1715 Mr. Greenleaf calculated the cost to have amounted to forty-nine cents per acre, when perhaps the average value might not exceed seventeen cents. Mr. B. published "a letter from an American on the subject of the restraining proclamation," with strictures on Lord Sheffield's pamphlets, 1784; description of certain tracts of land in the district of Maine, 1793.

BINGHAM, CALEB, a bookseller of Boston, died April 6, 1817, aged 60. A native of Salisbury, Conn., he was the son of Daniel, and a descendant of Thomas of Norwich. By his mother he descended from R. Conant. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1782. He was the preceptor of Moor's academy and afterwards for many years a teacher in one of the principal schools of Boston. Quitting the toils of instruction, he kept a large book shop in Cornhill, Boston, and compiled for the benefit of youth various books, some of which went through many editions. For several years he was a director of the State prison, in which capacity he made great efforts for the mental improvement of the younger criminals. In his politics he belonged to the school of Mr. Jefferson. He had a character of strict integrity and uprightness, and he was an exemplary professor of religion. A daughter, Sophia, married Col. Townson of the army. He published an interesting narrative, entitled, "the hunters;" young lady's

accidence, 1789; epistolary correspondence; the Columbian Orator, 1797; Atala, a translation from Chateaubriand. The sale of his school books in editions and copies was as follows: young lady's accidence, 20 eds., 100,000; child's companion, 20 eds., 180,000; American preceptor, 64 eds., 640,000; Geographical catechism, 22 eds., 100,000; Columbian orator, 23 eds., 190,000; Juvenile letters, 7 eds., 25,000.

BINGHAM, JEREMIAH, died in Cornwall, Vt., in 1842, aged 94. Born in Norwich, Conn., he was a useful schoolmaster in Mass. and N. H. He was the first settler in C.: through his efforts a church of eight persons was formed in 1785.

BINGHAM, SIBYL M., wife of Rev. Hiram Bingham, died at Easthampton, Mass., in March, 1848, aged 55. She was a missionary at the Sandwich Islands twenty years.

BINKLEY, ADAM, colonel, died in Davidson co., Tenn., Feb. 28, 1837, aged 136. He served during the Revolutionary war; then married and had eleven children.

BINNEY, AMOS, colonel, died in Boston Jan. 10, 1833, aged 65. Born at Hull, he never went to school one day; yet was intelligent and capable. He was navy agent in Boston; a Methodist, and a man of charity.

BIRDSEYE, NATHAN, died Jan. 28, 1818, aged 103. He graduated at Yale college in 1736, and was ordained the fourth pastor of West Haven, Oct., 1742. His predecessors were Samuel Johnson, Jonathan Arnold, and Timothy Allen; his successor was Noah Williston. After being in the ministry sixteen years, he was dismissed in June, 1758, and retired to his patrimonial estate at Oronoke in Stratford, where he resided sixty years, till his death. About a hundred of his posterity were present at his funeral. The whole number of his descendants was two hundred and fifty-eight, of whom two hundred and six were living. His wife, with whom he had lived sixty-nine years, died at the age of 88. By her he had twelve children, alternately a boy and a girl; he had seventy-six grandchildren; one hundred and sixty-three great-grandchildren; and seven of the fifth generation. Of all the branches of his numerous family, scattered into various parts of the United States, not one of them had been reduced to want. Most of them were in prosperous, all in comfortable circumstances. In his last years he occasionally preached, and once at Stratford to great acceptance, after he was one hundred years old. At last he became blind and deaf; yet his retentive memory and sound judgment and excellent temper gave an interest to his conversation with his friends. He died without an enemy, in the hope of a happy immortality. According to his account of the Indians near Stratford, about the year 1700 there were sixty or eighty fighting men; in 1761 but three or four men were left.

However, the race was not exterminated; for of the emigrants there lived at Kent on the "Ous-tonnoe river" one hundred and twenty-seven souls. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.* x. 111.

BIRCH, THOMAS, died in Philadelphia Jan. 14, 1851, aged 72; an artist. He was distinguished for landscape and marine painting, delighting in coast and river scenes.

BIRCHARD, SOLOMON, M. D., an eminent physician, died at Baltimore Nov. 30, 1836, aged 77.

BIRD, ROBERT M., M. D., died at Philadelphia Jan. 23, 1854, aged 50. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the North American; also a novel writer, author of Nick of the Woods and Peter Pilgrim.

BISHOP, GEORGE, a Quaker, published "New England judged, not by man's but by the Spirit of the Lord, and the summe scaled up of New England's persecutions, being a brief relation of the sufferings of the Quakers in that part of America from the beginning of the 5th m. 1656, to the end of the 10th m. 1660: wherein the cruel whippings and scourgings, bonds and imprisonments, &c., burning in the hand and cutting off of ears, banishment upon pain of death, and putting to death, &c., are shortly touched, 1661." He gives an account of the execution of Wm. Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson, Mary Dyer, and William Ledea, for returning after being banished as Quakers; such was the bloody spirit of persecution in men, who sought liberty of conscience in a wilderness. Among the banished was Mary Fisher, who travelled as far as Adrianople, and in the camp of the grand vizier delivered her message "from the great God to the great Turk." Hutchinson remarks, "she fared better among the Turks, than among the Christians." — *Hutch.* i. 180.

BISHOP, ABRAHAM, died at New Haven April 28, 1844, aged 81. He graduated in 1778. He was a zealous political writer on the democratic or republican side, and for twenty years collector of the port of New Haven. He published an oration, 1800; proofs of a conspiracy, 1802.

BISHOP, ROBERT H., D. D., died at College Hill, Ohio, April 29, 1855, aged 78. Born in Scotland, he graduated at Edinburgh in 1794. Coming to this country in 1801, he was a teacher and professor in various seminaries, and president of Miami university. At his death he was a professor in Farmer's college.

BISEL, JOSIAH, a generous philanthropist, died in April, 1831, aged 40. He was the son of Deacon Josiah Bissell. About the year 1814 or 1815 he was one of a number of young men, who removed from Pittsfield, Mass., to the new town of Rochester, N. Y. The increase in the value of the land, which he had purchased, made him rich; but his wealth he very liberally employed in pro-

moting the various benevolent operations of the day. He expended many thousands of dollars. Were his example followed by the rich, the face of the world would soon be renewed. At great expense he was the principal promoter of the "Pioneer" line of stages, so called, which did not run on Sunday, and which was established for the sole purpose of preventing the desecration of the holy day. His piety was ardent; his courage unshaken by the calumnies and revilings of men who preferred gain to godliness. As he had lived for Christ, he died in the triumphs of faith. When told that he would soon die, he said, "Why should I be afraid to die? The Lord knows I have loved his cause more than all things else; I have wronged no man; I possess no man's goods; I am at peace with all men; I have peace, and trust, and confidence; I am ready, willing, yea anxious to depart." When told the next day that he was better, he said, "I desire to go: my face is set." "Tell my children to choose the Lord Jesus Christ for their portion, and to serve him better than I have done. Say to the church,—go on gloriously. Say to impenitent sinners,—if they wish to know the value of religion, look at a dying bed."

BISSELL, EMERY, Dr., died in Norwalk in 1849, aged 60; a highly respectable physician.

BLIXBY, SUSAN, the wife of M. H. Bixby, a Baptist missionary in Maulmain, Burmah, died at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 18, 1856, aged 26. She went out to Burmah in 1833. She believed, that more than one soul was won by her to God's service.

BLACK, JOHN, D. D., died in Pittsburgh, Nov., 1849, aged 82; one of the early settlers of P.

BLACKBURN, SAMUEL, general, died in Bath county, Va., March 2, 1835, aged 77; an eminent lawyer and legislator. By his will he liberated forty-six slaves and provided for their transportation to Liberia. Did he misjudge in thinking it an act, required by humanity and justice, to restore freedom to his slaves?

BLACKBURN, GIDEON, D. D., died at Carlinville, Ill., Aug. 23, 1838, an eloquent preacher for forty years. He organized some of the first churches in the west. From 1803 to 1809 he was for part of each year a missionary to the Cherokees, establishing a school at Hywassee, under the general assembly. He also set up a school in Tennessee in 1806.

BLACK DOG, chief of the Osages, died March 24, 1848.

BLACK HAWK, an Indian chief, died Oct. 3, 1838, at his camp on the river Des Moines, aged 73. His Indian name was Muck-ker-ta-mescheek-ker-kerk.

BLACK HOOFF, a chief of the Shawanese tribe of Indians, died at Wapaghkonnettain Sept., 1831, aged 114 years. In war he had been a

formidable enemy, though the latter part of his warfaring life had been devoted to the American cause. He was at St. Clair's, Harmer's, and Crawford's defeats, and perhaps was the last survivor of those who were concerned in Braddock's defeat.

BLACKMAN, ADAM, first minister of Stratford, Conn., was a preacher in Leicestershire and Derbyshire, England. Mr. Goodwin writes the name Blakeman. After he came to this country, he preached a short time at Seiuatue, and then at Guilford; in 1640 he was settled at Stratford, where he died in 1665. His successors were Israel Chauncey, Timothy Cutler, Ezekiah Gould, Israhiah Wetmore, and Mr. Dutton, afterwards professor at Yale. Notwithstanding his name, Mather represents him as for his holiness "purer than snow, whiter than milk." With almost the same name as Melancthon, he was a Melancthon among the reformers of New Haven, but with less occasion than the German, to complain, that "old Adam was too hard for his young namesake." Mr. Hooker so much admired the plainness and simplicity of his preaching, that he said, if he could have his choice, he should choose to live and die under his ministry. His son, Benjamin, a graduate of Harvard college in 1663, preached for a time at Malden, but left that place in 1678; and afterwards at Scarborough: in 1683 he was a representative of Saco, in which town he was a large landholder, and owner of all the mill privileges on the east side of the river. His wife died in 1715, in Boston.—*Magnalia*, III. 94; *Folsom's Hist. Saco*, 164.

BLACKMAN, ELEAZER, died at Hanover, Pa., Nov. 4, 1845, aged 85; a respected citizen, the last survivor of the massacre of Wyoming.

BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM, an Episcopal minister, and the first inhabitant of Boston, settled there as early as 1625 or 1626; and there he lived, when Gov. Winthrop arrived in the summer of 1630 at Charlestown, the records of which place say: "Mr. Blackstone, dwelling on the other side of Charles river, alone, at a place by the Indians called Shawmut, where he only had a cottage, at or not far off the place, called Blackstone's point, he came and acquainted the governor of an excellent spring there, withal inviting him and soliciting him thither; whereupon, after the death of Mr. Johnson and divers others, the governor, with Mr. Wilson, and the greatest part of the church, removed thither." Though Mr. Blackstone had first occupied the peninsula, or Trimountain; yet all the right of soil, which the charter could give, was held by the governor and company. In their regard to equity they at a court, April 1, 1633, agreed to give him fifty acres near his house in Boston to enjoy forever. In 1634 he sold the company this estate, probably for thirty pounds, which was raised by an assess-

ment of six shillings or more on each inhabitant. With the proceeds he purchased cattle, and removed, probably in 1635, to Pawtucket river, now bearing his name, Blackstone river, a few miles north of Providence, near the southern part of the town of Cumberland. He was married July 4, 1659, to widow Sarah Stephenson, who died June, 1673. He died May 26, 1675, having lived in New England fifty years. His residence was about two miles north of Pawtucket, on the eastern bank of the Blackstone river, and within a few rods of Whipple's bridge. From his house a long extent of the river could be seen to the south. The cellar and well are at this day recognized. A small round eminence west of his house is called Study Hill, from its being his place of retirement for study. His grave near his house was marked by a large round white stone. — *Holmes*, i. 377; 2 *Coll. Hist. Soc.*, x. 171; ix. 174; *Savage's Winthrop*, i. 44; *Everett's Address*, *Second Cent.*, 29.

BLAIR, JAMES, first president of William and Mary college, Virginia, and a learned divine, died Aug. 1, 1743, in a good old age. He was born and educated in Scotland, where he obtained a benefice in the Episcopal church. On account of the unsettled state of religion, which then existed in that kingdom, he quitted his preferments and went into England near the end of the reign of Charles II. The bishop of London prevailed on him to go to Virginia, as a missionary, about the year 1685; and in that colony by his exemplary conduct and unwearied labors in the work of the ministry he much promoted religion, and gained to himself esteem and reputation. In 1689 he was appointed by the bishop, ecclesiastical commissary, the highest office in the church which could be given him in the province. This appointment, however, did not induce him to relinquish the pastoral office, for it was his delight to preach the gospel of salvation.

Percceiving that the want of schools and seminaries for literary and religious instruction would in a great degree defeat the exertions, which were making in order to propagate the gospel, he formed the design of establishing a college at Williamsburg. For this purpose he solicited benefactions in this country, and by direction of the assembly made a voyage to England in 1691 to obtain the patronage of the government. A charter was procured in this year with liberal endowments, and he was named in it as the first president; but it does not appear that he entered on the duties of his office before the year 1729, from which period till 1742 he discharged them with faithfulness. The college however did not flourish very greatly during his presidency, nor for many years afterwards. The wealthy farmers were in the habit of sending their sons to Europe for their education. After a life of near sixty

years in the ministry, he died, and went to enjoy the glory for which he was destined. Mr. Blair was for some time president of the council of the colony, and rector of Williamsburg. He was a faithful laborer in the vineyard of his Master, and an ornament to his profession and to the several offices, which he sustained. He published: our Saviour's divine sermon on the mount, in divers sermons and discourses, 4 vol. 8vo., London, 1742. This work is spoken of with high approbation by Dr. Doddridge, and by Dr. Williams in his Christian preacher. — *Introduction to the above work*; *Miller's Retr.*, ii. 335, 336; *New and Gen. Biog. Dict.*; *Burnet's Hist. own times*, ii. 129, 120.

BLAIR, SAMUEL, a learned minister in Pennsylvania, died about 1751. He was a native of Ireland. He came to America very early in life, and was one of Mr. Tennent's pupils in his academy at Neshaminy. About the year 1745 he himself opened an academy at Fog's manor, Chester county, with particular reference to the study of theology as a science. He also took the pastoral charge of the church in that place; but such was his zeal to do good, that he did not confine himself to his own society, but often dispensed the precious truths of heaven to destitute congregations. His brother succeeded him in the care of the church.

Mr. Blair was one of the most learned and able, as well as pious, excellent, and venerable men of his day. He was a profound divine and a most solemn and impressive preacher. To his pupils he was himself an excellent model of pulpit eloquence. In his life he gave them an admirable example of Christian meekness, of ministerial diligence, of candor, and catholicism, without a dereliction of principle. He was eminently serviceable to the part of the country where he lived, not only as a minister of the gospel, but as a teacher of human knowledge. From his academy, that school of the prophets, as it was frequently called, there issued forth many excellent pupils, who did honor to their instructor, both as scholars and Christian ministers. Among the distinguished characters, who received their classical and theological education at this seminary, were his nephew, Alexander Cumming, Samuel Davies, Dr. Rodgers of New York, and James Finley, Hugh Henry, and a number of other respectable clergymen. Mr. Davies, after being informed of his sickness, wrote respecting him to a friend the following lines:

"O, had you not the mournful news divulg'd,
My mind had still the pleasing dream indulg'd,
Still fancied Blair with health and vigor bless'd,
With some grand purpose lab'ring in his breast,
In studious thought pursuing truth divine;
Till the full demonstration round him shine;
Or from the sacred desk proclaiming loud
His master's message to the attentive crowd,

While heavenly truth with bright conviction glares,
And coward error shrinks and disappears,
While quick remorse the hardy sinner feels,
And Calvary's balm the bleeding conscience heals."

He published animadversions on the reasons of A. Creaghead for quitting the Presbyterian church, 1742; a narrative of a revival of religion in several parts of Pennsylvania, 1744. — *Miller's Retr.* II. 343; *Mass. Miss. Magazine*, III. 363; *Davies' Life*.

BLAIR, JOHN, an eminent minister in Pennsylvania, was ordained to the pastoral charge of three congregations in Cumberland county as early as 1742. These were frontier settlements and exposed to depredations in the Indian wars, and he was obliged to remove. He accepted a call from Fog's manor in Chester county, in 1757. This congregation had been favored with the ministry of his brother, Samuel Blair; and here he continued about nine years, besides discharging the duties of the ministry, superintending also a flourishing grammar school, and preparing many young men for the ministry. When the presidency of New Jersey college became vacant, he was chosen professor of divinity and had for some time the charge of that seminary before the arrival of Dr. Witherspoon. After this event he settled at Walkill in the State of New York. Here he labored a while with his usual faithfulness, and finished his earthly course Dec. 8, 1771, aged about 51 years.

He was a judicious and persuasive preacher, and through his exertions sinners were converted and the children of God edified. Fully convinced of the doctrines of grace, he addressed immortal souls with that warmth and power, which left a witness in every bosom. Though he sometimes wrote his sermons in full, yet his common mode of preaching was by short notes, comprising the general outlines. His labors were too abundant to admit of more; and no more was necessary to a mind so richly stored, and so constantly impressed with the great truths of religion. For his large family he had amassed no fortune, but he left them what was infinitely better, a religious education, a holy example, and prayers, which have been remarkably answered. — His disposition was uncommonly patient, placid, benevolent, disinterested, and cheerful. He was too mild to indulge bitterness or severity, and he thought that truth required little else than to be fairly stated and properly understood. Those, who could not relish the savor of his piety, loved him as an amiable, and revered him as a great man. In his last sickness he imparted his advice to the congregation, and represented to his family the necessity of an interest in Christ. A few nights before he died he said, "Directly I am going to glory. My Master calls me; I must be gone." He published a few occasional sermons and tracts

in defence of important truths. — *Evang. Intellig.* I. 241-244.

BLAIR, SAMUEL, minister of Boston, the son of Rev. Samuel Blair, died Sept. 24, 1818, aged 77. He was born at Fog's manor in 1741. After being graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1760, he was a tutor in that seminary. He was settled as colleague with Dr. Sewall over the old south church in Boston Nov. 26, 1766. He had been previously ordained as a Presbyterian. In the next year he was chosen president of the college in New Jersey, as successor of Finley, but he declined the appointment, in consequence of the ascertained willingness of Dr. Witherspoon to accept the place, which at first he had rejected. By reason of ill health and some difficulty respecting the half-way covenant, Mr. Blair was dismissed Oct. 10, 1769. He never resumed a pastoral charge. During the last years of his life he resided at Germantown, where he died suddenly. He was succeeded by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hunt. Distinguished for talents and learning, he was in preaching, with a feeble voice, a master of the touching and pathetic. He married in 1769 a daughter of Dr. Shippen, the elder, of Philadelphia: his daughter married Charles Pierce. He published an oration on the death of George II., 1761. — *Wisner's Hist. O. S. Church*, 31; *Green's Discourses*, 392, 396.

BLAIR, JOHN, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, died at Williamsburg in Virginia August 31, 1800, aged 68. He was a judge of the court of appeals in Virginia in 1787, at which time the legislature of that State, finding the judiciary system inconvenient, established circuit courts, the duties of which they directed the judges of the court of appeals to perform. These judges, among whose names are those of Blair, Pendleton, and Wythe, remonstrated and declared the act unconstitutional. In the same year, he was a member of the general convention, which formed the constitution of the United States. To that instrument the names of Blair and Madison are affixed as the deputies from Virginia. In September, 1789, when the government, which he had assisted in establishing, had commenced its operation, he was appointed by Washington an associate judge of the supreme court, of which John Jay was chief justice. He was an amiable, accomplished, and truly virtuous man. He discharged with ability and integrity the duties of a number of the highest and most important public trusts; and in these, as well as in the relations of private life, his conduct was upright, and so blameless, that he seldom or never lost a friend or made an enemy. Through life he in a remarkable manner experienced the truth of our Saviour's declaration, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth;" and at death he illustrated

the force of the exclamation, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—*Claypoole's Adv.*, Sept. 12, 1800; *Marshall*, v. 216.

BLAKE, JOSEPH, governor of South Carolina, was a proprietor and a nephew of the famous Admiral Blake. He succeeded Gov. Thomas Smith in 1694, and Archdale in 1696, and was himself succeeded by James Moore in 1700. During Blake's administration a set of forty-one articles, called "the last fundamental constitutions," was sent from England by the Earl of Bath, the palatine, and other patentees; but the change in the government was never confirmed by the Carolina assembly. Mr. Blake died in 1700. Although a dissenter, yet with a highly honorable spirit of liberality he prevailed on the assembly to settle on the Episcopal minister of Charleston 150 pounds a year, and to furnish him with a house, glebe, and two servants. A very different, an intolerant and persecuting spirit was manifested towards the dissenters in the subsequent administration of Johnson.—*Univ. Hist.* xl. 427.

BLAKE, JAMES, a preacher, died Nov. 17, 1771, aged 21. He was a native of Dorchester, and was graduated at Harvard in 1769. In college he was distinguished by the sweetness of his temper and the purity of his morals. He conciliated the love of his fellow students, and the high approbation of his instructors. After pursuing for some time his theological studies under the care of Mr. Smith of Weymouth, he began with reluctance at a very early period the important work of the ministry. A small volume of his sermons, which was published by his friends after his death, displays a strength of mind and a knowledge of theoretical and practical divinity very uncommon in a person so young. His sermons also indicate a warmth of pious feeling, honorable to his character.—*Pref. to his Serms. Coll. Hist. Soc.* ix. 189.

BLAKE, GEORGE, died at Boston Oct. 6, 1841, aged 73. A graduate of 1789, he was a lawyer of eminence, and United States attorney for Massachusetts. He published an oration at Boston July 4, 1795; masonic eulogy on Washington, 1800.

BLAKE, FRANCIS, brother of the preceding, a graduate of 1789, died at Worcester in 1817. He published orations, 1796 and 1812, and examination of embargo laws, 1808.

BLAKE, JOHN, general, died in Bangor Jan. 21, 1842, aged 89;—a soldier of the Revolution.

BLAKE, CALEB, minister of Westford forty-five years, died May 11, 1847, aged 85. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1784. He published a sermon before a charitable society, 1815.

BLAKE, ELEAZAR, deacon, died in Rindge in Oct., 1852, aged 95. He was in the battle of

Lexington with the militia from Wrentham, and served in the war.

BLAKE, JAMES, died at Dorchester May 22, 1753, aged 65; the author of annals of Dorchester.

BLAKE, THOMAS DAWES, doctor, died in Farmington, Me., Nov. 20, 1849, aged 81, an eminent physician. He was a native of Boston.

BLAKELEY, JOHNSTON, a captain in the navy, was born in Ireland in 1781. After his father's removal to Wilmington, N. C., he passed a few years in the university of that State. In the year 1800 he obtained a midshipman's warrant. Appointed to the command of the *Wasp*, in 1814 he captured and burnt the *Reindeer*, after an action of nineteen minutes, with the loss of twenty-one men; the enemy lost sixty-seven. In an action Sept. 1, 1814, the *Avon* struck to him, though the approach of other vessels prevented his taking possession of her. The last account of the *Wasp* is, that she was spoken off the Western Isles. In what manner Blakeley died is, therefore, not known. His wife and an infant daughter survived. The legislature of North Carolina passed the resolution that this child "be educated at the expense of the State."

BLAKEMAN, ADAM, first minister of Stratford, died in 1665. His son Benjamin, a graduate of Harvard in 1663, was a preacher at Malden. The catalogue has the name Blackman.

BLANC, VINCENT LE, a traveller in Asia, Africa, and America, from the age of twelve to sixty, gives an account of Canada in his book, entitled, "*Les Voyages fameux, &c.*," 1648. Though his narrative is in some respects valuable, yet it is confused, with little regard to dates, and tolerant towards fables. The author speaks of the giant stature of the Indians.—*Charlevoix*, i. 4.

BLANC, JEAN LE, chief of the Outaouais, or Ottawa Indians,—called Le Blanc, because his mother was as white as a French woman,—was a chief of talents, and difficult to be won by the governor. He rescued the Father Constantin, who had fallen into the hands of the Indians. In 1707 he appeared before the governor at Montreal and excused his tribe for some disorders. This chief, whom Charlevoix denominates a bad Christian and a great drunkard, was asked by Frontenac, of what he supposed the water of life, or rum, for which he was so greedy, was composed; he replied,—“It is an extract of tongues and hearts; for when I have been drinking it, I fear nothing and talk marvellously.” He might have added,—“It is the essence of folly and madness; for when I have swallowed it, I play the part of a fool and a madman.” Yet the governor, De Callieres, was very careful never to send away a chief until after “regaling” him. Thus, from policy and covetousness, have drunk-

ards had the poison dealt out to them from age to age. — *Charlevoix*, II. 274, 311; III. 306.

BLAND, RICHARD, a political writer, died in 1778. He was for some years a principal member of the house of burgesses in Virginia. In 1768 he was one of the committee to remonstrate with parliament on the subject of taxation; in 1773 one of the committee of correspondence; in 1774 a delegate to Congress. He was again chosen a deputy to Congress Aug. 12, 1775; in returning thanks for this appointment he spoke of himself as "an old man, almost deprived of sight, whose great ambition had ever been to receive the plaudit of his country, whenever he should retire from the public stage of life." The honor, which cometh from God, would have been a higher aim. Though he declined the appointment from old age, he declared he should ever be animated "to support the glorious cause, in which America was engaged." Francis L. Lee was appointed in his place. Mr. Wirt speaks of him as "one of the most enlightened men in the colony; a man of finished education and of the most unbending habits of application. His perfect mastery of every fact connected with the settlement and progress of the colony had given him the name of the Virginia antiquary. He was a politician of the first class, a profound logician, and was also considered as the first writer in the colony." He published in 1766 an inquiry into the rights of the British colonies, in answer to a pamphlet published in London in the preceding year, entitled, regulations lately made concerning the colonies, and taxes imposed on them, considered. This was one of the three productions of Virginia during the controversy with Great Britain; the other writers were Arthur Lee and Jefferson. He wrote also in 1758 on the controversy between the clergy and the assembly concerning the tobacco tax for the support of the clergy. — *Jefferson's Notes*, qu. 23; *Wirt's Life of Henry*, 46.

BLAND, THEODORIC, a worthy patriot and statesman, died at New York while attending congress, June 1, 1790, aged 48. He was a native of Virginia, and descended from an ancient and respectable family. He was bred to the science of physic; but upon the commencement of the American war he quitted the practice, and took an active part in the cause of his country. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and had the command of a regiment of dragoons. While in the army he frequently signalized himself by brilliant actions. In the year 1780 he was elected to a seat in congress. He continued in that body three years, the time allowed by the confederation. After the expiration of this term he again returned to Virginia, and was chosen a member of the State legislature. He opposed the adoption of the constitution, believing it to be repugnant to the interests of his country, and was in the

minority that voted against its ratification. But, when it was at length adopted, he submitted to the voice of the majority. He was chosen to represent the district in which he lived, in the first congress under the constitution. When the subject of the assumption of the State debts was debated in March, 1790, he made a speech in favor of the assumption, differing in respect to this measure from all his colleagues. In this speech he expressed his attachment to the constitution as amended, though he wished for more amendments, and declared his dread of silent majorities on questions of great and general concern. He was honest, open, candid; and his conduct was such in his intercourse with mankind, as to secure universal respect. Though a legislator, he was not destitute of a genius for poetry. — *Gazette of the U. S.*, April 17 and June 5, 1790.

BLAND, THEODORIC, died at Annapolis Nov. 16, 1846, aged 69. For twenty-two years he was chancellor of Maryland.

BLATCHFORD, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Lansingburg, N. Y., died March 17, 1828, aged 60. He was a native of Plymouth, England, where he was educated and became a dissenting minister. In 1795 he emigrated to the United States: after a residence of one year at Bedford, Westchester county, he succeeded Dr. Dwight at Greenfield; subsequently he was the minister at Bridgeport, whence he was invited to Lansingburg in 1804. — His son, Henry Blatchford, who had been pastor of the Brauch church, Salem, Mass., and thence removed to Lansingburg, died in Maryland Sept., 1822, aged 34. — Dr. Blatchford was a sound scholar and theologian, and as a pastor kind, persuasive, and often eloquent in his manner. He was endeared to his acquaintance by his estimable virtues and his Christian graces.

BLATCHFORD, JOHN, D. D., the son of the preceding, died at the house of his son-in-law, M. Collins, in St. Louis, April 8, 1855, aged 56. He was for some years the minister of the Presbyterian church in Chicago. His last residence was at Quincy, Illinois.

BLAUVELT, ISAAC, a minister, died in New Rochelle April, 1841, aged 90, in the peace and hope of the gospel.

BLED SOE, JESSE, died in Kentucky June 30, 1837. He may be held up as a beacon and a warning to others. A lawyer, a senator of the United States in 1813, professor of law in the university, chief justice of the supreme court of Kentucky; of talents, eloquence, and unequalled influence for a time, he yet in consequence of intemperance became a miserable outcast and wanderer.

BLEECKER, ANN ELIZA, a lady of some literary celebrity in New York, died Nov. 23, 1783,

aged 31. She was the daughter of Mr. Brandt Schuyler, and was born in October, 1752. From early life she was passionately fond of books. In 1769 she was married to John I. Bleecker, Esq., of New Rochelle, and removed to Poughkeepsie, and shortly afterwards to Tomhanc, a beautiful, solitary village, eighteen miles above Albany, where she lived a number of years in great tranquillity and happiness. But the approach of Burgoyne's army in 1777 drove her from her retreat in circumstances of terror. She fled on foot with her two little daughters, and obtained shelter for the night at Stone Arabia. In a few days she lost the youngest of her children. This affliction cast a gloom over her mind; and possessing an excessive sensibility, though not unacquainted with religious consolations, she was unable to support the weight of her troubles. After the peace she revisited New York to awaken afresh the scenes of her childhood; but the dispersion of her friends, and the desolation, which everywhere presented itself to her sight, overwhelmed her. She returned to her cottage, where she died. She was the friend of the aged and infirm, and her kindness and benevolence to the poor of the village, where she lived, caused her death to be deeply lamented. After her death, some of her writings were collected and published, in 1793, under the title of the posthumous works of Ann Eliza Bleecker, in prose and verse. To this work are prefixed memoirs of her life, written by her daughter, Margaretta V. Faugeres. There is also added to the volume a collection of Mrs. Faugeres' essays. — *Hardie's Biog. Diet.; Spec. Amer. Poetry*, i. 211-220.

BLEECKER, ANTHONY, a poet, was born about the year 1778 and educated at Columbia college in the city of New York. The circumstances of his family constrained him to study law, though he never succeeded as an advocate in consequence of an unconquerable diffidence, a somewhat rare failing in a lawyer. Yet was he respected in his profession for his learning and integrity. After a short illness he died in the spring of 1827, aged 49 years. For thirty years the periodical literature of New York and Philadelphia was constantly indebted to his fancy and good taste. — *Spec. Amer. Poetry*, ii. 381-386.

BLEECKER, HARMAN, died in Albany in July, 1849, aged 70. He was the son of Jacob B., a respected merchant, and a descendant of John Jansen B. As a lawyer he was associated with Theodore Sedgwick. As a member of congress he opposed the war of 1812. Mr. Van Buren appointed him minister to Holland. With the Dutch language he was perfectly acquainted; in Holland he married a Dutch lady of beauty and accomplishments. He was himself of pleasing manners and great dignity; and he had a deep sense of justice and an unflinching regard to it.

BLANNERHASSETT, HARMAN, died in the island of Guernsey, in 1831, aged 63. His widow, Margaret, died in New York in utter poverty in 1842. He was an Englishman of wealth and well educated, who came to Marietta in 1797. He bought a plantation of one hundred and seventy acres on a beautiful island in the Ohio, fourteen miles below the Muskingum, in Virginia, now known by his name. His mansion and improvements cost 40,000 dollars. He was a man of science and taste, and his wife was most beautiful and accomplished, skilled in French and Italian. His home was a scene of enchantment. But now, in 1806, came the destroyer, Aaron Burr, and persuaded him to engage in his projects. In consequence he fled from the island; was tried for treason; and had heavy debts to pay, contracted for Burr. He next lived ten years in Mississippi, and thence removed to Montreal and England. Dr. Hildreth has published the *Deserted Isle*, being verses written by his wife. He thinks the unhappy man was an Infidel, and "lacked one thing, without which no man can be happy: a firm belief in the overruling providence of God." — *Hildreth's Biog. Memoirs*.

BLINMAN, RICHARD, first minister of New London, Connecticut, was a native of Great Britain, and was minister at Chepstow in Monmouthshire. On his arrival in this country in 1642 it was his intention to settle with his friends, who accompanied him, at Green's harbor, or Marshfield, near Plymouth. But some difficulty arising in that place, he removed to Cape Ann, which the general court in the year above mentioned established a plantation and called Gloucester. He removed to New London in 1648. Here he continued in the ministry about ten years, and was then succeeded by Gershom Bulkley. In 1658 he removed to New Haven, and after a short stay in that town returned to England. On his way he stopped in 1659 at Newfoundland, where he declined to settle. Johnson wrote his name Blindman; Trumbull, Blynman. — Having lived to a good old age, he happily concluded at the city of Bristol a life spent in doing good. A short time before his death he published in answer to Mr. Danvers a book entitled, an essay tending to issue the controversy about infant baptism, 18mo., 1674. — *Nonconform. Memor.* iii. 177; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* ix. 39; *Savage's Winthrop*, ii. 64; *Trumbull's Conn.* i. 293, 310, 314, 522.

BLISS, JAMES C., M. D., died in New York July 31, 1855, aged 64. Born in Bennington, he graduated at the college of physicians in New York in 1815, and then commenced his practice of forty years. As a physician and Christian he was eminent; in the families of ministers and of the poor his services were gratuitous. He was a member of the south Dutch church, then an elder in the Bleecker street church. He joined the

young men's missionary society; was corresponding secretary of the New York religious tract society, for which he prepared in one year seventy-five religious tracts; and was one of the founders of the American tract society, and one of the executive committee, most diligent for thirty years. His last tear fell in hearing his daughter repeat the text, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard," &c. — *N. Y. Observer*, Aug. 16, 1855.

BLISS, JOHN, colonel, an officer of the Revolution, died in Springfield in 1804, descended from Thomas Bliss of Hartford, who died in 1640, and from Nathaniel of Springfield. — He was a senator and a judge of the court of common pleas. His daughter was the mother of Judge Oliver B. Morris of Springfield.

BLISS, GEORGE, LL. D., died at Springfield March 8, 1830, aged 65. He was a son of Moses B. of S. and Abigail Metcalf, a daughter of William M. of Lebanon. His father died July 4, 1814, aged 78. G. Bliss's three wives were Hannah, daughter of Dr. John Clark of Lebanon; Mary Lathrop of New Haven, and Abigail, daughter of Rev. David S. Rowland. He had four children by his first wife and four by his third. His brother Moses died in S. in 1849, aged 75. He had ten children.

BLISS, JOHN, colonel, died at St. Augustine Nov. 22, 1854, aged 66. A graduate of Cambridge in 1808, he was an officer, wounded at Niagara falls in 1814; he was an instructor and commander of cadets at West Point from 1813 to 1819. His military office he resigned in 1837; he lived at Buffalo.

BLODGET, SAMUEL, remarkable for enterprise, died in Aug., 1807, aged 84. He was born at Woburn, Mass., and resided many years at Haverhill. Before the Revolution he was a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Hillsborough, N. H. He was engaged in the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. Having raised in 1783, by a machine of his invention, a valuable cargo from a ship sunk near Plymouth, he was induced to go to Europe for the purpose of recovering from the deep the treasures buried therein. In Spain he met with discouragement. His project for raising the Royal George was no better received in England. After his return he set up a duck manufactory in 1791; and in 1793 he removed to N. H. and commenced the canal, which bears his name, around Amoskeag falls. He expended much money without completing the work, became embarrassed, and for a time suffered imprisonment for debt. Judge B. was rigidly temperate. At all seasons he slept in a large room, with open windows. He intended to live, in consequence of the course he pursued, until he was at least 100 years old; but he died of a consumption, occasioned by his exposure in travelling from Boston to Haverhill in a cold

night. His projects for public improvements unhappily involved him in great pecuniary losses. He wanted more skill. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, n. s. iv. 158.

BLOOMFIELD, JOSEPH, governor of New Jersey, was probably a descendant of Thomas Bloomfield, who lived at Newbury, Mass., in 1638 and afterwards removed to New Jersey. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He succeeded Richard Howell as governor in 1801, and was succeeded in that office by Aaron Ogden in 1812. In the war, which commenced in this year, he was a brigadier-general. He died at Burlington Oct. 3, 1823. Gen. Bloomfield was a firm republican in politics; in congress a sound legislator; a brave soldier in the field; and in private life an excellent man. — *Farmer's Collect.*, II. App. 91.

BLOUNT, WILLIAM, governor of the territory south of the Ohio, was appointed to that office in 1790. The first governor of Tennessee under the constitution in 1796 was John Sevier. While a member of the senate of the U. S. from Tennessee, Mr. Blount was expelled from that body in July, 1797, for being concerned in a project of the British to conquer the Spanish territories, and instigating the Creeks and Cherokees to lend their aid. He died at Knoxville March 26, 1800, aged 56.

BLOUNT, WILLIE, governor of Tenn. from 1809 to 1815, died at Nashville Sept. 10, 1835, aged 68.

BLOWERS, THOMAS, minister in Beverly, Massachusetts, died June 17, 1729, aged 51. He was born at Cambridge Aug. 1, 1677. His mother was the sister of Andrew Belcher. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1695, and was ordained pastor of the first church in Beverly Oct. 29, 1701. He was a good scholar, and an excellent minister; of sincere and ardent piety; of great meekness and sweetness of temper; of uncommon stability in his principles and steadiness in his conduct. He was a vigilant, prudent pastor, and a close, pathetic preacher. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. Joseph Green of Salem village, 1715. — *N. E. Weekly Journal*, June 23, 1729; *Foxcroft's Funeral Sermon*.

BLOWERS, SAMPSON SALTER, died at Halifax, N. S., Oct. 25, 1842, aged 100 years and 6 months. A graduate of Harvard in 1763, he survived all who graduated before him. Born in Boston, he studied law under Gov. Hutchinson. In 1770 he was counsel with Adams and Quincy in the trial of the British soldiers. As a tory he was sent to Halifax. He was raised to the supreme bench in 1795, and was presiding judge from 1801 to 1833. His name was in the prescribing act of Mass. in 1778.

BOARDMAN, GEORGE D., an eminent Baptist missionary to Burmah, died Feb. 11, 1831.

BOGARDUS, EVERARDUS, the first minister of the Reformed Dutch church in New York, came early to this country, though the exact time of his arrival is not known. The records of this church begin with the year 1639. He was ordained and sent forth, it is believed, by the classis of Amsterdam, which had for a number of years the superintendence of the Dutch churches in New Netherlands, or the province of New York. The tradition is, that Mr. Bogardus became blind and returned to Holland some time before the surrender of the colony to the British in 1664. He was succeeded by John and Samuel Megapolensis. — *Christian's Mag. N. Y.* i. 368.

BOGARDUS, ROBERT, general, nearly fifty years at the bar of New York, died Sept. 12, 1841, aged 70. He was a State senator.

BOGART, ABRAHAM, died in the poor-house in Maury county, Tenn., June 14, 1833, aged 118 years, — a native of Delaware. He never drank spirits and he never was sick.

BOLLAN, WILLIAM, agent of Massachusetts in Great Britain, died in England in 1776. He was born in England, and came to this country about the year 1740. In 1743 he married a most amiable and accomplished lady, the daughter of Gov. Shirley, who died at the age of 25. Mr. Bollan was a lawyer of eminence, in profitable business, was advocate general, and had just received the appointment of collector of customs for Salem and Marblehead, when he was sent to England in 1745 as agent to solicit a reimbursement of the expenses in the expedition against Cape Breton. It was a difficult, toilsome agency of three years; but he conducted it with great skill and fidelity, and obtained at last a full repayment of the expenditure, being 183,649 pounds sterling. He arrived at Boston Sept. 19, 1748, with 653,000 ounces of silver and ten tons of copper, reckoned at 175,000 pounds sterling, or nearly 800,000 dollars. He was again sent to England as the agent: but it appears from a letter, which he wrote in 1752 to the secretary of Massachusetts, that for his three years' services the colony, after seven years from his appointment, voted him the sum of only 1500 pounds sterling. He had supported his family, and advanced of his money in the agency business as much as fifteen hundred pounds; he had abandoned a profitable business, which would have yielded him double the amount voted him; and besides this he had passed his years in the degradation of "a continual state of attendance and dependence on the motions and pleasures of the great," standing alone too without any support or assistance. After Gov. Shirley was superseded, attempts were made to displace Mr. Bollan, notwithstanding his address and talents, and his long, faithful, and important services. His con-

nection with Shirley and his attachment to the Episcopal form of worship awakened prejudices. Dissatisfaction had also been occasioned by his making some deductions from the money, granted in 1759, as a reimbursement to the province, and his neglecting to correspond with the general court. He was dismissed in 1762, and Jasper Mauduit, whose learning and talents were not adequate to the office, was appointed in his place. In 1768 or 1769 he obtained from Alderman Beckford copies of thirty-three letters of Gov. Bernard, which he sent to Massachusetts, being employed as agent by the council, though not by the general court. For this act Lord North exclaimed against him in parliament; but it restored his lost popularity. Mr. Hancock declared in the house of representatives, that there was no man, to whom the colonies were more indebted. In 1775 he exerted himself in recommending to the mother country conciliatory measures. Several of his letters and writings are in the Mass. Historical Collections, vols. i. and vi. In one of them he maintains, that the boundary of Nova Scotia to the north is the river of Canada. He published a number of political tracts, among which are the following: importance of Cape Breton truly illustrated, Lond., 1746; coloniae Anglicanae illustratae, 1762; the ancient right of the English nation to the American fishery examined and stated, 1764; the mutual interests of Great Britain and the American colonies considered, 1765; freedom of speech and writing upon public affairs considered, 1766; the importance of the colonies in North America and the interests of Great Britain with regard to them considered, 1766; epistle from Timoleon, 1768; continued corruption of standing armies, 1768; the free Briton's memorial, in defence of the right of election, 1769; a supplemental memorial, on the origin of parliaments, &c., 1770; a petition to the king in council Jan. 26, 1774, with illustrations intended to promote the harmony of Great Britain and her colonies. This petition he offered as agent for the council of the province of Massachusetts. — *Hutchinson's Mass.* ii. 436; *Minot's Contin.* ii. 109, 110; *Eliot*.

BOLLES, LUCIUS, D. D., died in Boston Jan. 5, 1844, aged 64. He had been pastor of the first Baptist church, Salem, and was many years secretary of the Baptist board of foreign missions. He published a sermon before the association, 1822.

BOLLMAN, ERICH, M. D., was born at Hoya, in Hanover, in Europe, and was well educated, receiving his medical degree at Göttingen. He settled as a physician at Paris. In 1794 he engaged in the project of releasing La Fayette from the prison of Olmutz. His coadjutor was Francis Huguer, an American, son of Col. Huguer of South Caro-

lina. He found means through the surgeon to communicate with the prisoner. As La Fayette was riding out for his health, Nov. 8, the guard was attacked and overcome: the prisoner and his deliverers galloped off, but missing the way, were soon captured. Dr. Bollman was confined twelve months and then banished. After he came to the United States, he was implicated in the conspiracy of Burr. On his return from South America he died at Jamaica of the yellow fever Dec. 9, 1821. He published paragraphs on banks, 1810; improved system of the money concerns of the union, 1816; strictures on the theories of Mr. Ricardo. — *Jemison*.

BOMFORD, GEORGE, colonel, died in Boston, March 25, 1828. He was distinguished in the war with Great Britain. He perfected the ordinance department.

BOMMASEEN, an Indian chief, signed the treaty of Pemaquid in Maine Aug. 11, 1693, with Madockawondo and other sagamores. It was one part of the agreement that, as the French had instigated wars, the Indians should abandon the French interest. The treaty is given at length by Mather. The next year, after various barbarities at Kittery and elsewhere, in which he was suspected to have been concerned, Bommascen presented himself with two other Indians at Pemaquid, "as loving as bears and as harmless as tigers," pretending to have just come from Canada; when Capt. March made him prisoner Nov. 19, and sent him to Boston, where he was kept a year or two in gaol. In 1696 one of the ministers of Boston visited Bommascen at his request in prison, when the savage inquired, whether it was true, as the French had taught him, that the Virgin Mary was a French lady, and that it was the English who murdered Jesus Christ, and whether he required his disciples "to revenge his quarrel upon the English?" The minister gave him suitable religious instruction, and taught him how to obtain the pardon of sins from God, without paying beaver skins for it to a priest; which instruction was received with strong expressions of gratitude. This is the serious narrative of Cotton Mather. Unless the Indian invented the story, what a proof is here furnished of the depravity of the French teachers of the savages! After his liberation Bommascen manifested his humanity by saving the life of Rebecca Taylor, a captive, whom her master was endeavoring to hang with his belt near Montreal in 1696. — *Hutchinson*, II. 149; *Magnal*. VII. 22.

BOND, THOMAS, M. D., a distinguished physician and surgeon, died March 26, 1784, aged 72. He was born in Maryland in 1712. After studying with Dr. Hamilton, he spent a considerable time in Paris. On his return he commenced the practice of medicine at Philadelphia about the

year 1734. With his brother, Dr. Phineas Bond, he attended the Pennsylvania hospital, in which the first clinical lectures were delivered by him. He assisted in founding the college and academy. Of a literary society, composed of Franklin, Bartram, Godfrey, and others, he was a member in 1743, and an officer of the philosophical society from its establishment. The annual address before the society was delivered by him in 1782, on the rank of man in the scale of being. For half a century he had the first practice in Philadelphia. Though disposed to pulmonary consumption, by attention to diet, and guarding against the changes of the weather, and the obstruction of blood when his lungs were affected, he lived to a good old age. His daughter, married to Thomas Lawrence, died in 1771. His brother, Dr. Phineas Bond, who studied at Leyden, Paris, Edinburgh, and London, and was an eminent practitioner in Philadelphia, died in June, 1773, aged 56. He published in the London Medical Inquiries and Observations, vol. 1., an account of a worm in the liver, 1754; on the use of Peruvian bark in scrofula, vol. II. — *Thacker's Med. Biog.*; *Ramsay's Rev. Med.* 37; *Miller* 1. 312.

BOND, THOMAS E., D. D., editor of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, died March 19, 1856, aged 74. A native of Maryland, he joined the Methodist church in Baltimore in 1805; and there he lived many years in various offices of trust. He was respected and beloved.

BONNYCASTLE, CHARLES, died in Oct., 1840, aged 48, the son of John B. of England. He was the author of algebra; professor of mathematics in the university of Virginia; and published a work on inductive geometry.

BONYTHON, RICHARD, captain, died before 1653. He was one of the first settlers of Saco, had a grant of one hundred and twenty acres in Saco, 1629. He was one of the commissioners under Gorges for the government of the province of Maine, then called New Somersetshire, in 1636. The first meeting was held at Saco March 25, which was the first day of the year. When Gorges had obtained from the king a new charter of the province, Bonython was named one of the council, with Vines, Jocelyn, and others, in 1640. The last court under this authority was held at Wells in 1646. He lived in a house on the left bank of the Saco, just below the falls. His name is written Benython by Sullivan and Bonighton by Farmer and Willis. He was an upright and worthy magistrate; even against his own son he once entered a complaint. This son was John Bonython, who was outlawed for contemning the summons of court and was guilty of various outrages; he died in 1684. — His ungovernable temper procured him the title of the sagamore of Saco in the couplet proposed for his

gravestone, which represents him as having gone to the evil spirit of the Indians :

"Here lies Bonython, the sagamore of Saco ;
He lived a rogue and died a knave and went to Hobomocko."

Although he left many children, yet his name is extinct in Maine and probably in New England. — *Folsom's Hist. Saco*, 113, 115 ; *Sullivan*, 368.

BOOGE, PUBLIUS V., died in Oncida co., New York, Sept. 28, 1836, aged 72 ; the oldest minister in the presbytery of O. A graduate of Yale in 1787, he preached much in New England.

BOONE, DANIEL, colonel, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, died in Missouri Sept. 26, 1820, aged nearly 90. While he was young, his parents, who came from Bridgewater, Eng., removed from Pennsylvania or Virginia to the Yadkin river in North Carolina. He was early addicted to hunting in the woods ; in the militia he attained to the rank of colonel. In 1769, in consequence of the representation of John Finley, who had penetrated into the wilderness of Kentucky, he was induced to accompany him in a journey to that country. He had four other companions, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Money, and William Cool, with whom he set out May 1. On the 7th of June they arrived at the Red river, a branch of the Kentucky ; and here from the top of a hill they had a view of the fertile plains, of which they were in pursuit. They encamped and remained in this place till Dec. 22, when Boone and Stuart were captured by the Indians near Kentucky river. In about a week they made their escape ; but on returning to their camp, they found it plundered, and deserted by their companions, who had gone back to Carolina. Stuart was soon killed by the Indians ; but Boone was joined by his brother, and they remained and prosecuted the business of hunting during the winter, without further molestation. His brother going home for supplies in May 1770, he remained alone in the deep solitude of the western wilderness until his return with ammunition and horses July 27th. During this period this wild man of the woods, though greeted every night with the howlings of wolves, was delighted in his excursions with the survey of the beauties of the country, and found greater pleasure in the solitude of wild nature, than he could have found amid the hum of the most elegant city. With his brother he traversed the country to Cumberland river. It was not until March, 1771, that he returned to his family, resolved to conduct them to the paradise which he had explored.

Having sold his farm, he set out with his own and five other families Sept. 25, 1773, and was joined in Powell's valley by forty men. After passing over two mountains, called Powell's and Walden's, through which, as they ranged from the northeast to the southwest, passes were found,

and approaching the Cumberland, the rear of the company was attacked by the Indians on the 10th of October, when six men were killed, among whom was the eldest son of Col. Boone. One man was also wounded, and the cattle were scattered. This disaster induced them to retreat about forty miles to the settlement on Clinch river, where he remained with his family, until June 6, 1774, when, at the request of governor Dunmore, he conducted a number of surveyors to the falls of Ohio. On this tour of eight hundred miles he was absent two months. After this he was intrusted by the governor, during the campaign against the Shawanese, with the command of three forts. Early in 1775, at the request of a company in North Carolina, he attended a treaty with the Cherokee Indians at Wataga, in order to make of them the purchase of lands on the south side of the Tennessee river. After performing this service, he was employed to mark out a road from the settlements on the Holston to the Kentucky river. While thus employed, at the distance of about fifteen miles from what is now Boonesborough, the party was attacked by the Indians, who killed four and wounded five. In April, at a salt-lick, on the southern bank of the Kentucky, in what is now Boonesborough, a few miles from Lexington, he began to erect a fort, consisting of a block house and several cabins, enclosed with palisades. On the 14th of June he returned to his family in order to remove them to the fort. His wife and daughters were the first white women who stood on the banks of the Kentucky river. July 14, 1776, when all the settlements were attacked, two of Col. Calway's daughters and one of his own were taken prisoners ; Boone pursued with eighteen men, and in two days overtook the Indians, killed two of them, and recovered the captives. The Indians made repeated attacks upon Boonesborough ; Nov. 15, 1777, with one hundred men, and July 4, with two hundred men. On both sides several were killed and wounded ; but the enemy were repulsed ; as they were also July 19, from Logan's Fort of fifteen men, which was besieged by two hundred. The arrival of twenty-five men from Carolina and in August of one hundred from Virginia gave a new aspect to affairs, and taught the savages the superiority of "the long knives," as they called the Virginians. Jan. 1, 1778, he went with thirty men to the blue licks on the Licking river to make salt for the garrison. Feb. 7, being alone, he was captured by a party of one hundred and two Indians and two Frenchmen ; he capitulated for his men, and they were all carried to Chillicothe on the Little Miami, whence he and ten men were conducted to Detroit, where he arrived March 30. The governor, Hamilton, treated him with much humanity, and offered 100 pounds for his redemption. But the savages refused the offer

from affection to their captive. Being carried back to Chillicothe in April, he was adopted as a son in an Indian family. He assumed the appearance of cheerfulness; but his thoughts were on his wife and children. Aware of the envy of the Indians, he was careful not to exhibit his skill in shooting. In June he went to the salt springs on the Scioto. On his return to Chillicothe he ascertained that four hundred and fifty warriors were preparing to proceed against Boonesborough. He escaped June 16, and arrived at the fort June 20th, having travelled one hundred and sixty miles in four days, with but one meal. His wife had returned to her father's. Great efforts were made to repair the fort in order to meet the expected attack. August 1, he went out with nineteen men to surprise Point Creek town on the Scioto; meeting with thirty Indians, he put them to flight, and captured their baggage. At last, Aug. 8, the Indian army of four hundred and forty-four men, led by Captain Dugnesne and eleven other Frenchmen, and their own chiefs, with British colors flying, summoned the fort to surrender. The next day Boone, having a garrison of only fifty men, announced his resolution to defend the fort, while a man was alive. They then proposed that nine men should be sent out sixty yards from the fort to enter into a treaty; and when the articles were agreed upon and signed, they said it was customary on such occasions, as a token of sincere friendship, for two Indians to shake every white man by the hand. Accordingly two Indians approached each of the nine white men, and grappled with the intent of making him a prisoner; but the object being perceived, the men broke away and re-entered the fort. An attempt was now made to undermine it; but a counter trench defeated that purpose. At last, on the 20th, the enemy raised the siege, having lost thirty-seven men. Of Boone's men two were killed and four wounded. "We picked up," said he, "one hundred and twenty-five pounds of bullets, besides what stuck in the logs of our fort, which certainly is a great proof of their industry." In 1779, when Boone was absent, revisiting his family in Carolina, Col. Bowman with one hundred and sixty men fought the Shawanese Indians at old Chillicothe. In his retreat the Indians pursued him for thirty miles, when in another engagement Col. Harrod suggested the successful project of mounting a number of horses and breaking the Indian line. Of the Kentuckians nine were killed. June 22, 1780, about six hundred Indians and Canadians under Col. Bird attacked Riddle's and Martin's stations and the forks of Licking river with six pieces of artillery, and carried away all as captives. Gen. Clarke, commanding at the falls of Ohio, marched with his regiment and troops against Reccaway, the

principal Shawanese town, on a branch of the Miami, and burned the town, with the loss of seventeen on each side. About this time Boone returned to Kentucky with his family. In Oct., 1780, soon after he was settled again at Boonesborough, he went with his brother to the Blue Licks, and as they were returning the latter was slain by a party of Indians, and he was pursued by them by the aid of a dog. By shooting him Boone escaped. The severity of the ensuing winter was attended with great distress, the enemy having destroyed most of the corn. The people subsisted chiefly on buffalo's flesh. In May, 1782, the Indians having killed a man at Ashton's station, Captain A. pursued with twenty-five men, but in an attack upon the enemy he was killed with twelve of his men. August 10 two boys were carried off from Maj. Hay's station. Capt. Holden pursued with seventeen men; but he also was defeated, with the loss of four men. In a field near Lexington an Indian shot a man, and running to scalp him, was himself shot from the fort and fell dead upon his victim. On the 15th August five hundred Indians attacked Briant's station, five miles from Lexington, and destroyed all the cattle; but they were repulsed on the third day, having about thirty killed, while of the garrison four were killed and three wounded. Boone, with Cols. Todd and Trigg and Maj. Harland, collected one hundred and seventy-six men and pursued on the 18th. They overtook the enemy the next day a mile beyond the Blue Licks, about forty miles from Lexington, at a remarkable bend of a branch of Licking river. A battle ensued, the enemy having a line formed across from one bend to the other, but the Kentuckians were defeated with the great loss of sixty killed, among whom were Cols. Todd and Trigg, and Maj. Harland, and Boone's second son. Many were the widows made in Lexington on that fatal day. The Indians having four more killed, four of the prisoners were given up to the young warriors to be put to death in the most barbarous manner. Gen. Clarke, accompanied by Boone, immediately marched into the Indian country and desolated it, burning old Chillicothe, Peccaway, new Chillicothe, Willis Town, and Chillicothe. With the loss of four men he took seven prisoners and five scalps, or killed five Indians. In October the Indians attacked Crab Orchard. One of the Indians having entered a house, in which were a woman and a negro, and being thrown to the ground by the negro, the woman cut off his head. From this period to the peace with Great Britain the Indians did no harm. "Two darling sons and a brother," said Boone, "have I lost by savage hands, which have also taken from me forty valuable horses and abundance of cattle. Many dark and sleepless nights have I spent, separated

from the cheerful society of men, scorched by the summer's sun and pinched by the winter's cold, an instrument ordained to settle the wilderness."

From this period he resided in Kentucky and Virginia till 1798, when in consequence of an imperfect legal title to the lands, which he had settled, he found himself dispossessed of his property. In his indignation he fled from the delightful region, which he had explored, when a wilderness, and which now had a population of half a million. With his rifle he crossed the Ohio and plunged into the immense country of the Missouri. In 1799 he settled on the Femme Osage river with numerous followers. In 1800 he discovered the Boone's Lick country, now a fine settlement: in the same year he visited the head waters of the Grand Osage river and spent the winter upon the head waters of the Arkansas. At the age of 80, in company with a white man and a black man, laid under strict injunctions to carry him back to his family, dead or alive, he made a hunting trip to the head waters of the Great Osage, and was successful in trapping beaver and other game. In Jan., 1812, he addressed a memorial to the legislature of Kentucky, stating that he owned not an acre of land in the region, which he first settled; that in 1794 he passed over into the Spanish province of Louisiana, under an assurance from the governor, who resided at St. Louis, that land should be given him; that accordingly ten thousand acres were given him on the Missouri and he became Syndic or chief of the district of St. Charles; but that on the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States his claims were rejected by the commissioners of land, because he did not actually reside; and that thus at the age of 80 he was a wanderer, having no spot of his own whereon to lay his bones. The legislature instructed their delegates to congress to solicit a confirmation of this grant. He retained, it is believed, 2,000 acres. In his old age he pursued his accustomed course of life, trapping bears and hunting with his rifle. He died at the house of his son, Maj. A. Boone, at Charette. He left sons and daughters in Missouri. In consequence of his death the legislature of Missouri voted to wear a badge of mourning for twenty days. A brother died in Mississippi, Oct., 1808, aged 81. Col. Boone was of common stature, of amiable disposition, and honorable integrity. In his last years he might have been seen by the traveller at the door of his house, with his rifle on his knee and his faithful dog at his side, lamenting the departed vigor of his limbs, and meditating on the scenes of his past life. Whether he also meditated on the approaching scenes of eternity, and his dim eyes ever kindled up with the glorious hopes of the Christian is not mentioned in the accounts of him, which have been examined. But of all objects an irreligious old man, dead as to worldly joy and dead as to

celestial hope, is the most pitiable. An account of his adventures, drawn up by himself, was published in Filson's supplement to Imlay's description of the western territory, 1793. — *Niles' Weekly Register*, March 13, 1813.

BOOTH, CHAUNCEY, minister of Coventry, Conn., died May 24, 1851, aged 68. He was settled in 1815 and dismissed in 1844: he toiled in six revivals.

BOOTT, KIRK, died at Lowell, April 11, 1837, aged 46. Born in Boston, educated in England, he served as an officer in Spain under the Duke of Wellington. During two years at Woolwich, he acquired skill as a draftsman and engineer. He superintended the erection of the Lowell manufacturing establishments, and was a man of energy, and generous and liberal.

BORDLEY, JOHN BEALE, a writer on agriculture, died at Philadelphia Jan. 25, 1804, aged 76. In the former part of his life he was an inhabitant of Md. He was of the profession of the law, and before the Revolution was a judge of the superior court and court of appeals of Maryland. He had also a seat at the executive council of the province. But he was not allured by this office from his duty to his country. He found our Revolution necessary to our freedom, and he rejoiced in its accomplishment. His habitual and most pleasing employment was husbandry; which he practised extensively upon his own estate on Wye Island in the bay of Chesapeake. As he readily tried every suggested improvement, and adopted such as were confirmed by his experiments, and as he added to his example frequent essays upon agricultural subjects, he was greatly instrumental in diffusing the best knowledge of the best of all arts. He was cheerful in his temper, and was respected and beloved. In religion he was of the most liberal or free system within the pale of revelation. In his political principles he was attached to that republican form of government, in which the public authority is founded on the people, but guarded against the sudden fluctuations of their will. He published Forsyth's treatise on fruit trees with notes; sketches on rotations of crops, 1792; essays and notes on husbandry and rural affairs, with plates, 1799 and 1801; a view of the courses of crops in England and Maryland, 1804. — *U. S. Gazette*, Feb. 7.

BORK, CHRISTIAN, minister of the Dutch Reformed church in Franklin street, N. Y., died about 1825 or 1830, at an advanced age, and was succeeded by George Dubois. In the Revolutionary war he was a soldier in the British army. He studied with Dr. Livingston, and was first settled near Albany. Once in ministering, by way of exchange at Stephentown to an English congregation, he made a part of the prayer in Dutch and German. He preached without notes and was fervent and eminently useful. If it be true, as

reported, that, having a yoke-fellow not of the sweetest temper, she once locked him in his study at the moment for going to the church; it is altogether probable, from his own energy of character, that this little obstacle was instantly removed.

BOSTWICK, DAVID, an eminent minister in New York, was of Scotch extraction, and was born about the year 1720. He was first settled at Jamaica on Long Island, where he continued till 1756, when the synod translated him to the Presbyterian society of New York. In this charge he continued till Nov. 12, 1763, when he died, aged 43. He was of a mild, catholic disposition, of great piety and zeal; and he confined himself entirely to the proper business of his office. He abhorred the frequent mixture of divinity and politics, and much more the turpitude of making the former subservient to the latter. His thoughts were occupied by things, which are above, and he wished to withdraw the minds of his people more from the concerns of this world. He was deeply grieved, when some of his flock became, not fervent Christians, but furious politicians. He preached the gospel, and as his life corresponded with his preaching, he was respected by good men of all denominations. His doctrines he derived from the scriptures, and he understood them in accordance with the public confessions of the reformed churches. His discourses were methodical, sound, and pathetic, rich in sentiment, and ornamented in diction. With a strong, commanding voice, his pronunciation was clear, distinct, and deliberate. He preached without notes, with great ease and fluency; but he always studied his sermons with great care. With a lively imagination and a heart deeply affected by the truths of religion, he was enabled to address his hearers with solemnity and energy. Few men described the hideous deformity of sin, the misery of man's apostasy from God, the wonders of redeeming love, and the glory and riches of divine grace in so distinct and affecting a manner. He knew the worth of the soul and the deceitfulness of the human heart; and he preached with plainness, more intent to impress sinners with their guilt and to teach them the truths of God, than to attract their attention to himself. Though he was remarkable for his gentleness and prudence, yet in preaching the gospel he feared no man. He knew whose servant he was, and with all boldness and impartiality he delivered his message, proclaiming the terrors of the divine law to every transgressor, however elevated, and displaying the mild glories of the gospel for the comfort and refreshment of every penitent believer. A few months before his death his mind was greatly distressed by apprehensions respecting the interests of his family, when he should be taken from them. But God was pleased to give him such views of

his power and goodness, and such cheerful reliance upon the wisdom and rectitude of his government, as restored to him peace and calmness. He was willing to cast himself and all that was dear to him, upon the providence of his heavenly Father. In this temper he continued to his last moment, when he placidly resigned his soul into the hands of his Saviour. Such is the serenity, frequently imparted to Christians in the solemn hour of dissolution.

He published a sermon, preached May 25, 1758, entitled, self disclaimed and Christ exalted. It received the warm recommendation of Gilbert Tennent. He published also an account of the life, character, and death of Pres. Davies, prefixed to Davies' sermon on the death of George II., 1761. After his decease there was published from his manuscripts a vindication of the right of infants to the ordinance of baptism, being the substance of several discourses from Acts II. 39. — *Middleton's Biog. Evan.* iv. 414–418; *New and Gen. Biog. Dict.*; *Smith's New York*, 193; *Pref. to Bostwick's Vindication*.

BOUCHER, PIERRE, governor of Trois Rivières in Canada, died at the age of nearly 100 years, having lived to see numerous descendants, some of the fifth generation. He was sent to France to represent the temporal and spiritual wants of the colony; and published in 1664 an account of Canada, entitled, *Histoire véritable et naturelle des moeurs et productions, &c.*

BOUCHER, JONATHAN, a learned archaeologist, was a native of Cumberland, — the northern county of England, the country of lakes, the abode of the poets Wordsworth and Southey, and the resort of "the lakers," — but came to America at the age of 16. After receiving Episcopal ordination, he was appointed rector of Hanover and then of St. Mary, Va. Gov. Eden gave him also the rectory of St. Anne, Annapolis, and of Queen Anne, in Prince George's county. These are indeed saintly and princely names for a Protestant, republican country. However, Mr. Boucher was a loyalist, unshaken by the mighty democratic movements around him. In his farewell sermon, at the beginning of the Revolution in 1775, he declared that, as long as he lived, he would say with Zadock, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, "God save the king!" Returning to England, he was appointed vicar of Epsom; and there he spent the remainder of his life. He died April 27, 1804, aged 67. He was esteemed one of the best preachers of his time. During the last fourteen years of his life he was employed in preparing a glossary of provincial and archaeological words, intended as a supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. The manuscripts of Mr. Boucher were purchased of his family in 1831 by the proprietors of the English edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, who proposed to pub-

lish them as a supplement to Webster. He published in 1799 a view of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution in fifteen discourses, preached in N. America between 1763 and 1775, dedicated to Washington, containing many anecdotes illustrative of political events; — also, two sermons before the grand juries of Surrey and Cumberland, 1799.

BOUCHER, CHARLES, died at Berthier, Canada East, May, 1852, aged 106.

BOUCHETTE, JOSEPH, colonel, surveyor-general of Lower Canada, died April 8, 1841, aged 67, with only a few minutes' illness. He published a description of Lower Canada, 4to., 1815.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, L.L. D., first president of the American Bible society, died in Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821, aged 81. He was born in Philadelphia May 2, 1740. His great-grandfather, Elias, was a Protestant in France, who fled from his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; his father, Elias, died in 1770; his mother, Catherine Williams, was of a Welsh family. After a classical education he studied law under Richard Stockton, whose eldest sister he married. Soon after commencing the practice of law in New Jersey, he rose to distinction. He early espoused the cause of his country. In 1777 congress appointed him commissary-general of prisoners; and in the same year he was elected a delegate to congress, of which body he was elected the president in Nov., 1782. In that capacity he put his signature to the treaty of peace. He returned to the profession of the law; but was again elected to congress under the new constitution, in 1789, and was continued a member of the house six years. In 1796 Washington appointed him the director of the mint of the United States, as the successor of Rittenhouse: in this office he continued till 1805, when he resigned it, and retiring from Philadelphia passed the remainder of his life at Burlington, N. J. He lost his wife about the year 1808. His daughter married Wm. Bradford. His brother, Elisha Boudinot, died at Newark Oct. 17, 1819, aged 71. After the establishment in 1816 of the Bible society which he assisted in creating, he was elected its first president; and he made to it the munificent donation of 10,000 dollars. He afterwards contributed liberally towards the erection of its depository. In 1812 he was elected a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, to which he presented the next year a donation of 100 pounds sterling. When three Cherokee youth were brought to the foreign mission school in 1818, one of them by his permission took his name, for he was deeply interested in every attempt to meliorate the condition of the American Indians. His house was the seat of hospitality and his days were spent in the pursuits of biblical literature,

in the exercise of the loveliest charities of life, and the performance of the highest Christian duties. He was a trustee of Princeton college, in which he founded in 1805 the cabinet of natural history, which cost 3,000 dollars. He was a member of a Presbyterian church. By the religion which he professed he was supported and cheered as he went down to the grave. His patience was unexhausted; his faith was strong and triumphant. Exhorting those around him to rest in Jesus Christ as the only ground of trust, and commending his daughter and only child to the care of his friends, he expressed his desire to depart in peace to the bosom of his Father in heaven, and his last prayer was, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

By his last will Dr. Boudinot bequeathed his large estate principally to charitable uses; 200 dollars for ten poor widows; 200 to the New Jersey Bible society to purchase spectacles for the aged poor, to enable them to read the Bible; 2,000 dollars to the Moravians at Bethlehem for the instruction of the Indians; 4,000 acres of land to the society for the benefit of the Jews; to the Magdalen societies of New York and Philadelphia 500 dollars each; three houses in Philadelphia to the trustees of the general assembly for the purchase of books for ministers; also, 5,000 dollars to the general assembly for the support of a missionary in Philadelphia and New York; 4,080 acres of land for theological students at Princeton; 4,000 acres to the college of New Jersey for the establishment of fellowships; 4,542 acres to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, with special reference to the benefit of the Indians; 3,270 acres to the hospital at Philadelphia, for the benefit of foreigners; 4,589 acres to the American Bible society; 13,000 acres to the mayor and corporation of Philadelphia, to supply the poor with wood on low terms; also, after the decease of his daughter, 5,000 dollars to the college and 5,000 to the theological seminary of Princeton, and 5,000 to the A. B. of commissioners for foreign missions, and the remainder of his estate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. How benevolent, honorable, and useful is such a charitable disposition of the property, which God intrusts to a Christian, compared with the selfish and narrow appropriation of it to the enrichment of family relatives, without any reference to the diffusion of truth and holiness in the earth? For such deeds of charity the names of Boudinot, and Burr, and Abbot, and Norris, and Phillips will be held in lasting, most honorable remembrance. Dr. Boudinot published the age of revelation, or the age of reason an age of infidelity, 1790, also 1801; an oration before the society of the Cincinnati, 1793; second advent of the Messiah, 1815; star in the west, or an attempt to discover

the long lost tribes of Israel, preparatory to their return to their beloved city, Jerusalem, 8vo. 1816. Like Mr. Adair, he regards the Indians as the lost tribes. — *Panoplist* 17: 399; 18: 25; *Green's Disc.* 278.

BOUDINOT, ELLAS, a Cherokee Indian, died June 10, 1839, being murdered by Indians west of the Mississippi. He was a man of education, talents, and influence.

BOUDINOT, ADRIANA, died at Hanover, N. H., in Sept., 1855, aged 78, the widow of Tobias B. of New Jersey, the nephew of Elias B. Born in the West Indies, she was of Huguenot descent from Mr. Lasalle of St. Thomas, whose daughter married Mr. Malleville: their son Thomas, governor of the Danish Islands, was the father of Maria Malleville. She first married Gov. Suhm, who was the father of Maria Wheelock, and next Mr. Von Beverhoudt, who removed to N. J., to Beverwyck, in Parsippany, and was the father of Mrs. Boudinot. She died in Christian peace. Her father's house was honored with the visits of Washington and his wife while the army was at Morris.

BOUGHTON, BENJAMIN, died in Fredericksburgh, Va., in 1842, bequeathing 2,000 dollars to the Bible society, the same to the tract society, with a legacy to Sunday schools.

BOULDIN, THOMAS T., judge, died in Washington Feb. 11, 1834, a member of congress from Va. Having been blamed for not speaking of the death of his predecessor, Randolph, he rose to reply, sank down into a chair, and died.

BOUND, EPHRAIM, first minister of the second Baptist church in Boston, was ordained in 1743 and died in 1765: he was useful and respected.

BOUQUET, HENRY, a brave officer, was appointed lieutenant colonel in the British army in 1756. In the year 1763 he was sent by General Amherst from Canada with military stores and provisions for the relief of Fort Pitt. While on his way he was attacked by a powerful body of Indians on the 5th and 6th of August, but by a skilful manœuvre, supported by the determined bravery of his troops, he defeated them, and reached the fort in four days from the action. In the following year he was sent from Canada on an expedition against the Ohio Indians, and in October he reduced a body of the Shawanese, Delawares, and other Indians to the necessity of making terms of peace at Tuscarawas. He died at Pensacola in February, 1766, being then a brigadier general. Thomas Hutchins published at Philadelphia in 1765 an historical account of the expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, with a map and plates. — *Annual Register* for 1763, p. 27-31; for 1764, p. 181; for 1766, p. 62.

BOURNE, RICHARD, a missionary among the Indians at Marshpee, died at Sandwich about the

year 1685. He was one of the first emigrants from England, who settled at Sandwich. Being a religious man, he officiated publicly on the Lord's day, until a minister, Mr. Smith, was settled; he then turned his attention to the Indians at the southward and eastward, and resolved to bring them to an acquaintance with the gospel. He went to Marshpee, not many miles to the south. The first account of him is in 1658, when he was in that town, assisting in the settlement of a boundary between the Indians and the proprietors of Barnstable. Having obtained a competent knowledge of the Indian language he entered on the missionary service with activity and ardor. On the 17th of August, 1670, he was ordained pastor of an Indian church at Marshpee, constituted by his own disciples and converts; which solemnity was performed by the famous Eliot and Cotton. He left no successor in the ministry but an Indian, named Simon Popmonet. Mr. Bourne is deserving of honorable remembrance not only for his zealous exertions to make known to the Indians the glad tidings of salvation, but for his regard to their temporal interests. He wisely considered that it would be in vain to attempt to propagate Christian knowledge among them, unless they had a territory, where they might remain in peace, and have a fixed habitation. He therefore, at his own expense, not long after the year 1660, obtained a deed of Marshpee from Quachatisset and others to the South Sea Indians, as his people were called. This territory, in the opinion of Mr. Hawley, was perfectly adapted for an Indian town, being situated on the Sound, in sight of Martha's Vineyard, cut into necks of land, and well watered. After the death of Mr. Bourne, his son, Shearjashub Bourne, Esq., succeeded him in the Marshpee ioheritance, where he lived till his death in 1719. He procured from the court at Plymouth a ratification of the Indian deeds, so that no parcel of the lands could be bought by any white person or persons without the consent of all the said Indians, not even with the consent of the general court. Thus did the son promote the designs of the father, watching over the interests of the aborigines. A letter of Mr. Bourne, giving an account of the Indians in Plymouth county and upon the Cape, is preserved in Gookin. — *Mather's Mag.* III. 199; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* I. 172, 196-199, 218; III. 188-190; VIII. 170.

BOURNE, EZRA, chief justice of the court of common pleas for Barnstable county, died at Marshpee in Sept., 1764, aged 87. He was the youngest son of Shearjashub Bourne, who died at Sandwich, March 7, 1719, aged 75. He succeeded his father in the superintendence of the Indians, over whom he had great influence. He married a sister of Rev. Thomas Prince. His son, Shearjashub, a graduate of Harvard college in 1743, died at Bristol, R. I., Feb. 9, 1781. His grandson,

Shearjashub, a graduate of 1764, a representative in congress and chief justice of the common pleas for Suffolk, died in 1806. His grandson, Benjamin, L.L. D., a graduate of 1775, a member of congress, and appointed a judge of the circuit court of Rhode Island in 1801, died Sept. 17, 1808.—*Coll. Hist. Soc.* III. 190.

BOURNE, JOSEPH, missionary to the Indians, was the son of the preceding and graduated in 1722 at Harvard college, in the catalogue of which his name is erroneously given Bourn. He was ordained at Marshpee as successor to Simon Popmonet Nov. 26, 1729. He resigned his mission in 1742, complaining much of the ill treatment which the Indians received, and of the neglect of the commissioners with regard to his support. He was succeeded by an Indian, named Solomon Briant; but he still took an interest in the cause, in which he was once particularly engaged, and much encouraged and assisted the missionary, Mr. Hawley. Mr. Bourne died in 1767.—*Coll. Hist. Soc.* III. 190-191.

BOURS, PETER, Episcopal minister in Marblehead, died in 1762, aged 36. He was a native of Newport, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1747. After his settlement at Marblehead, he discharged with faithfulness the duties of his office nine years, enforcing the doctrines of the gospel with fervency, and illustrating the truth of what he taught by his life. His predecessors were Mousam, Pigot, Malcolm; his successors, Weeks, Harris, Bowers. His dying words were "O Lamb of God, receive my spirit."—*Whitwell's Ser. on Death of Barnard; Coll. Hist. Soc.* VIII. 77.

BOUTELLE, TIMOTHY, L.L. D., died in Waterville, Me., Nov. 12, 1855, aged 77. Born in Leominster, he graduated at Harvard in 1800. He devoted his life to the legal profession in Waterville, but sometimes occupied public stations. The cause of internal improvement and of education was dear to him.—*Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

BOWDEN, JOHN, D. D., professor of belles-lettres and moral philosophy in Columbia college, N. Y., was an Episcopal clergyman more than forty years. In 1787 he was rector of Norwalk. He was elected bishop of Connecticut, but, as he declined, Mr. Jarvis was appointed. He died at Ballston July 31, 1817, aged 65. He published a letter to E. Stiles, occasioned by his ordination sermon at New London, 1787; the apostolic origin of episcopacy, in a series of letters to Dr. Miller, 2 vols. 8vo. 1808.—*Jennison*.

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, L.L. D., F. R. S., president of the American academy, died at Boston March 16, 1838, aged nearly 65, being born at Salem March 26, 1773. The son of a shipmaster, he had little education. From 1795 he spent nine years in a seafaring life. He was

president of a marine insurance company from 1804 to 1823, when he became actuary for the rest of his life of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co. By his extraordinary genius and industry he became acquainted with Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, and was one of the most eminent of mathematicians and astronomers. About to die, with his children arranged in the order of age at his bedside, he said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word." He published *Practical Navigator* in 1802, and various communications in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*; and at his own expense, a translation of the *Mécanique Céleste* of La Place, with a commentary in four large quarto vols.

BOWDOIN, JAMES, L.L. D., Governor of Massachusetts, and a philosopher and statesman, died Nov. 6, 1790, aged 63. He was born in Boston August 8, 1727, and was the son of James Bowdoin, an eminent merchant. His grandfather, Peter Bowdoin, or Pierre Baudouin, was a physician of Rochelle, in France. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, he fled with a multitude of Protestants, and went first to Ireland, and came to Falmouth, now Portland, in Casco Bay, Maine, as early as April, 1687. He owned several tracts of land, one tract of twenty-three acres extending across the Neck, where South street now is. In about three years he removed to Boston. The day after his departure the Indians attacked, May 15, 1690, and in a few days destroyed Casco. The time of his death is not ascertained; his will is dated in 1704, but was not proved till 1719. He had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, James, the father of Gov. B., by his industry, enterprise and economy having acquired a great estate and laid the foundation of the eminence of his family, died Sept. 4, 1747, aged 71; he also left two sons, James and William, the latter by his second wife.

Mr. Bowdoin was graduated at Harvard college in 1745. During his residence at the university he was distinguished by his genius and unwearied application to his studies, while his modesty, politeness, and benevolence gave his friends assurance that his talents would not be prostituted, nor his future eminence employed for the promotion of unworthy ends. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he came in possession of an ample fortune, left him by his father, who died Sept. 4, 1747. He was now in a situation the most threatening to his literary and moral improvement, for one great motive, which impels men to exertion, could have no influence upon him, and his great wealth put it completely in his power to gratify the giddy desires of youth. But his life had hitherto been regular, and he now with the maturity of wisdom adopted a system which was most rational, pleasing, and useful. He

determined to combine with the enjoyments of domestic and social life a course of study which should enlarge and perfect the powers of his mind. At the age of twenty-two years he married a daughter of John Erving, and commenced a system of literary and scientific research, to which he adhered through life.

In the year 1753 the citizens of Boston elected him one of their representatives in the general court, where his learning and eloquence soon rendered him conspicuous. He continued in this station until 1756, when he was chosen into the council, in which body he was long known and respected. With uniform ability and patriotism he advocated the cause of his country. In the disputes which laid the foundation of the American revolution, his writings and exertions were eminently useful. Governors Bernard and Hutchinson were constrained to confess, in their confidential letters to the British ministry, the weight of his opposition to their measures. In 1769 Bernard negatived him, when he was chosen a member of the council, in consequence of which the inhabitants of Boston again elected him their representative in 1770. Hutchinson, who in this year succeeded to the governor's chair, permitted him to take a seat at the council board, because, said he, "his opposition to our measures will be less injurious in the council, than in the house of representatives." He was chosen a delegate to the first congress, but the illness of Mrs. Bowdoin prevented him from attending with the other delegates. In the year 1775, a year most critical and important to America, he was chosen president of the council of Massachusetts, and he continued in that office the greater part of the time till the adoption of the State constitution in 1780. He was president of the convention which formed it; and some of its important articles are the result of his knowledge of government.

In the year 1785, after the resignation of Hancock, he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and was re-elected the following year. In this office his wisdom, firmness, and inflexible integrity were conspicuous. He was placed at the head of the government at the most unfortunate period after the revolution. The sudden influx of foreign luxuries had exhausted the country of its specie, while the heavy taxes of the war yet burthened the people. This state of suffering awakened discontent, and the spirit of disorder was cherished by unlicensed conventions, which were arrayed against the legislature. One great subject of complaint was the administration of justice. Against lawyers and courts the strongest resentments were manifested. In many instances the judges were restrained by mobs from proceeding in the execution of their duty. As the insurgents became more audacious from the lenient measures of the government and were organizing them-

selves for the subversion of the constitution, it became necessary to suppress by force the spirit of insurrection. Gov. Bowdoin accordingly ordered into service upwards of four thousand of the militia, who were placed under the command of the veteran Lincoln. As the public treasury did not afford the means of putting the troops in motion, some of the citizens of Boston with the governor at the head of the list subscribed in a few hours a sufficient sum to carry on the proposed expedition. This decisive step rescued the government from the contempt into which it was sinking, and was the means of saving the commonwealth. The dangerous insurrection of Shays was thus completely quelled.

In the year 1787 Gov. Bowdoin was succeeded by Hancock, in consequence of the exertions of the discontented, who might hope for greater clemency from another chief magistrate. He died in Boston, after a distressing sickness of three months. His wife, Elizabeth Erving, died in May, 1803, aged 72. He left two children, James, and a daughter who married Sir John Temple, consul-general of Great Britain in the United States, and died Oct. 26, 1809.

Gov. Bowdoin was a learned man, and a constant and generous friend of literature. He subscribed liberally for the restoration of the library of Harvard college in the year 1764, when it was consumed by fire. He was chosen a fellow of the corporation in the year 1779; but the pressure of more important duties induced him to resign this office in 1784. He ever felt, however, an affectionate regard for the interests of the college, and bequeathed to it four hundred pounds, the interest of which was to be applied to the distribution of premiums among the students for the encouragement of useful and polite literature. The American academy of arts and sciences, incorporated at Boston May 4, 1780, at a time when our country was in the deepest distress, was formed under his influence, and was an object of his constant attention. He was chosen its first president, and he continued in that office till his death. He was regarded by its members as the pride and ornament of their institution. To this body he bequeathed one hundred pounds and his valuable library, consisting of upwards of twelve hundred volumes upon every branch of science. He was also one of the founders and the president of the Massachusetts bank, and of the humane society of Massachusetts. The literary character of Gov. Bowdoin gained him those honors, which are usually conferred on men distinguished for their literary attainments. He was constituted doctor of laws by the university of Edinburgh, and was elected a member of the royal societies of London and Dublin.

He was deeply convinced of the truth and excellence of Christianity, and it had a constant

effect upon his life. He was for more than thirty years an exemplary member of the church in Brattle street, to the poor of which congregation he bequeathed a hundred pounds. His charities were abundant. He respected the injunctions of the gospel of Jesus Christ, which he professed. He knew the pleasures and advantages of family devotion, and he conscientiously observed the Christian sabbath, presenting himself habitually in the holy temple, that he might be instructed in religious duty, and might unite with the worshippers of God. In his dying addresses to his family and servants he recommended the Christian religion to them as of transcendent importance, and assured them, that it was the only foundation of peace and happiness in life and death. As the hour of his departure approached, he expressed his satisfaction in the thought of going to the full enjoyment of God and his Redeemer.

Gov. Bowdoin was the author of a poetic "Paraphrase of the Economy of Human Life," dated March 28, 1759. He also published a philosophical discourse, publicly addressed to the American academy of arts and sciences in Boston Nov. 8, 1780, when he was inducted into the office of president. This is prefixed to the first volume of the society's memoirs. In this work he published several other productions, which manifest no common taste and talents in astronomical inquiries. The following are the titles of them: Observations upon an hypothesis for solving the phenomena of light, with incidental observations tending to show the heterogeneity of light, and of the electric fluid, by their union with each other; Observations on light and the waste of matter in the sun and fixed stars occasioned by the constant efflux of light from them; Observations tending to prove by phenomena and scripture the existence of an orb, which surrounds the whole material system, and which may be necessary to preserve it from the ruin, to which, without such a counterbalance, it seems liable by that universal principle in matter, gravitation. He supposes, that the blue expanse of the sky is a real concave body encompassing all visible nature; that the milky way and the lucid spots in the heavens are gaps in this orb, through which the light of exterior orbs reaches us; and that thus an intimation may be given of orbs on orbs and systems on systems innumerable and inconceivably grand. — *Thacker's Fun. Ser.*; *Lowell's Eulogy*; *Mass. Mag.* III. 5-8, 304, 305, 372; *Univer. Asyl.* I. 73-76; *Miller*, II.; *Minot's Hist. Insur.*; *Marshall*, v. 121; *Amer. Quar. Rev.*, II. 505; *Maine Hist. Coll.* 184; *Eliot*.

BOWDOIN, JAMES, the son of the preceding, died Oct. 11, 1811, aged 58. He was born Sept. 22, 1752. After he graduated at Harvard college in 1771, he proceeded to England, where

he prosecuted the study of the law nearly a year at the university of Oxford. After revisiting his native country he sailed again for Europe, and travelled in Italy, Holland, and England. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he returned home. The anxieties of his father prevented him from engaging in military service, to which he was inclined. Before the close of the war he married the daughter of Mr. William Bowdoin, the half brother of his father. Devoting much of his time to literary pursuits at his residence in Dorchester, he yet sustained successively the public offices of representative, senator, and councillor.

Soon after the incorporation of the college, which bears the name of Bowdoin, he made to it a donation of one thousand acres of land and more than eleven hundred pounds. About this time he was chosen a fellow, or elected into the corporation of Harvard college, and retained the office seven years. Having received a commission from Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States, as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, he sailed May 10, 1805, and was abroad until April 18, 1808. The objects of his mission, which related to the settlement of the limits of Louisiana, the purchase of Florida, and the procuring of compensation for repeated spoliation of American commerce, were not accomplished. During his absence he spent two years in Paris, where he purchased many books, a collection of well arranged minerals, and fine models of crystallography, which he afterwards presented to Bowdoin college. After his return much of his time was spent upon his family estate, the valuable island of Nausaun, near Martha's Vineyard. At this time his translation of Daubenton's "Advice to Shepherds" was published for the benefit of the owners of sheep. He had previously published, anonymously, "Opinions respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain." In July, 1811, he executed a deed to Bowdoin college of six thousand acres in the town of Lisbon. By his last will he bequeathed to the college several articles of philosophical apparatus, a costly collection of seventy fine paintings, and the reversion of Nausaun island on the failure of issue male of the devisees. The college claims are now settled.

After a long period of infirmity and of painful attacks of disease he died without children. His widow married Gen. Henry Dearborn. At her decease she left a sum of money and a number of valuable family portraits to the college. The name of James Bowdoin was borne by one of the heirs of his estate,—the son of his niece who married Thomas L. Winthrop, the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. — *Jenks' Eulogy*.

BOWDOIN, JAMES, of Boston, died in Havana March 6, 1833, aged 38; a graduate of Bowdoin

college in 1814. He was the son of Lieut. Gov. Winthrop. He took the name of his grandfather Bowdoin and received a competent fortune. Relinquishing the practice of the law, he devoted himself to literature, especially to history. The chronological index of the ten vols. of second series of the Historical Society was made out by him, and he performed other useful labors for the society. A brief memoir is in *Hist. Coll. 3d series*, vol. ix.

BOWEN, JABEZ, L.L. D., lieut. governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, graduated at Yale college in 1757, and died May 7, 1815, aged 75 years. For thirty years he was the chancellor of the college at Providence as the successor of Gov. Hopkins. During the Revolutionary war he was devoted to the cause of his country, and was a member of the board of war, judge of the supreme court, and lieut. governor. Of the national convention at Annapolis and of the State convention to consider the constitution he was a member. During the administration of Washington he was commissioner of loans for Rhode Island. Of the Bible society of R. I. he was the president. In the maturity of his years he became a member of the first Congregational church. His great capacity for public business, joined to his unquestioned integrity, gave him an elevated character and great influence in society. A gentleman of the same name was a judge of the superior court in Georgia; having in an elegant charge, delivered at Savannah, made some imprudent remarks concerning the colored population, the grand jury presented his charge, in consequence of which he sent them all to prison. He was removed from office, and, it is said, died insane at Philadelphia.

BOWEN, PARDON, M. D., a distinguished physician, died Oct. 25, 1826, aged 69. He was born in Providence March 22, 1757. Richard Bowen is said to have been his ancestor; perhaps it was Griffith Bowen, who lived in Boston in 1639. His father was Dr. Ephraim Bowen, an eminent physician of Providence, who died Oct. 21, 1812, aged 96 years. After graduating at the college of Rhode Island in 1775, he studied with his brother, Dr. William Bowen, and embarked as surgeon in a privateer in 1779. Though captured and imprisoned seven months at Halifax, he was not deterred from engaging repeatedly in similar enterprises, resulting in new imprisonments. In 1782 he reached home and was content to remain on shore. In 1783 he repaired to Philadelphia for his improvement in his profession at the medical school. After his return it was but gradually that he obtained practice. At length his success was ample; his eminence in medicine and surgery were undisputed. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he shrank not from the peril; more than once was he attacked by that disease. For

much of his success he was indebted to his study of idiosyncrasy, or of the peculiarities, moral, intellectual and physical, of his patients. In 1820 he experienced an attack of the palsy, which terminated his professional labors, in consequence of which he retired to the residence of his son-in-law, Franklin Greene, at Potowomut (Warwick), where he passed years of suffering, sometimes amounting to agony. In the life-giving energy of the doctrines, precepts, and promises of the Bible he found the only adequate support and solace. His wife, who survived him, was the daughter of Henry Ward, secretary of Rhode Island. Dr. Bowen sustained an excellent character; he was modest, upright, affable; free from covetousness and ambition; beneficent; and in his last days an example of Christian holiness. He published an elaborate account of the yellow fever of Providence in 1805 in Hosack's medical register, vol. iv. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

BOWEN, WILLIAM C., M. D., professor of chemistry in Brown university, received this appointment in 1812, and died April 23, 1815, aged 29. He was the only son of Dr. William Bowen, who was an eminent practitioner at the age of 80 years, and was born June 2, 1785. After graduating at Union college in 1793, he studied medicine with Dr. Pardon Bowen; also at Edinburgh and Paris, and at London as the private pupil of Sir Astley Cooper. He did not return till Aug. 1811. Experiments to discover the composition of the bleaching liquor, just brought into use in England, laid the foundation of the disease which terminated his life. He married a daughter of Col. Olney. Though his labors on chlorine impaired his property and destroyed his life, they led to the creation of the valuable bleaching establishments of Rhode Island. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

BOWEN, NATHANIEL, D. D., bishop of South Carolina, died Aug. 25., 1839, aged 59.

BOWEN, CHARLES, died Dec. 19, 1845, aged 38, drowned with his wife and oldest child by the sinking of the steamer Belle Zane in the Mississippi, by striking a snag, five hundred miles above New Orleans. He lived in Zanesville, Ohio, but was a native of Charlestown, and in Boston published for several years the North American Review, Amer. Almanac, Token, and other works.

BOWIE, ROBERT, general, governor of Maryland, succeeded John F. Mercer as governor in 1803, and was succeeded by Robert Wright in 1805. He was again governor in 1811, but the next year was succeeded by Levin Winder. He died at Nottingham in Jan., 1818, aged 64. He was an officer of the Revolution, and presents one of the multitude of instances in America of the success of patriotism, integrity, and benevolence, unassisted by the advantages of wealth or of a learned education.

BOWLES, WILLIAM A., an Indian agent, died Dec. 23, 1805. He was born in Frederic county, the son of a schoolmaster in Maryland, who was an Englishman and brother of Carington B., keeper of the famous print-shop, Ludgate hill, London. At the age of thirteen Bowles privately left his parents and joined the British army at Philadelphia. Afterwards he entered the service of the Creek Indians and married an Indian woman. Ferocious like the savages, he instigated them to many of their excesses. The British rewarded him for his exertions. After the peace he went to England. On his return his influence with the Indians was so disastrous, that the Spaniards offered six thousand dollars for his apprehension. He was entrapped in Feb., 1792, and sent a prisoner to Madrid and thence to Manilla in 1795. Having leave to go to Europe, he repaired to the Creeks and commenced his depredations anew; but being again betrayed in 1804 into the hands of the Spaniards, he was confined in the Moro castle, Havana, where he died. Such is the miserable end of most of the unprincipled adventurers, of whom there is any account. A memoir of him was published in London, 1791, in which he is called ambassador from the united nations of Creeks and Cherokees. — *Jennison*.

BOYD, THOMAS, a soldier, who perished by the hands of the Indians, was a private soldier belonging to Capt. Matthew Smith's Pennsylvania rifle company, in Arnold's expedition through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in 1775. He was the largest and strongest man in the company. He was taken prisoner in the assault, Dec. 31. After being exchanged he was a lieutenant in the first Pennsylvania regiment, and accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians in the Seneca country, New York, in Aug. and Sept., 1779. When the army had marched beyond Canandaigua, and was near the Genesee town on the Genesee river, Boyd was sent out in the evening of Sept. 12 to reconnoitre the town six miles distant. He took twenty-six men, with an Oneida chief, named Han-Jost. The guides mistook the road, and led him to a castle six miles higher up the river than Genesee. Here a few Indians were discovered, of whom two were killed and scalped. On his return Boyd was intercepted by several hundred Indians and rangers under Butler. His flanking parties escaped; but he and fourteen men with the Oneida chief were encircled. Resorting to a small grove of trees, surrounded with a cleared space, he fought desperately till all his men but one were killed and he himself was shot through the body. The next day his body and that of his companion, Michael Parker, were found at Genesee, barbarously mutilated. The Indians had cruelly whipped him; stabbed him with spears; pulled out his nails; plucked out an eye, and cut out his tongue. His

head was cut off. Simpson, afterwards general, his companion at Quebec, decently buried him. His scalp, hooped and painted, found in one of the wigwags, was recognized by Simpson by its long, brown, silky hair. — *Maine Hist. Coll.* 1. 416; *American Remembrancer*, 1780, 162.

BOYD, WILLIAM, minister of Lamington in New Jersey, died May 15, 1808. He was descended from Scottish ancestors, who emigrated to Pennsylvania. He was born in Franklin county, 1758. At the age of fifteen he lost his father, but about the same time it pleased the Father of mercies to turn him from darkness to light. His collegial education was completed at Princeton in 1778, under the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon. After pursuing the study of theology with Dr. Allison, of Baltimore, he commenced preaching the gospel. His popularity and talents would have procured him a conspicuous situation; but he was destitute of ambition. He preferred a retired situation, and accepted the call of Lamington. Here he continued till his death. A lively faith in the Redeemer gave him hope and triumph. He was a man of unfeigned humility, amiable in the various relations of life, and remarkable for prudence and moderation in all his deportment. He was a preacher of peculiar excellence. Deeply penetrated himself with a sense of the total depravity of the human heart, and of the inability of man to perform anything acceptable to God without the influence of the Holy Spirit, he endeavored to impress these truths on others. He dwelt upon the necessity of a Divine atonement, and of faith in the Redeemer, in order to justification; upon the riches of Divine grace and the encouragements of the gospel to the humble and contrite; upon the dangers of self-deception and the false refuges of the wicked. He was remarkable for a natural facility and perspicuity of expression. For a few years he wrote his sermons and committed them to memory; but for the remainder of his life he depended, after having digested his subject, upon the vigor of his powers. A penetrating eye, natural gestures, a sweet and commanding voice, and an irreproachable character, gave weight and authority to his words. But his labors, like those of many other good men, were attended with only a gradual increase of the church committed to his care.

He was formed no less for society than for the pulpit, having a friendly disposition, being animated in conversation, accommodating himself to the tempers of others, and mingling condescension with dignity. — *Evang. Intellig. May*, 1808.

BOYD, JOHN P., brigadier-general in the army of the United States, died at Boston Oct. 4, 1830, aged 62. He commanded the detachment of fifteen hundred men of Williamson's army, which fought the battle of Williamsburg, Upper Canada, with eighteen hundred of the enemy, the garri-

sons of Kingston and Prescott, Nov. 11, 1813. In this severe action brigadier-general Covington was killed; the American loss was three hundred thirty-nine; the British one hundred eighty-one. This British force being in the rear, and the co-operation of Hampton having failed, the proposed descent to Montreal was abandoned, and the American army recrossed the St. Lawrence and went into winter quarters at French Mills. Gen. Boyd was a good officer; his early military career was in India. But this service was of a peculiar kind. He organized three battalions, each of about five hundred men, and had also a small irregular force. He had six cannon, three or four elephants, and as many English officers. He hired his men and his officers at a certain number of rupees a month. This corps, as regarded arms and equipments, was his sole property; and in the command of it he entered the service of any of the Indian princes who would give him the best pay. Once he was in the pay of Holkar; afterwards in the Peshwas service; then, quitting the Mahratta territory, he was hired for the service of Nizam Ally Khan. Then he marched to Poona, and, having no eligible offer of employment, he sold out his elephants, guns, arms, and equipments, to Col. Felose, a Neapolitan partisan, who acquired the implements, elephantine and human, for carrying on the same trade of hired ruffianship. In 1808 he was in Paris. After the war he received the appointment of naval officer for the port of Boston. He published documents and facts relative to military events during the late war, 1816. — *Boston Weekly Messenger*, VIII. 774.

BOYD, WILLIAM, died in 1800, a graduate of Harvard in 1796. He wrote a poem on Woman, and other pieces.

BOYLE, JOHN, chief justice of Kentucky, died Jan. 28, 1834. He had been a judge of the circuit court of the United States, and was able and distinguished.

BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, F. R. S., an eminent physician, who first introduced the inoculation of the small pox in America, died at Boston March 1, 1766, aged 86. He was born of respectable parents at Brookline, Mass., in 1680. His father was Peter B., the son of Doctor Thomas B., who received his medical degree at Oxford, and came to this country and settled in Brookline in 1635. After a good private education, he studied physic under the care of Dr. John Cutler, an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston, and in a few years arrived at great distinction in his profession, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was remarkable for his skill, his humanity, and his close attention to his patients. In the year 1721 the small pox prevailed in Boston, and being fatal, like the plague, it carried with it the utmost terror. This calamity had not visited the town since the year 1702, in which year, as well as in

the year 1692, it had proved destructive to the lives of many, though it was much less mortal than when it appeared in the year 1678. On its re-appearance, Dr. Cotton Mather, who had read in a volume of the philosophical transactions, put into his hands by Dr. Douglass, two communications from the east, the one from Timoni at Constantinople, and the other from Pylarini, the Venetian consul at Smyrna, giving an account of the practice of inoculation for the small pox, conceived the idea of introducing this practice in Boston. He accordingly, June 6, addressed a letter to the physicians of Boston, inclosing an abridgment of those communications, and requesting them to meet and take the subject into consideration. As this request was treated with neglect, he wrote to Dr. Boylston separately, June 24, and sent him all the information which he had collected, in the hope that he would be persuaded to embrace a new and favorable means for the preservation of human life. Dr. Boylston happily was a man of benevolence and courage. When there was before him a promising opportunity for diminishing the evils of human life, he was not afraid to struggle with prejudice, nor unwilling to encounter abuse. The practice would be entirely new in America, and it was not known that it had been introduced into Europe. Yet he determined to venture upon it. He first inoculated, June 26th, his son Thomas, of the age of six years, and two of his servants. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, he began to enlarge his practice. The other physicians gave their unanimous opinion against inoculation, as it would infuse a malignity into the blood; and the selectmen of Boston forbade it in July. But these discouragements did not quench the zeal and benevolence, which were now excited; though prejudice might have triumphed over an enlightened practice, if the clergy had not stepped in to aid the project. Six venerable ministers of Boston gave their whole influence in its favor; and the weight of their character, the confidence which was reposed in their wisdom, and the deep reverence inspired by their piety, were hardly sufficient to preserve the growing light from extinction. They were abused, but they triumphed. July 17, Dr. Boylston inoculated his son John, who was older than Thomas, and Aug. 23, his son Zabdiel, aged 14. During the year 1721 and the beginning of 1722 he inoculated two hundred and forty-seven persons in Boston and the neighboring towns. Thirty-nine were inoculated by other physicians, making in the whole two hundred and eighty-six, of whom only six died. During the same period, of five thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine persons, who had the small pox in the natural way, eight hundred and forty-four died. The utility of the practice was now established beyond dispute, and its suc-

cess encouraged its more general introduction in England, in which country it had been tried upon a few persons, most or all of whom were convicts. In the prosecution of his good work Dr. Boylston was obliged to meet not only the most virulent, but the most dangerous opposition. Dr. Lawrence Dalhonde, a French physician in Boston, gave his deposition concerning the pernicious effects of inoculation, which he had witnessed in Europe. The deposition, dated July 22, was published by the selectmen, the rulers of the town, in their zeal against the practice. Dr. Douglass, a Scotchman, violent in his prejudices, and bitter and outrageous in his conduct, bent his whole force to annihilate the practice, which had been introduced. One argument, which he brought against it, was that it was a crime, which came under the description of poisoning and spreading infection, which were made penal by the laws of England. In the pamphlets, which were published in 1721 and 1722, various kinds of reasoning are found. The following extracts will give some idea of the spirit of them. "To spread abroad a moral contagion, what is it but to cast abroad arrows and death? If a man should wilfully throw a bomb into a town, burn a house, or kill a man, ought he not to die? I do not see how we can be excused from great impiety herein, when ministers and people, with loud and strong cries, made supplications to almighty God to avert the judgment of the small pox, and at the same time some have been carrying about instruments of inoculation and bottles of the poisonous humor, to infect all who were willing to submit to it, whereby we might as naturally expect the infection to spread, as a man to break his bones by casting himself headlong from the highest pinnacle. Can any man infect a family in the town in the morning, and pray to God in the evening, that the distemper may not spread?" It was contended, that, as the small pox was a judgment from God for the sins of the people, to endeavor to avert the stroke would but provoke him the more; that inoculation was an encroachment upon the prerogatives of Jehovah, whose right it was to wound and to smite; and that, as there was an appointed time to man upon earth, it would be useless to attempt to stay the approach of death.

The people became so exasperated, that it was unsafe for Dr. Boylston to travel in the evening. They even paraded the streets with halters and threatened to hang him. But his cool and determined spirit, supported by his trust in God, enabled him to persevere. As he believed himself to be in the way of his duty, he did not tremble at the apprehension of the evils which might come upon him. When his family were alarmed for his safety, he expressed to them his resignation to the will of heaven. To such a height was

the popular fury raised, that a lighted granado was thrown in the night into the chamber of Mr. Walter, minister of Roxbury, who had been privately inoculated in the house of his uncle, Dr. Mather of Boston. The shell, however, was not filled with powder, but with a mixture of brimstone and bituminous matter.

Had Dr. Boylston gone at this time to England, he might have accumulated a fortune by his skill in treating the small pox. He did not however visit that country till 1725, when inoculation was common. He was then received with the most flattering attention. He was chosen a member of the royal society, though he was not, as Dr. Thacher supposes, the first American thus honored, for Dr. Cotton Mather was elected in 1713. He enjoyed the friendship of some of the most distinguished characters of the nation. Of these he used to mention with great respect and affection Dr. Watts, with whom he corresponded. After his return to his native country he continued at the head of his profession, and engaged in a number of literary pursuits. His communications to the royal society were ingenious and useful. After a long period of eminence and skill in his profession, his age and infirmities induced him to retire to his patrimonial estate in Brookline, where he passed the remainder of his days. He had the pleasure of seeing inoculation universally practised, and of knowing, that he was himself considered as one of the benefactors of mankind. Occupied in his last days in agricultural pursuits, he bestowed much care on the improvement of the breed of horses. Those of his own farm were celebrated. It seems that he had a vigorous old age, notwithstanding the asthma, which afflicted him forty years, for he was seen at the age of 84, in the streets of Boston, riding a colt, which, as an excellent horseman, he was breaking to the bit. He died saying to his friends, "my work in this world is done, and my hopes of futurity are brightening." His wife, who died before him, was Jerusha Minot of Boston. His second son, John, a merchant, died at Bath, England, Jan. 17, 1795, aged 80, bequeathing much to his native town. The inscription upon his tomb represents, that through a life of extensive beneficence he was always faithful to his word, just in his dealings, affable in his manners, and that after a long sickness, in which he was exemplary for his patience and resignation to his Maker, he quitted this mortal life in a just expectation of a blessed immortality.

Dr. Boylston published some account of what is said of inoculating or transplanting the small pox by the learned Dr. Emanoel Timonius and Jacobus Pylarinus, 1721; an historical account of the small pox inoculated in New England, with some account of the nature of the infection, and some short directions to the inexperienced, dedi-

ated to the princess of Wales, London, 1726, and Boston, 1730; and several communications in the philosophical transactions. — *Mass. Mag.*, Dec., 1789, 1776–1779; *Pierce's Cen. Discourse*; *Holmes*, II. 148; *Boylston's Hist. Account*; *Hutchinson*, II. 273–276; *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

BOYLSTON, NICHOLAS, a benefactor of Harvard college, died in Boston Aug. 18, 1771, aged 55. His portrait, which is an admirable painting, is in the philosophy chamber of the college. He had been an eminent merchant, and was about to retire from business to enjoy the fruit of his industry, when he was removed from the earth. He was honest in his dealings, and remarkable for his sincerity, having a peculiar abhorrence of all dissimulation. He bequeathed to the university at Cambridge 1500 pounds for laying the foundation of a professorship of rhetoric and oratory. This sum was paid into the college treasury by his executors Feb. 11, 1772; and the fund became accumulated to 23,200 dollars before any appropriation was made. John Quincy Adams, then a senator of the United States, was installed the first professor, June 12, 1806, with the title of "The Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard college." — *Holmes*, II. 179.

BOYLSTON, WARD NICHOLAS, a patron of medical science, was the son of the preceding, and died at his seat in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 7, 1828, aged 78 years. In the year 1800 he gave to the medical school of Harvard college a valuable collection of medical and anatomical books and engravings, making also an arrangement for its perpetual enlargement. — *Bartlett's Prog. Med. Science*.

BOORMAN, JOHN L., died near Oxford, Maryland, April 20, 1823, aged 64, a profound lawyer. He published a sketch of the history of Maryland during the three first years, 1811.

BRACE, JONATHAN, judge, died at Hartford Aug. 26, 1837, aged 83. He was a member of Congress in 1798, judge of county court and of probate, and a highly respected citizen.

BRACE, LUCY COLLINS, wife of Rev. Dr. J. Brace, died at Newington, Conn., Nov. 16, 1854, aged 72. It had been proposed to celebrate in a few weeks, the fiftieth year of her husband's settlement and of their marriage. For many years she met every Sunday a Bible class of her own age and a missionary society; she was an example of the various excellences exhibited in the lives of a multitude of pastor's wives in our country.

BRACKEN, JOHN, bishop in Virginia, died at Williamsburg July 15, 1818. He had been for many years not only a bishop, but president of William and Mary college.

BRACKENRIDGE, HUGH HENRY, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, died at Carlisle June 25, 1816, aged 67. He was born

about 1749, and graduated at Princeton in 1771, in the class with James Madison. He was the master of an academy in Maryland before the Revolution. In 1781 he settled at Pittsburg, which he deemed favorably situated for becoming a large town; and in its improvement he engaged with zeal. He wrote for the newspapers many essays in prose and poetry. His pieces were generally satirical; one of them ridiculed the society of the Cincinnati. In 1789 he was appointed judge. In 1798 political partisans reproached him for his partiality to Mr. Gallatin. A few years before his death he removed to Carlisle. His wife, whom he married in 1790, was Sabina Wolf, a young lady of German origin, whose parents lived on the banks of the Ohio river. He published a poem on the rising glory of America, 1774; eulogium of the brave men who fell in the contest with Great Britain, 1779; modern chivalry, the adventures of Capt. Farrago, etc., 1792; 2d edit. 2 vols., 1808; oration July 4, 1793; incidents of the insurrection in 1794 in Pennsylvania, 1795; gazette publications, collected, 1806; law of miscellanies, containing instructions for the study of the law, 1814.

BRACKETT, ANTHONY, captain, an early settler at Caseo, or Falmouth, as Portland, Maine, was at first called, was killed by the Indians Sept. 21, 1689. He was the son of Anthony B., of Greenland, N. H., then a part of Portsmouth. He lived at Caseo as early as 1662, and was one of the settlers around the back cove. His farm consisted of four hundred acres. The Indians, led by Simon, who escaped from prison at Dover, and was familiar at Brackett's, took him, his wife, and five children, and a negro servant prisoners Aug. 11, 1676. Michael Mitton, the brother of his wife, was killed. At Presumpscot also the party killed and captured several persons. Thomas Brackett, his brother, who lived at Clark's point, on the neck, was shot down and his wife and three children taken; Megunnaway, an Indian, "a notorious rogue," being concerned in his murder. In all thirty-four persons were killed and carried into captivity. The prisoners were conveyed to Arrousie Island, of which the Indians had recently gained possession, killing Capt. Lake and wounding Davis. Being left there in November while the Indians proceeded on an expedition, Brackett escaped in an old leaky birch canoe, which his wife had repaired with a needle and thread, found in a deserted house; and crossed over to Black point with his family, and got on board a vessel bound to Piscataqua. After the peace of Caseo, April 12, 1678, he returned, and in 1682 was intrusted with the command of fort Loyal at Portland. In 1688 he was put in command of the three forts, erected by Andros. In 1679 he married for his second wife Susannah Drake of Hampton, covenanting with her father, that one half

of his estate should be her jointure and descend to her male children. A dispute between the children of the two marriages respecting this property was adjusted by an amicable division. His sons were Anthony and Seth: the latter was killed at the capture of Saco, May 20, 1690, and the former taken prisoner. His posterity still remain at Casco. Thomas Brackett's wife, the sister of M. Mitton, died in captivity; his son Joshua afterwards lived in Greenland, where he died, being the father of Anthony and Joshua of Portland. — *Willis' Hist. of Portland, in Maine Hist. Coll.*, i. 94, 200, 207, 143-156.

BRACKETT, JOSHUA, M. D., a distinguished physician, died July 17, 1802, aged 69. He was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, in May, 1733, and after graduating at Harvard college in 1752, studied theology at the request of his parents, and became a preacher; but the science of medicine had for him greater attractions. He studied with Dr. Clement Jackson, then the principal physician in Portsmouth, and established himself in that town, in which he continued during the remainder of his life. His wife, Hannah Whipple of Kittery, died in May, 1805, aged 70, bequeathing to the New Hampshire medical society, of which her husband had been president, 500 dollars. She was skilful in botany, having a garden of rare plants.

Dr. Brackett was a skilful, faithful, benevolent physician, particularly successful in obstetrical practice; mild, amiable, unassuming, affable; warm in friendship, an enemy to flattery, a despiser of popular applause. It is stated that he never made a charge for his professional services to the poor, with whom he thought the payment would occasion any embarrassment. In his religious sentiments he was a Universalist. He took a deep interest in the promotion of natural history at Cambridge, and requested his wife to appropriate 1500 dollars towards the professorship of that science in Harvard college. She complied with his request and added to the amount. Dr. Brackett was a zealous whig in the Revolution; during which he was appointed judge of the maritime court of New Hampshire, and honorably sustained the office, till its duties were transferred to the district court. He was a benefactor of the New Hampshire medical society, of which he was president from 1793 to 1799, presenting to it, at its establishment, one hundred and forty-three vols. of valuable medical books. — *Adams' Ann. Portsmouth*, 321; *Thacher's Med. Biog.*; *Med. Repos.* s. h., i. 211.

BRACKETT, JAMES, died at Rock Island, Ill., May 19, 1852, aged 70. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1805, he was a lawyer of Otsego. He was a literary man and published several addresses.

BRADBURY, THEOPHILUS, a judge of the

superior court of Massachusetts, died Sept. 6, 1803, aged 63. He was a graduate at Harvard college in 1757. His early days were devoted with diligence and success to the profession of the law. He resigned the emoluments arising from his practice for the appointment of a judge, in which station he was intelligent and faithful in executing the laws. A sudden attack of disease at length rendered him incapable of discharging the duties of his office. — *Columb. Centinel*, Sept. 11, 1803.

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, major-general, and commander in chief of the British forces in America, died July 13, 1775. He arrived in Virginia with two regiments from Ireland in February, 1755. The plan of military operations having been settled in April, by a convention of the several governors at Alexandria, he undertook to conduct in person the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. Meeting with much delay from the necessity of opening roads, the general determined to advance with rapidity at the head of twelve hundred men, leaving the heavy baggage to the care of Colonel Dunbar, who was to follow by slow and easy marches. He reached the Monongahela July 8th. The succeeding day he expected to invest the fort. He accordingly made his dispositions in the morning. He was advised to advance the provincial companies in the front for the purpose of scouring the woods, and discovering any ambuscade, which might be formed for him. But he held both his enemy and the provincials in too much contempt to follow this salutary counsel. Three hundred British regulars composed his van, which was suddenly attacked, at the distance of about seven miles from the fort, by an invisible enemy, concealed by the high grass. The whole army was soon thrown into confusion. The brave general exerted his utmost powers to form his broken troops under a galling fire upon the very ground where they were first attacked; but his efforts were fruitless. With such an enemy, in such a situation, it was necessary either to advance or retreat. All his officers on horseback, excepting his aid, the late General Washington, were killed or wounded; and after losing three horses he received a mortal wound through his right arm into his lungs. The defeated army fled precipitately to the camp of Dunbar, near forty miles distant, where Braddock, who was brought off the ground in a tumbril, expired of his wounds. Sixty-four out of eighty-five officers, and about half his privates were killed and wounded, making in the whole a loss of about seven hundred men. Of the killed were William Shirley of the staff, and Col. Sir Peter Halket; and among the wounded, Robert Orme, Roger Morris, Sir John St. Clair and others of the staff; and Lieut.-Cols. Gage and Burton. Though Mante defends the

conduct of Braddock, yet this disaster obviously resulted from the contempt of good advice.—*Marshall*, i. 384, 390–393; ii. 14–19; *Holmes*, ii. 60; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* vii. 89–94; s. s. viii. 153; *Wynne*, ii. 37–42; *Mante*, 17, 21, 26.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, governor of Plymouth, died May 9, 1657, aged 67. The names of Bradford and Brewster, who were driven from England into exile by ecclesiastical bigotry and intolerance, are names among the most honorable and memorable in the history of the world. He was governor in 1621, and in all thirty-one years. He was a first settler, one of the hundred Pilgrims in the Mayflower in 1620. He was born in March, 1590, in Austerfield, a little village in the southern border of Yorkshire, in England. His grandfather, William B., and John Hanson lived in Austerfield in 1575, and were the only persons of property in the townlet. Alice, the daughter of Mr. Hanson and Mary Gresham, was his mother. His father, William, died in 1591; his grandfather, William, in 1596. He had a good patrimony. He was left to the care of his uncle Robert. Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, the residence of Brewster, was only four or five miles distant from Austerfield, to the south. At Brewster's house, the manor, was formed a new church in 1606 or 1607, most of the members of which had probably belonged to the church of Mr. Clifton at Babworth, only a mile or two south of Scrooby: Clifton was the minister, Brewster the elder. Mr. Bradford was one of the founders of this church. At the age of 12 or 13 years his mind was seriously impressed by divine truth in reading the Scriptures, and an illness of long continuance conspired to preserve him from the follies of youth. His good impressions were confirmed by attending upon the ministry of Mr. Richard Clifton, and by his union with the Puritan company, which met at Mr. Brewster's in Scrooby. As he advanced in years he was stigmatized as a Separatist; but such was his firmness, that he cheerfully bore the frowns of his relatives and the scoffs of his neighbors, and connected himself with the church over which Mr. Clifton and Mr. Robinson presided, fearless of the persecution, which he foresaw this act would draw upon him. Believing that many practices of the established church of England were repugnant to the directions of the word of God, he was fully resolved to prefer the purity of Christian worship to any temporal advantages, which might arise from bending his conscience to the opinions of others.

In the autumn of 1607, when he was seventeen years of age, he was one of the company of Dissenters who made an attempt to go over to Holland, where a commercial spirit had established a free toleration of religious opinions; but the master of the vessel betrayed them, and they were thrown into prison at Boston in Lincoln-

shire. In the spring of the next year he made another unsuccessful attempt. At length he effected his favorite object and joined his brethren at Amsterdam. Here he put himself an apprentice to a French Protestant, who taught him the art of silk-dying. When he reached the age of twenty-one years, and came in possession of his estate in England, he converted it into money, and engaged in commerce, in which he was not successful.

Mr. Bradford, after a residence of about ten years in Holland, engaged with zeal in the plan of removal to America, which was formed by the English church at Leyden under the care of Mr. Robinson. He accordingly embarked for England, July 22, 1620, and on the sixth of September set sail from Plymouth with the first company. While the ship in November lay in the harbor of Cape Cod, he was one of the foremost in the several hazardous attempts to find a proper place for the seat of the colony. Before a suitable spot was agreed upon, his wife fell into the sea and was drowned. Soon after the death of Governor Carver at Plymouth, April 5, 1621, Mr. Bradford was elected governor in his place. He was at this time in the thirty-third year of his age, and was most conspicuous for wisdom, fortitude, piety, and benevolence. The people appointed Isaac Allerton his assistant, not because they could repose less confidence in him than in Carver, who had been alone in the command, but chiefly on account of his precarious health. One of the first acts of his administration was to send an embassy to Massasoit, for the purpose of confirming the league with the Indian sachem, of procuring seed corn for the next season, and of exploring the country. It was well for the colony that the friendship of Massasoit was thus secured, for his influence was extensive. In consequence of his regard for the new settlers, nine sachems in September went to Plymouth, and acknowledged themselves loyal subjects of King James. In the same month a party was sent out to explore the Bay of Massachusetts. They landed under a cliff, supposed to be Copp's Hill, in Boston, where they were received with kindness by Ohbatinewa, who gave them a promise of his assistance against the squaw sachem. On their return they carried with them so good a report of the country, that the people lamented that they had established themselves at Plymouth; but it was not now in their power to remove.

In the beginning of 1622 the colony began to experience a distressing famine, occasioned by the arrival of new settlers, who came unfurnished with provisions. In the height of their distress a threatening message was received from Canonieus, sachem of Narragansett, expressed by the present of a bundle of arrows, bound with the skin of a serpent. The governor sent back the skin filled

with powder and ball. This prompt and ingenious reply terminated the correspondence. The Narragansetts were so terrified, that they even returned the serpent's skin without inspecting its contents. It was however judged necessary to fortify the town; and this work was performed by the people while they were suffering the extremity of famine. For some time they subsisted entirely upon fish. In this exigency Governor Bradford found the advantage of his friendly intercourse with the Indians. He made several excursions among them, and procured corn and beans, making a fair purchase by means of goods which were brought by two ships in August, and received by the planters in exchange for beaver. The whole quantity of corn and beans thus purchased amounted to twenty-eight hogsheads. But still more important benefits soon resulted from the disposition of Governor Bradford to preserve the friendship of the natives. During the illness of Massasoit in the spring of 1623, Mr. Winslow was sent to him with cordials; which contributed to his recovery. In return for this benevolent attention the grateful sachem disclosed a dangerous conspiracy, then in agitation among the Indians, for the purpose of totally extirpating the English. This plot did not originate in savage malignity, but was occasioned by the injustice and indiscretion of some settlers in the Bay of Massachusetts. As the most effectual means of suppressing the conspiracy, Massasoit advised that the chief conspirators, whom he named, should be seized and put to death. This melancholy work was accordingly performed by Captain Standish, and the colony was relieved from apprehension. When the report of this transaction was carried to Holland, Mr. Robinson, in his next letter to the governor, expressed his deep concern at the event. "O that you had converted some," said he, "before you had killed any!"

The scarcity, which had been experienced by the planters, was in part owing to the impolicy of laboring in common and putting the fruit of their labor into the public store. To stimulate industry by the prospect of individual acquisition, and thus to promote the general good by removing the restraints upon selfishness, it was agreed, in the spring of 1623, that every family should plant for themselves, on such ground as should be assigned them by lot. After this agreement the governor was not again obliged to traffic with the Indians in order to procure the means of subsistence for the colony. Thus have failed the common-stock projects of various enthusiasts.

The original government of Plymouth was founded entirely upon mutual compact, entered into by the planters before they landed, and was intended to continue no longer than till they could obtain legal authority from their sovereign. The first patent was obtained for the colony in the

name of John Pierce; but another patent of larger extent was obtained of the council for New England, January 13, 1630, in the name of William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns, which confirmed the title of the colonists to a large tract of land, and gave them power to make all laws, not repugnant to the laws of England. In the year 1640, when the number of people was increased, and new townships were erected, the general court requested Governor Bradford to surrender the patent into their hands. With this request he cheerfully complied, reserving for himself no more than his proportion, as settled by a previous agreement. After this surrender the patent was immediately delivered again into his custody. For several of the first years after the first settlement of Plymouth, the legislative, executive, and judicial business was performed by the whole body of freemen in assembly. In 1634 the governor's assistants, the number of whom, at the request of Mr. Bradford, had been increased to five in 1624, and to seven in 1633, were constituted a judicial court, and afterwards the supreme judicature. Petty offences were tried by the selectmen of each town, with liberty of appeal to the next court of assistants. The first assembly of representatives was held in 1639, when two deputies were sent from each town, excepting Plymouth, which sent four. In 1649 this inequality was done away.

Such was the reputation of Mr. Bradford, acquired by his piety, wisdom, and integrity, that he was annually chosen governor, as long as he lived, excepting in the years 1633, 1636, and 1644, when Mr. Winslow was appointed, and the years 1634 and 1638, when Mr. Prince was elected chief magistrate. At these times it was by his own request that the people did not re-elect him. Governor Winthrop mentions the election of Mr. Winslow in 1633, and adds, "Mr. Bradford having been governor about ten years, and now by importunity got off." What a lesson for the ambitious, who bend their whole influence to gain and secure the high offices of State! Mr. Bradford strongly recommended a rotation in the election of governor. "If this appointment," he pleaded, "was any honor or benefit, others beside himself should partake of it; if it was a burden, others beside himself should help to bear it." But the people were so much attached to him, that for thirty years they placed him at the head of the government, and in the five years when others were chosen, he was first in the list of assistants, which gave him the rank of deputy governor. After an infirm and declining state of health for a number of months, he was suddenly seized by an acute disease in May, 1657. In the night, his mind was so enraptured by contemplations upon religious truth and the hopes of futurity, that he said to his friends in the morning, "the good Spirit of

God has given me a pledge of my happiness in another world, and the first fruits of eternal glory." The next day, May 9, 1637, he was removed from the present state of existence, greatly lamented by the people not only in Plymouth, but in the neighboring colonies. Hubbard makes the day of his death June 5; but the lines given by Morton are doubtless good, at least for the date:

"The ninth of May, about nine of the clock,
A precious one God out of Plymouth took:
Governor Bradford then expired his breath."

His sister, Alice, married to George Morton, who died in 1624, survived her brother.

The seal which Gov. B. used was a double eagle. His wife, Dorothy May, was drowned at Cape Cod, Dec. 7, 1620, so that she never reached Plymouth. His second wife was Alice Southworth, the widow of Edward Southworth, whom he married in 1623. His son, John, was born of his first wife; William, Mercy, and Joseph were his children by Alice Southworth. John died without children. William had fifteen children, and Joseph had seven; from these have descended the Bradfords of New England and many beyond its bounds.

In the N. E. Register of Jan. and July, 1850, is published a genealogy, containing the names of four hundred and fourteen of his descendants, besides many of their children, living chiefly in Massachusetts. Besides the bearers of the name of Bradford, there are families bearing other names, whose children are his descendants, some of which names are the following: Adams, Allen, Allyn, Baker, Barnes, Brewster, Chandler, Child, Chipman, Church, Collins, Cook, Delano, Drew, Dwight, Elliot, Ensign, Fessenden, Finney, Fitch, Fowler, Frazer, Freeman, Gay, Gilbert, Gridley, Hammond, Hobart, Holmes, Hopkins, Hunt, Lane, Lawrence, Le Baron, Lee, Loring, Metcalf, Mitchell, Paddock, Partridge, Prince, Ripley, Robbins, Rockwell, Sampson, Skinner, Smith, Soule, Spooner, Stanford, Steel, Stirling, Sylvester, Wadsworth, Waring, Weston, Whiting, Wiswall. The supposed honor of descent from such a man as Bradford will be only disgrace, unless there he caught from the record of his life something of his independence of thought, something of his unswerving adherence to the right, something of his self-sacrificing spirit, something of his zealous toils, his benevolence, and his piety.

Governor Bradford, though not favored with a learned education, possessed a strong mind, a sound judgment, and a good memory. In the office of chief magistrate he was prudent, temperate, and firm. He would suffer no person to trample on the laws or to disturb the peace of the colony. Some young men, who were unwilling to comply with the order for laboring on the public account, excused themselves on a Christmas day, under pretence that it was against their con-

science to work. But not long afterwards, finding them at play in the street, he commanded the instruments of their game to be taken from them, and told them that it was against his conscience to suffer them to play, while others were at work, and that, if they had any religious regard to the day, they should show it in the exercise of devotion at home. This gentle reproof had the desired effect. On other occasions his conduct was equally moderate and determined. Suspecting John Lyford, who had imposed himself upon the colony as a minister, of factious designs, and observing that he had put a great number of letters on board a ship for England, the governor in a boat followed the ship to sea, and examined the letters. As satisfactory evidence against Lyford was thus obtained, a convenient time was afterwards taken for bringing him to trial, and he was banished.

Though he never enjoyed great literary advantages, Governor Bradford was much inclined to literary pursuits. He was familiar with the French and Dutch languages, and attained considerable knowledge of the Latin and Greek; but he more assiduously studied the Hebrew, because, as he said, "he would see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in their native beauty." He had read much of history and philosophy; but theology was his favorite study. Dr. Mather represents him as an irrefragable disputant, especially against the Anabaptists. Yet he was by no means severe or intolerant. He wished rather to convince the erroneous, than to suppress their opinions by violence. His disposition was gentle and condescending. Though he was attached to the discipline of the Congregational churches, yet he was not a rigid Separatist. He perceived that the reformed churches differed among themselves in the modes of discipline, and he did not look for a perfect uniformity. His life was exemplary and useful. He was watchful against sin, a man of prayer, and conspicuous for holiness. His son, William Bradford, was deputy governor of the colony after his father's death, and died at Plymouth at the age of seventy-nine. Several of his descendants were members of the council of Massachusetts, and one of them was a deputy governor of Rhode Island and a senator in the congress of the United States.

Governor Bradford wrote a history of Plymouth people and colony, beginning with the first formation of the church in 1602 and ending with 1647. It was contained in a folio volume of two hundred seventy pages. Morton's memorial is an abridgment of it. Prince and Hutchinson had the use of it, and the manuscript was deposited with Mr. Prince's valuable collection of papers in the library of the old south church in Boston. In the year 1775 it shared the fate of many other manuscripts in that place. It was carried away by the barbarians of the British army, who con-

verted the old south church into a riding school. This invaluable work, after having been lost eighty years, has just been recovered and printed entire. For this recovery the American public is indebted to Rev. John S. Barry, who, in writing his History of Massachusetts, had occasion, in 1855, to consult an English book, in which he noticed a reference to a manuscript history of Plymouth in the Fulham library, with quotations, which satisfied him that it was Bradford's lost MS. This was found to be the case by Mr. Charles Deane, through the agency of Rev. Joseph Hunter of London. An exact copy was obtained, retaining the ancient spelling, and was printed by the Mass. Historical Society in 1856, with a preface and notes by Mr. Deane, chairman of the publishing committee of the society.

This manuscript was used in their historical writings by Morton, Prince, and Hutchinson. A portion of the work, taken from the church records of Plymouth, but not recorded as Bradford's writing, was published by Dr. Young in his chronicles of the pilgrims in 1841, most of which had been previously printed by Hazard as a work of Morton. Of the way, by which the manuscript reached the Fulham library, no information has been obtained. In this primitive book Mr. Deane has inserted a page of a fac simile of the handwriting of Bradford; and he has annexed Gov. B.'s list of the passengers in the Mayflower, from which he concludes that the number of passengers has been obtained. In this primitive book Mr. Deane has inserted a page of a fac simile of the handwriting of Bradford; and he has annexed Gov. B.'s list of the passengers in the Mayflower, from which he concludes that the number of passengers was one hundred and two, instead of one hundred, the usually reckoned number. But in this perhaps he falls into an error, for two, whom he counts, were hired seamen for one year, when they returned, and could not be considered among "the first beginners," who laid the foundation of all the colonies, any more than any other seamen. Mr. D. also mistakes in making Gov. B. sixty-eight years old.

Gov. B. had a large book of copies of letters relative to the affairs of the colony, which is lost. A fragment of it, however, found in a grocer's shop at Halifax, was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, to which is subjoined a descriptive and historical account of New England in verse. If this production is somewhat deficient in the beauties of poetry, it has the more substantial graces of piety and truth. He published some pieces for the confutation of the errors of the times, particularly of the Anabaptists.—*Belknap's Amer. Biog.* II. 217–251; *Mather's Magnalia*, II. 2–5; *Davis' Morton*, 269; *Neal's New England*, I. 99, 316; *Prince's Annals*, Pref. VI, IX. 196; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* III. 27, 77; VI. s. s. 555; X. 67; *Bradford's Hist.*; *Thacher's Plymouth*; *N. E. Memorial*, I. 81; *N. E. Register*, 1850.

BRADFORD, ALICE, the wife of Gov. B., died at Plymouth March 27, 1670, aged 80, having survived her husband nearly thirteen years. Born in England, she first married Edward Southworth,

living with him seven years in Nottinghamshire, near the residence of Mr. Bradford, who well knew her, and, as report says, had early sought her hand. Her name was Alice Carpenter. Being left a widow, Gov. Bradford renewed his offer to her two years after the death of his first wife, Dorothy May. She was now of the age of thirty-three. Waiving her right to demand a personal visit, which would call away the governor from his important duties to the colony in the wilderness, she generously listened to his request, and came over in the ship *Ann*, which arrived Aug. 1, 1623. She was accompanied by the governor's brother-in-law, George Morton, by her sister, Bridget Fuller, and by two daughters of Elder Brewster. Her two sons, Thomas and Constant Southworth, were brought over in 1629 or 1630. She was married Aug. 14, and lived with her husband nearly thirty years. She brought with her considerable property. She was well educated, and of extraordinary capacity and great worth. She incessantly toiled for the literary improvement and the refinement of the youth at Plymouth. If she ever felt honored in being married to Mr. Southworth, who was descended in the tenth generation from Sir Gilbert S., knight of Lancaster, yet she must have felt more happy in being the companion of him who laid the foundation of civil and religious freedom in a new world, and whose name would be held illustrious by the generations to come of their descendants and others, down to the end of time. Her sister, Mary Carpenter, an old maid, a member of the church of Duxbury, died at Plymouth March 20, 1667, aged ninety. Other sisters were Bridget, who married Samuel Fuller, and gave to the church the lot of ground on which the parsonage stood; Priscilla, the wife of William Wright; and the wives of John Cooper and Rev. Mr. Reyner. At the end of Bradford's History are published two pages of memorial lines by N. Morton, "Upon the life and death of that godly matron, Mistris Alice Bradford," from which it appears that she and her father belonged to the Puritan Separatists of the north of England, who fled to Holland when she was seventeen years old. He is called a confessor; and it is added:

"And shee with him and other in her youth
Left their own native country for the truth,
And in successe of time shee married was
To one whose grace and vertue did surpass,
I mean good Edward Southworth, whose not long
Continued in this world the saints among."

After mentioning the death of her last husband, the writer says:

"E'r since that time in widdowhood shee hath
Lived a life in holynes and faith
In reading of Gods word and contemplation,
Which healed her to assurance of salvation
Through Gods good spirit working with the same,
Forever praised be his holy name."

"Tis sad to see our houses dispossest
Of holy saints whose memory is blessed;
When they deace and elosed are in tombe,
Theres few or none that rises in their rome,
Thats like to them in holines and grace."

The same writer says of her husband :

"It is enough to name
The name of Bradford fresh in memory,
Which smeles with odoriferous fragraneyo."

— *Thacher's Plym.* 116; *Bradford's Hist.* 460.

BRADFORD, JOHN, the eldest son of the preceding by his first wife, was born in England, and came over with Alice Southworth in 1623. He lived in Duxbury in 1645, and in 1652 was deputy to the general court. He married Martha Bourne, of Marshfield. In 1653 he removed to Norwich, Conn., where he died without offspring in 1678, aged about 61. His widow married Thomas Tracy.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, major, son of the preceding, deputy governor of Plymouth colony, was born June 17, 1624, and died Feb. 20, 1704, aged 79. He was buried at his request by the side of his father. These homely lines are on his monument :

"He lived long but still was doing good,
And in his country's service lost much blood.
After a life well spent he's now at rest;
His very name and memory is blest."

In King Philip's war he commanded the Plymouth troops, and in the Narragansett fort fight, Dec. 19, 1675, at East Kingston, when the fort was taken, he received a ball in his body, which he bore during the remainder of his life. In his last will he provided for fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters; and their very numerous descendants in New England can of course all trace their ancestry to Gov. Bradford. His descendants are of the oldest line of the Bradfords, for his elder brother John had no children. His residence was on the north side of Jones' river, in what is now Kingston. His first wife was Alice, daughter of Thomas Richards, of Weymouth; his second was widow Wiswall; his third was Mary, the widow of Rev. J. Holmes, of Duxbury.

BRADFORD, JOSEPH, the third son of Governor Bradford, was born in 1630, and died in 1715, aged 84. His wife was Jael, the daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham. His sons were John, Samuel, and William; his daughters Alice or Olive, Abigail, Mercy, and Priscilla, whose husbands were as follows: Alice or Olive married Edward Mitchell and Joshua Hersey; Abigail married Gideon Sampson; Mercy married Jonathan Freeman and Isaac Cushman; and Priscilla married Seth Chipman. Farmer says he left a son Elisha.

BRADFORD, GAMALIEL, colonel, died at Duxbury, Jan. 9, 1807, aged 75. He was an officer

in the French wars and in the army of the Revolution, and a judge. His father, Gamaliel, died in 1778, aged 73, the son of Samuel, the son of Major William. His daughter, Sophia, died Feb. 2, 1855, aged 93. Alden B. was his son; and Dr. Gamaliel B., of Boston, his grandson.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, a senator of the United States, the son of Samuel B., and a descendant in the fourth generation from Gov. Bradford, died July 6, 1808, aged 78. He was born at Plympton, Mass., in Nov., 1729. Having studied physic with Dr. E. Hersey, he commenced the practice in Warren, R. I., and was skilful and successful. In a few years he removed to Bristol, and built a house on that romantic and venerable spot, Mount Hope, which is associated with the name of King Philip. Here he studied law and became eminent in civil life in Rhode Island. In the Revolutionary contest he took a decided part in favor of the rights of the colonies. In the cannonade of Bristol, in the evening of Oct. 7, 1775, by the British vessels of war, the *Rose*, *Glasgow*, and *Siren*, he went on board the *Rose*, and negotiated for the inhabitants. About this time his own house was destroyed by the enemy. In 1792 he was elected a senator in congress, but soon resigned his place for the shades of his delightful retreat. He was many years speaker of the assembly of Rhode Island, and deputy governor. He had lived a widower thirty-three years; his wife, Mary Le Baron, of Plymouth, whom he married in 1751, died Oct. 2, 1775. His eldest son, Major William Bradford, was aid to Gen. Charles Lee, of the Revolutionary army. By industry and rigid economy, Mr. Bradford acquired an independent fortune, in the use of which he was hospitable and liberal. For many years he was accustomed to deposit with his minister a generous sum, to be expended in charity to the poor. In his habits he was temperate, seeking his bed at an early hour of the evening, and rising early and walking over his extensive farm. Thus he attained nearly to the age of fourscore. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*; *Griswold's Fun. Sermon*.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, the first printer in Pennsylvania, died May 23, 1752, aged 93. He was born in Leicester, England, and, being a Quaker, emigrated to this country in 1682 or 1683, and landed where Philadelphia was afterwards laid out, before a house was built. In 1687 he printed an almanac. The writings of George Keith, which he printed, having caused a quarrel among the Quakers, for one of them, represented as seditious, he was arrested with Keith and imprisoned in 1692. It is remarkable, that in his trial, when the justice charged the jury to find only the fact as to printing, Bradford maintained that the jury were also to find whether the paper was really seditious, and maintained that "the jury are judges in law, as well as the matter of

fact." This is the very point which awakened such interest in England in the time of Wilkes. Bradford was not convicted; but, having incurred the displeasure of the dominant party in Philadelphia, he removed to New York in 1693. In that year he printed the laws of the colony. Oct. 16, 1725, he began the first newspaper in New York, called the *N. Y. Gazette*. In 1728 he established a paper-mill at Elizabethtown, N. Y., which, perhaps, was the first in this country. Being temperate and active, he reached a great age, a stranger to sickness. In the morning of the day of his death he walked about the city. By his first wife, a daughter of Andrew Sowles, a printer in London, he had two sons, Andrew and William. For more than fifty years he was printer to the New York government, and for thirty years the only printer in the province. He was kind and affable, and a friend to the poor. — *Thomas*, II. 91; *Penn. Gaz.*, May 28, 1752.

BRADFORD, ANDREW, a printer, the son of the preceding, died Nov. 23, 1742, aged about 56. He was the only printer in Pennsylvania from 1712 to 1723. He published the first newspaper in Philadelphia Dec. 22, 1719, called the *American Weekly Mercury*. In 1732 he was postmaster; in 1735 he kept a bookshop, at the sign of the Bible, in Second street. In 1738 he removed, having purchased a house, No. 8 South Front street, which in 1810 was occupied as a printing house by his descendant, Thomas Bradford, the publisher of the *True American*, a daily paper. His second wife, with whom he failed to find happiness, was Cornelia Smith, of New York; she continued the *Mercury* till the end of 1746, and died in 1755. — *Thomas*, II. 30, 325.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, colonel, a printer, and a soldier of the Revolution, died Sept. 25, 1791, aged 72. He was the grandson of the first printer in Philadelphia. His father, William, was a seaman. Adopted by his uncle, Andrew Bradford, he became his partner in business; but his foster mother, Mrs. Cornelia B., wishing him to fall in love with her adopted niece, and he choosing to fall in love with some other lady, caused the partnership to be dissolved. In 1741 he went to England, and returned in 1742 with printing materials and books. At this period he married a daughter of Thomas Budd, who was imprisoned with his ancestor in 1692. He published Dec. 2, 1742, the *Pennsylvania Journal*, which was continued till the present century, when it was superseded by the *True American*. In 1754 he opened, at the corner of Market and Front streets, the London coffee-house; in 1762 he opened a marine insurance office with Mr. Kydd. He opposed the stamp act in 1765, and in the early stage of the war he took up arms for his country. As a major and colonel in the militia he fought in the battle of Trenton, in the action at Princeton, and in sev-

eral other engagements. He was at Fort Mifflin when it was attacked. After the British army left Philadelphia, he returned with a broken constitution and a shattered fortune. Business had found new channels. Soon he experienced the loss of his beloved wife; age advanced upon him; a paralytic shock warned him of approaching death. To his children he said, "Though I bequeath you no estate, I leave you in the enjoyment of liberty." Such patriots deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance. He left three sons: Thomas, his partner in business, William, attorney-general, and Schuyler, who died in the East Indies; also three daughters. — *Thomas*, II. 48, 330; *U. S. Gaz.*

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, attorney-general of the United States, died Aug. 23, 1795. He was the son of the preceding, born in Philadelphia Sept. 14, 1755, and was early placed under the care of a respectable clergyman a few miles from the city. His father had formed the plan of bringing him up in the insurance office, which he then conducted; but so strong was the love of learning implanted in the mind of his son, that neither persuasions, nor offers of pecuniary advantage, could prevail with him to abandon the hopes of a liberal education. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1772. During his residence at this seminary he was greatly beloved by his fellow students, while he confirmed the expectations of his friends and the faculty of the college by giving repeated evidence of genius and taste. At the public commencement he had one of the highest honors of the class conferred upon him. He continued at Princeton till the year following, during which time he had an opportunity of attending the lectures on theology of Dr. Witherspoon.

He now commenced the study of the law under Edward Shippen, and he prosecuted his studies with unwearied application. In the spring of 1776 he was called upon by the peculiar circumstances of the times to exert himself in defence of the dearest rights of human nature, and to join the standard of his country in opposition to the oppressive exactions of Great Britain. When the militia were called out to form the flying camp, he was chosen major of brigade to Gen. Robert deau, and on the expiration of his term accepted a company in Col. Hampton's regiment of regular troops. He was soon promoted to the station of deputy muster-master-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which office he continued about two years, till his want of health obliged him to resign his commission and return home. He now recommenced the study of the law, and in Sept., 1779, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. In Aug., 1780, he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania.

In 1784 he married the daughter of Elias

Boudinot, of New Jersey, with whom he lived till his death in the exercise of every domestic virtue that adorns human nature. On the reformation of the courts of justice under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, he was solicited to accept the office of a judge of the supreme court, and was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin, Aug. 22, 1791. In this station his indefatigable industry, unshaken integrity and correct judgment enabled him to give general satisfaction. Here he had determined to spend a considerable part of his life; but on the promotion of Edmund Randolph to the office of secretary of State, as successor of Mr. Jefferson, he was urged to accept the office of attorney-general of the United States, now left vacant. He accordingly received the appointment Jan. 28, 1794. But he continued only a short time in this station, to which he was elevated by Washington. He was succeeded by Mr. Lee, of Virginia. According to his express desire, he was buried by the side of his parents in the burial ground of the second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

Mr. Bradford possessed a mild and amiable temper, and his genteel and unassuming manners were united with genius, eloquence, and taste. As a public speaker he was persuasive and convincing. He understood mankind well, and knew how to place his arguments in the most striking point of light. His language was pure and sententious; and he so managed most of his forensic disputes, as scarcely ever to displease his opponents, while he gave the utmost satisfaction to his clients. He possessed great firmness of opinion, yet was remarkable for his modesty and caution in delivering his sentiments. Combining a quick and retentive memory and an excellent judgment with great equanimity and steadiness in his conduct, and a pleasing deportment, he conciliated respect and affection. Towards his country he felt the sincerest attachment, and her interests he preferred to every selfish consideration. His charities were secret, but extensive; and none in distress were ever known to leave him with discontent. It is mentioned as a proof of his benevolence, that he adopted and educated as his own son an orphan child of Joseph Reed. His friendships were few, but very affectionate, and those who aided him in his first setting out in life were never ungratefully forgotten. Though engaged constantly in public business, yet the concerns of this world did not make him regardless of the more important concerns of religion. He firmly believed the Christian system, for he had given it a thorough examination. By its incomparable rules he regulated his whole conduct, and on its promises he founded all his hopes of future happiness.

In the earlier periods of his life he was not unacquainted with the walks of poetry, and some of

his poetical productions, in imitation of the pastorals of Shenstone, were published in the Philadelphia magazines. They were at the time held in high estimation. He published in 1793 an inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania, with notes and illustrations, to which is added an account of the gaol and penitentiary house of Philadelphia, by Caleb Lownes. This work was written at the request of Gov. Mifflin, and was intended for the use of the legislature, in the nature of a report, they having the subject at large under their consideration. Furnishing a proof of the good sense and philanthropy of the author, it gained him great credit. It had much influence in meliorating the criminal laws, and hastening the almost entire abolition of capital punishments, not only in Pennsylvania, but in many other States, where the interests of humanity have at last prevailed over ancient and inveterate prejudices. — *Rees' Cycl.*; *Hardie's Biog. Dict.*; *Marshall*, v. 489, 639; *Gaz. U. S.*, Aug. 24, 1795.

BRADFORD, SUSAN, wife of the preceding, died in Burlington, N. J., Nov. 30, 1854, nearly 90. Susan Vergerean was the eldest daughter of Elias Boudinot, born Dec. 21, 1764: her mother was Hannah Stockton, of Princeton, a daughter of John, a signer of the declaration of independence. Her father's great-grandfather was a Huguenot, who fled to England. She was married in 1784 to Wm. Bradford, who died in 1795. A widow for the rest of her life, she lived in Burlington from 1805 till her death. Bishop Doane visited her daily the last twenty years. She was opulent and benevolent, and eminently pious.

BRADFORD, THOMAS, died at Philadelphia in May, 1838, aged 94. He was an eminent printer, editor, and publisher, succeeding Franklin in 1763 as printer to the continental congress.

BRADFORD, ROBERT, major, died in Belpre, Ohio, in 1823, aged 73. He was born in 1750, the son of Robert, of Kingston; and was a descendant of the sixth generation from Gov. B. In the war of the Revolution he was a brave officer. The sword given him by Lafayette is in the hands of his only surviving son, O. L. Bradford, of Wood county, Va. As an associate of the Ohio company, he removed to Marietta in 1788. The next year he and other officers settled Belpre, where he encountered the perils of the Indian scalping-knife. He was a worthy, cheerful, warm-hearted pioneer of the west. — *Hildreth's Biog. Mem. relating to Ohio*.

BRADFORD, ANDREW, died at Duxbury in Jan., 1837, aged 91; a descendant of Gov. B. He was a quartermaster in the Revolutionary army, a twin brother of Peter B., who died two years before.

BRADFORD, JOHN, died Jan. 27, 1825, aged 68. He was born in Boston Aug., 1756, gradu-

ated at Harvard in 1774, and was ordained at Roxbury in May, 1785. T. Gray wrote an obituary notice, with a sketch of the Roxbury churches, 1825.

BRADFORD, ALDEN, died in Boston Oct. 26, 1843, aged 78. He was born in Duxbury, the son of Gamaliel, was graduated in 1756, and a minister in Pownalborough, now Wiscasset, eight years. From 1812 to 1824 he was secretary of State of Massachusetts. He published a history of Mass. from 1764 to 1789, 2 vols.; from 1790 to 1820; also two sermons on the doctrines of Christ, 1794, at Hallowell; eulogy on Washington; ordination of N. Tilton, 1801; sermon at Plymouth; oration, 1804; on death of Knox, 1806; biography of C. Strong, 1820; on State rights, 1824; discourse, 1830; and account of Wiscasset and Duxbury in historical collections.

BRADFORD, EBENEZER, minister of Rowley, a brother of Moses, died Jan. 3, 1801, aged 55. A graduate of Princeton in 1773, he was settled at R. in 1782, after living a few years in Danbury. His son, John Melancthon B., D. D., was a graduate at Providence in 1800. His wife was a sister of Dr. Green, of Philadelphia. He published a sermon at the ordination of N. Howe, 1791; strictures on Dr. Langdon's remarks on Hopkins' system, 1794; at a thanksgiving, also at a fast, 1795; at the installation of J. H. Stevens, 1795.

BRADFORD, MOSES, died in Montague June 13, 1838, aged 73. A descendant of Gov. Bradford by his son William, he was born in Canterbury, Conn., the brother of Rev. E. B., of Rowley. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1785, and was from 1790 the minister of Francetown thirty-seven years, eminently useful, the church growing from fifty members to three or four hundred. He had three sons, who were preachers.

BRADFORD, EPHRAIM P., minister of New Boston, N. H. nearly forty years, died Dec. 14, 1845: a graduate of Harvard in 1803, and a diligent laborer.

BRADFORD, GAMALIEL, M. D., superintendent of the Mass. general hospital, died in Boston Oct. 22, 1839, aged nearly 44; a descendant of William B., and a graduate of 1814. He was an adversary of phrenology, and of slavery. He wrote eighty miscellaneous pieces; among them an address on temperance; a letter on slavery, and various reviews. A Memoir by Dr. Francis is in Hist. Coll. 3d series, vol ix.

BRADLEY, SAMUEL, killed in the "Bradley massacre," was an early settler at Concord, N. H., then Rumford. On the 11th Aug., 1746, as he was proceeding with six others to Hopkinton, the party was attacked by a hundred Indians a mile and a half from Concord village. Samuel Bradley was killed and scalped near the brook. To his brother, Jonathan Bradley, a lieutenant in Capt. Ladd's company, quarter was offered; but

he refused it, and fought till he was hewed down with the tomahawk. Three others were killed: Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were made prisoners. Mr. Bradley was a young man; his widow, who married Richard Calfe, of Chester, died Aug. 10, 1817, aged 98. His son, John, who was two years old at the time of the massacre, was a very respectable citizen of Concord, and served in both branches of the legislature. He died July 5, 1815, aged 71, leaving sons, among whom was Samuel A. Bradley, of Fryeburg. Seven persons of the name of Bradley were killed by the Indians in Haverhill, Mass., in March, 1697; in 1704 a Mrs. Bradley, after killing an Indian by pouring boiling soap on him, was taken prisoner.—*Bouton's Cent. Disc.*; *Moore's Ann. of Concord*; *Coll. Hist. Soc. s. s.* IV. 129.

BRADLEY, STEPHEN R., a senator of the United States, was born Oct. 20, 1754, in Wallingford, now Cheshire, Conn., and graduated at Yale college in 1775. He was the aid of Gen. Wooster, when that officer fell in a skirmish with the enemy. Removing to Vermont, he contributed much to the establishment of that State. He was one of its first senators to congress, in which body he continued, with one intermission, until he retired from public life in 1812. He died at Walpole, N. H., Dec. 16, 1830, aged 76. He published Vermont's appeal, 1779, which has been sometimes ascribed to Ira Allen.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM H., a poet, was born in Providence, R. I. After being educated as a physician, he went to Cuba, where he died in 1825. He published *Giuseppino*, an occidental story, 1822; besides many fugitive pieces.—*Spec. Amer. Poet.* II. 394, 398.

BRADLEY, ABRAHAM, assistant postmaster general, died at Washington May 7, 1838.

BRADLEY, PHINEAS, Dr., died at Washington Feb. 28, 1845, aged 75. Born at Litchfield, he practised physic at Painted Post, N. Y.; but about 1800 accepted an appointment in the post office at Washington; he was second assistant postmaster-general.

BRADLEY, JOSUA, a Baptist minister, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, Nov. 22, 1855, aged 85. From his 20th year he was engaged in education and the ministry, rendering great services to the cause of religion.

BRADLEY, EMILIE, wife of Dr. D. B. Bradley, missionary to Siam, died at Bangkok Aug. 2, 1845, aged 34. Her name was Emilie Royce, of Clinton, N. Y. She embarked July 2, 1834, and had been ten years a missionary. Her end was remarkably peaceful, like that of many other missionaries. She was glad the Siamese could see how a Christian could die; she wished them to judge which religion makes the soul most happy in the hour of death.

BRADSTREET, SIMON, governor of Mass., the son of a nonconformist minister in England, died at Salem, March 27, 1697, aged 94. He was born at Horbling in Lincolnshire in March, 1603. His father died when he was at the age of fourteen. But he was soon afterwards taken into the religious family of the Earl of Lincoln, in which he continued about eight years under the direction of Thomas Dudley, and among other offices sustained that of steward. He lived a year at Emanuel college, Cambridge, pursuing his studies amidst many interruptions. He then returned to the earl's; but soon accepted the place of steward in the family of the Countess of Warwick. Here he continued till he married a daughter of Mr. Dudley, and was persuaded to engage in the project of making a settlement in Massachusetts. He was in March, 1630, chosen assistant of the colony, which was about to be established, and arrived at Salem in the summer of the same year. He was at the first court, which was held at Charlestown Aug. 23. He was afterwards secretary and agent of Massachusetts, and commissioner of the united colonies. He was sent with Mr. Norton in 1662 to congratulate King Charles on his restoration, and as agent of the colony to promote its interests. From 1673 to 1679 he was deputy governor. In this last year he succeeded Mr. Leverett as governor, and remained in this office till, May, 1686, when the charter was dissolved, and Joseph Dudley commenced his administration as president of New England. In May, 1689, after the imprisonment of Andros, he was replaced in the office of governor, which station he held till the arrival of Sir William Phipps in May, 1692, with a charter which deprived the people of the right of electing their chief magistrate. He had been fifty years an assistant of the colony. He had lived at Cambridge, Ipswich, Andover, Boston, and Salem.

Gov. Bradstreet, though he possessed no splendid talents, yet by his integrity, prudence, moderation, and piety acquired the confidence of all classes of people. When King Charles demanded a surrender of the charter, he was in favor of complying; and the event proved the correctness of his opinion. He thought it would be more prudent for the colonists to submit to a power which they could not resist, than to have judgment given against the charter, and thus their privileges be entirely cut off. If his moderation in regard to religious affairs, particularly towards the Anabaptists and the Quakers, was not so conspicuous, it was not a fault peculiar to him. Yet he had the good sense to oppose the witchcraft delusion. He had eight children by his first wife, the daughter of governor Thomas Dudley, who wrote a volume of poems. His second wife, a sister of Sir George Downing, was the widow of Joseph Gardner, of Salem. His son, Simon, the minister of New

London, graduated 1660, was ordained Oct. 5, 1670, and died 1685. Another son, Major Dudley B., was taken prisoner by the Indians with his wife at Andover in 1698. — *Mather's Magnalia*, II. 19, 20; *Hutchinson*, I. 18, 219, 323; II. 13, 105; *Holmes*, I. 466.

BRADSTREET, ANNE, a poetess, was the daughter of Governor Dudley, and was born in 1612 at Northampton, England. At the age of sixteen she married Mr. Bradstreet, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, and accompanied him to America in 1630. After being the mother of eight children, she died Sept. 16, 1672, aged 60.

Her volume of poems was dedicated to her father, in a copy of verses dated March 20, 1642, and is probably the earliest poetic volume written in America. The title is: "Several Poems, compiled with great variety of wit and learning, full of delight; wherein especially is contained a complete discourse and description of the four elements, constitutions, ages of man, seasons of the year, together with an exact epitome of the three first monarchies, viz: the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman commonwealth, from the beginning to the end of their last king, with divers other pleasant and serious poems. By a gentlewoman of New England." A third edition was published in 1758. — *Spec. Amer. Poet. Intr.* XX.; *American Quar. Rev.* II. 494-496.

BRADSTREET, SIMON, minister of Charlestown, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1693, and was ordained as successor of Mr. Morton, Oct. 26, 1698. He received J. Stephens as colleague in 1721, and Mr. Abbot as his colleague in 1724. After a ministry of more than forty years, he died Dec. 31, 1741, aged 72. His successors were Abbot, Prentice, Paine, and Dr. Morse. He was a very learned man, of a strong mind, tenacious memory, and lively imagination. Lieut.-Governor Tailer introduced him to Governor Burnet, who was himself a fine scholar, by saying, here is a man who can whistle Greek; and the governor afterwards spoke of him as one of the first literary characters and best preachers whom he had met with in America. Mr. Bradstreet was subject to hypochondriacal complaints, which made him afraid to preach in the pulpit some years before he died. He delivered his sermons in the deacon's seat, without notes, and they were in general melancholy effusions upon the wretched state of mankind and the vanity of the world. He possessed such a catholic spirit, that some of the more zealous brethren accused him of Arminianism; but the only evidence of this was his fondness for Tillotson's sermons, and his being rather a practical than a doctrinal preacher. He seldom appeared with a coat, but always wore a plaid gown, and was generally seen with a pipe in his mouth. His Latin epitaph upon his predecessor, Mr. Morton, has been preserved by the

Mass. Hist. Society.—*Hist. Coll.* VIII. 75; *Budington*.

BRADSTREET, SIMON, minister of Marblehead, was the son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1728. He was ordained successor of Mr. Holyoke Jan. 4, 1738, and died Oct. 5, 1771; Isaac Story, who married his daughter, having been his colleague four or five months. He was an excellent scholar, a most worthy and pious Christian, and faithful pastor; laboring to bring his hearers to the love of God, the reception of the Saviour, and the practice of holiness. He published a sermon on the death of his brother Samuel, of Charlestown, 1755.

BRADSTREET, JOHN, a major-general in America, appointed by the king of Great Britain, was in 1746 lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was afterwards distinguished for his military services. It was thought of the highest importance in the year 1756 to keep open the communication with Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario. Gen. Shirley accordingly enlisted forty companies of boatmen, each consisting of fifty men, for transporting stores to the fort from Schenectady, and placed them under the command of Bradstreet, who was an active and vigilant officer, and inured to the hardships to which that service exposed him. In the beginning of the spring of this year a small stockaded post with twenty-five men, at the carrying place, was cut off. It became necessary to pass through the country with large squadrons of boats, as the enemy infested the passage through the Onondaga river. On his return from Oswego, July 3, 1756, Col. Bradstreet, who was apprehensive of being ambushed, ordered the several divisions to proceed as near each other as possible. He was at the head of about three hundred boatmen in the first division, when at the distance of nine miles from the fort the enemy rose from their ambuscade and attacked him. He instantly landed upon a small island and with but six men maintained his position, till he was reinforced. A general engagement ensued, in which Bradstreet with gallantry rushed upon a more numerous enemy, and entirely routed them, killing and wounding about two hundred men. His own loss was about thirty. In the year 1758 he was intrusted with the command of three thousand men on an expedition against Fort Frontenac, which was planned by himself. He embarked at Oswego on Lake Ontario, and on the evening of Aug. 25th landed within a mile of the fort. On the 27th it was surrendered to him. Forty pieces of cannon and a vast quantity of provisions and merchandize, with one hundred and ten prisoners, fell into his hands. The fort and nine armed vessels and such stores as could not be removed, were destroyed. In August, 1764, he advanced with a considerable force toward the Indian country, and at Presque

Isle compelled the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Indians to terms of peace. He was appointed major-general in May, 1772. After rendering important services to his country, he died at New York Oct. 21, 1774.—*Wynne*, II. 59-61, 86-88; *Ann. Reg. for 1764*, 181; *Holmes*, II. 198; *Marshall*, I. 137, 438; *Coll. Hist. Soc.*, VII. 150, 155; *Mante*.

BRADSTREET, STEPHEN L., died in Cleveland June 9, 1837, aged 42; pastor of the first church, then editor of the Ohio Observer and of the Cleveland Messenger; a graduate of Dartmouth, 1819.

BRADY, HUGH, major-general, died in Detroit April 15, 1851, aged 83. Born in Pennsylvania, he entered the army in 1792, and served under Wayne against the Indians. At the battle of Chippewa he headed his regiment. From 1825 he was stationed at Detroit. A life of rigid temperance and regular activity gave him an elastic step in old age. He had a pure and upright character.

BRAINARD, JOHN GARDINER CALKINS, a poet, was the son of Judge Jeremiah G. Brainard of New London, Conn., died Sept. 26, 1828, aged 32. He was born about the year 1797. He was graduated in 1815 at Yale college. Though his name differs in one letter from that of the celebrated missionary, yet probably they had a common ancestor. Indeed his name, in a catalogue of the college, is given *Brainerd*, while that of John, a brother of David, is printed *Brainard*. These are probably both mistakes. Autograph letters of David and John in my possession present the form of Brainerd; the other form of the name being adopted by the poet and his father, I do not feel authorized to change it for the sake of uniformity. Brainard studied law and commenced the practice at Middletown; but not finding the success which he desired, in 1822 he undertook the editorial charge of the Connecticut Mirror at Hartford. Thus he was occupied about seven years, until, being marked as a victim for the consumption, he returned about a year before his death to his father's house.

He was an excellent editor of the paper, which he conducted, enriching it with his poetical productions, which have originality, force, and pathos, and with many beautiful prose compositions, and refraining from that personal abuse, which many editors seem to think essential to their vocation. In this respect his gentlemanly example is worthy of being followed by the editorial corps. He, who addresses himself every week or every day to thousands of readers, sustains a high responsibility. If, destitute of good breeding and good principles, he is determined to attract notice by the personalities, for which there is a greedy appetite in the community; if he yields himself a slave to the party which he espouses, and toils for it by contumelies upon his opponents; if, catching the

spirit of an infuriated zealot, and regardless of truth and honor, he scatters abroad his malignant slanders and inflammatory traducements; then, instead of a wise and benevolent teacher and guide, he presents himself as a sower of discord and a minister of evil.

When he was a member of Yale college in 1815, during a revival of religion, he was deeply impressed with his sin and danger; but his religious sensibility soon diminished, and the world occupied again his thoughts, though speculatively he assented to the truths of the gospel. Thus he lived twelve or thirteen years, till a few months before his death. Then, at his father's house, during his decay by the consumption, he spent his days and evenings in reading religious books and in pious meditations. To his minister, Mr. McEwen, he said, "This plan of salvation in the gospel is all that I want; it fills me with wonder and gratitude, and makes the prospect of death not only peaceful, but joyous." Pale and feeble, he went to the house of God, and made a profession of religion and was baptized. The next Sabbath, as he could not attend meeting, the Lord's supper was administered at his room. His last remark to his minister was, "I am willing to die; I have no righteousness, but Christ and his atonement are enough. God is a God of truth, and I think I am reconciled to him." The change experienced by the renovated, pardoned sinner, is described by him in the following lines:

"All sights are fair to the recovered blind;
All sounds are music to the deaf restored;
The lame, made whole, leaps like the sportive hind;
And the sad, bow'd down sinner, with his load
Of shame and sorrow, when he cuts the cord,
And leaves his pack behind, is free again
In the light yoke and burden of his Lord."

He published Occasional pieces of poetry, 12mo., 1825.—*Specimens Amer. Poetry*, III. 198-212; *Hayes' Sermon*.

BRAINERD, DAVID, an eminent preacher and missionary to the Indians, died at Northampton Oct. 9, 1747, aged 29; his gravestone by mistake says Oct. 10. He was born at Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1718. His grandfather was Deacon Daniel B., who was born in Braintree, Essex, England, and who settled in Haddam about 1660, and died in 1715. He came to this country at the age of eight, in the Wyllys family, about 1649; his wife was Hannah, daughter of Jared Spencer. His father, Hezekiah Brainerd, was an assistant of the colony, or a member of the council, who died when his son was about nine years of age; his mother, Dorothy, the daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, and widow of D. Mason, died when he was fourteen years of age. His elder brother, Hezekiah, was a representative of Haddam; and his brother Nehemiah, who died in 1742, was a minister in Glastenbury. His sister, Martha, married Gen. Joseph Spencer, of

East Haddam. As his mind was early impressed by the truths of religion, he took delight in reading those books which communicate religious instruction; he called upon the name of God in secret prayer; he studied the Scriptures with great diligence; and he associated with several young persons for mutual encouragement and assistance in the paths of wisdom. But in all this he afterwards considered himself as self-righteous, as completely destitute of true piety, as governed by the fear of future punishment and not by the love of God, as depending for salvation upon his good feelings and his strict life, without a perception of the necessity and the value of the mediation of Christ. At this time he indeed acknowledged, that he deserved nothing for his best works, for the theory of salvation was familiar to him; but while he made the acknowledgment, he did not feel what it implied. He still secretly relied upon the warmth of his affections, upon his sincerity, upon some quality in himself, as the ground of acceptance with God; instead of relying upon the Lord Jesus, through whom alone there is access to the Father. At length he was brought under a deep sense of his sinfulness, and he perceived, that there was nothing good in himself. This conviction was not a sudden perturbation of mind; it was a permanent impression, made by the view of his own character, when compared with that holy law of God, which he was bound to obey. But the discovery was unwelcome and irritating. He could not readily abandon the hope, which rested upon his religious exercises. He was reluctant to admit, that the principle, whence all his actions proceeded, was entirely corrupt. He was opposed to the strictness of the Divine law, which extended to the heart as well as to the life. He murmured against the doctrines, that faith was indispensably necessary to salvation, and that faith was completely the gift of God. He was irritated in not finding any way pointed out, which would lead him to the Saviour; in not finding any means prescribed, by which an unrenewed man could of his own strength obtain that, which the highest angel could not give. He was unwilling to believe, that he was dead in trespasses and in sins. But these unpleasant truths were fastened upon his mind, and they could not be shaken off. It pleased God to disclose to him his true character and condition, and to quell the tumult of his soul. He saw that his schemes to save himself were entirely vain, and must forever be ineffectual; he perceived that it was self-interest which had before led him to pray, and that he had never once prayed from any respect to the glory of God; he felt that he was lost. In this state of mind, while he was walking in a solitary, place in the evening of July 12, 1739, meditating upon religious subjects, his mind was illuminated with

completely new views of the Divine perfections; he perceived a glory in the character of God and in the way of salvation by the crucified Son of the Most High, which he never before discerned; and he was led to depend upon Jesus Christ for righteousness, and to seek the glory of God as his principal object.

In September, 1739, he was admitted a member of Yale college, but he was expelled in February, 1742. The circumstances which led to this expulsion were these: There had been great attention to religion in the college, and Mr. Brainerd, whose feelings were naturally warm, and whose soul was interested in the progress of the gospel, was misled by an intemperate zeal, and was guilty of indiscretions, which at that time were not unfrequent. In a conversation with some of his associates he expressed his belief, that one of the tutors was destitute of religion. Being in part overheard, his associates were compelled by the rector to declare, respecting whom he was speaking; and he was required to make a public confession in the hall. Brainerd thought, that it was unjust to extort from his friends what he had uttered in conversation, and that the punishment was too severe. As he refused to make the confession, and as he had been guilty of going to a separate meeting after prohibition by the authority of college, he was expelled. In the circumstances, which led to this result, there appears a strong disposition to hunt up offences against the "New Lights," as those who were attached to the preaching of Mr. Whitefield and Tennent, were then called. It was not so strange that a young man should have been indiscreet, as that he should confess himself to have been so. Mr. Brainerd afterwards perceived that he had been uncharitable and had done wrong, and with sincerity and humility he acknowledged his error and exhibited a truly Christian spirit; but he never obtained his degree. Though he felt no resentment, and ever lamented his own conduct; yet he always considered himself as abused in the management of this affair.

In the spring of 1742 he went to Ripton, to pursue the study of divinity under the care of Mr. Mills; and at the end of July was licensed to preach, by the association of ministers which met at Danbury, after they had made inquiries respecting his learning, and his acquaintance with experimental religion. Soon after he began his theological studies, he was desirous of preaching the gospel to the heathen, and frequently prayed for them. In November, after he was licensed, he was invited to go to New York, and was examined by the correspondents of the society for propagating Christian knowledge, and was appointed by them a missionary to the Indians.

He arrived on the first of April, 1743, at Kaunameek, an Indian village in the woods between

Stockbridge, in the State of Massachusetts, and Albany, at the distance of about twenty miles from the former place and fifteen miles from Kinderhook. He now began his labors at the age of twenty-five, and continued in this place about a year. At first he lived in a wigwam among the Indians; but he afterwards built himself a cabin, that he might be alone, when not employed in preaching and instructing the savages. He lodged upon a bundle of straw, and his food was principally boiled corn, hasty pudding, and samp. With a feeble body, and frequent illness, and great depression of mind, he was obliged to encounter many discouragements, and to submit to hardships, which would be almost insupportable by a much stronger constitution. But he persisted in his benevolent labors, animated by the hope that he should prove the means of illuminating some darkened mind with the truth as it is in Jesus. Besides his exertions, which had immediate reference to the instruction of the savages, he studied much, and employed much time in the delightful employment of communing in the wilderness with that merciful Being, who is present in all places, and who is the support and joy of all Christians. When the Indians at Kaunameek had agreed to remove to Stockbridge and place themselves under the instruction of Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Brainerd left them, and bent his attention towards the Delaware Indians.

He was ordained at Newark in New Jersey by a Presbytery, June 12, 1744, on which occasion Mr. Pemberton of New York preached a sermon. He soon afterwards went to the new field of his labors, near the forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, and continued there a year, making two visits to the Indians on Susquehannah river. He again built him a cabin for retirement; but here he had the happiness to find some white people, with whom he maintained family prayer. After the hardships of his abode in this place, with but little encouragement from the effect of his exertions, he visited the Indians at Croswicksung, near Freehold in New Jersey. In this village he was favored with remarkable success. The Spirit of God seemed to bring home effectually to the hearts of the ignorant heathens the truths, which he delivered to them with affection and zeal. His Indian interpreter, who had been converted by his preaching, coöperated cheerfully in the good work. It was not uncommon for the whole congregation to be in tears, or to be crying out under a sense of sin. In less than a year Mr. Brainerd baptized seventy-seven persons, of whom thirty-eight were adults, that gave satisfactory evidence of having been renovated by the power of God; and he beheld with unspeakable pleasure between twenty and thirty of his converts seated around the table of the Lord. The Indians were at the time entirely reformed in their lives. They

were very humble and devout, and united in Christian affection. In a letter, dated Dec. 30, 1745, he says: "The good work which you will find largely treated of in my journal, still continues among the Indians; though the astonishing Divine influence, that has been among them, is in a considerable measure abated. Yet there are several instances of persons newly awakened. When I consider the doings of the Lord among these Indians, and then take a view of my journal, I must say, 'tis a faint representation I have given of them." Nor is there any evidence, that he misjudged. The lives of these Indian converts in subsequent years, under John Brainerd and William Tennent, were, in general, holy and exemplary, furnishing evidence of the sincerity of their faith in the gospel.

In the summer of 1746 Mr. Brainerd visited the Indians on the Susquehannah, and on his return in September found himself worn out by the hardships of his journey. His health was so much impaired, that he was able to preach but little more. Being advised in the spring of 1747 to travel in New England, he went as far as Boston, and returned in July to Northampton, where, in the family of Jonathan Edwards, he passed the remainder of his days. He gradually declined till Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1747, when, after suffering inexpressible agony, he entered upon that rest which remaineth for the faithful servants of God.

Mr. Brainerd was a man of vigorous powers of mind. While he was favored with a quick discernment and ready invention, with a strong memory and natural eloquence, he also possessed in an uncommon degree the penetration, the closeness and force of thought, and the soundness of judgment which distinguish the man of talents from him who subsists entirely upon the learning of others. His knowledge was extensive, and he added to his other attainments an intimate acquaintance with human nature, gained not only by observing others, but by carefully noticing the operations of his own mind. As he was of a sociable disposition, and could adapt himself with great ease to the different capacities, tempers, and circumstances of men, he was remarkably fitted to communicate instruction. He was very free, and entertaining, and useful in his ordinary discourse; and he was also an able disputant. As a preacher he was perspicuous and instructive, forcible, close, and pathetic. He abhorred an affected boisterousness in the pulpit, and yet he could not tolerate a cold delivery, when the subject of discourse was such as should warm the heart, and produce an earnestness of manner.

His knowledge of theology was uncommonly extensive and accurate. President Edwards, whose opinion of Mr. Brainerd was founded upon

an intimate acquaintance with him, says, that "He never knew his equal, of his age and standing, for clear, accurate notions of the nature and essence of true religion, and its distinctions from its various false appearances." Mr. Brainerd had no charity for the religion of those, who, indulging the hope that they were interested in the Divine mercy, settled down in a state of security and negligence. He believed that the good man would be continually making progress towards perfection, and that conversion was not merely a great change in the views of the mind and the affections of the heart, produced by the Spirit of God; but that it was the beginning of a course of holiness, which through the Divine agency would be pursued through life. From the ardor with which he engaged in missionary labors, some may be led to conclude, that his mind was open to the influence of fanaticism. During his residence at college, his spirit was indeed somewhat tinged with the zeal of bitterness; but it was not long before he was restored to true benevolence and the pure love of the truth. From this time he detested enthusiasm in all its forms. He reprobated all dependence upon impulses, or impressions on the imagination, or the sudden suggestion of texts of Scripture. He withstood every doctrine which seemed to verge towards antinomianism, particularly the sentiments of those who thought that faith consists in believing, that Christ died for them in particular, and who founded their love of God, not upon the excellence of his character, but upon the previous impression that they were the objects of his favor, and should assuredly be saved. He rebuffed the pride and presumption of laymen, who thrust themselves forth as public teachers and decried human learning and a learned ministry; he detested the spirit, which generally influenced the Separatists through the country; and he was entirely opposed to that religion, which was fond of noise and show, and delighted to publish its experiences and privileges. Very different from the above was the religion which Mr. Brainerd approved, and which he displayed in his own life. In his character were combined the most ardent and pure love to God and the most unaffected benevolence to man, an alienation from the vain and perishable pursuits of the world, the most humbling and constant sense of his own iniquity, which was a greater burden to him than all his afflictions, great brokenness of heart before God for the coldness of his love and the imperfection of his Christian virtues, the most earnest breathings of soul after holiness, real delight in the gospel of Jesus Christ, sweet complacency in all his disciples, incessant desires and importunate prayers that men might be brought to the knowledge and the obedience of the truth, and that thus God might be glorified and the kingdom of Christ advanced, great resignation to the will of

his heavenly Father, an entire distrust of his own heart and a universal dependence upon God, the absolute renunciation of everything for his Redeemer, the most clear and abiding views of the things of the eternal world, a continual warfare against sin, and the most unwearied exertion of all his powers in the service and in obedience to the commands of the Most High. He believed that the essence of true religion consists in the conformity of the soul to God, in acting above all selfish views, for his glory, desiring to please and honor him in all things, and that from a view of his excellency, and worthiness in himself to be loved, adored, and obeyed by all intelligent creatures. When this divine temper is wrought in the soul by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, discovering the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, he believed that the Author of all good could not but delight in his own image, and would most certainly complete his own work, which he had begun in the human heart. His religion did not consist in speculation; but he carried his own principles into practice. Resisting the solicitations of selfishness, he consecrated his powers to the high and benevolent objects, enjoined in the Scriptures. It was his whole aim to promote in the most effectual manner the glory of his Redeemer. After the termination of a year's fruitless mission at Kaunameek, where he had suffered the greatest hardships, he was invited to become the minister of East Hampton, one of the best parishes on Long Island; but though he was not insensible to the pleasures of a quiet and fixed abode, among Christian friends, in the midst of abundance; yet, without the desire of fame, he preferred the dangers and sufferings of a new mission among savages. He loved his Saviour, and wished to make known his precious name among the heathen.

In his last illness and during the approaches of death he was remarkably resigned and composed. He spoke of that willingness to die, which originates in the desire of escaping pain, and in the hope of obtaining pleasure or distinction in heaven, as very ignoble. The heaven, which he seemed to anticipate, consisted in the love and service of God. "It is impossible," said he, "for any rational creature to be happy without acting all for God. I long to be in heaven, praising and glorifying him with the angels. There is nothing in the world worth living for, but doing good and finishing God's work; doing the work, which Christ did. I see nothing else in the world, that can yield any satisfaction, besides living to God, pleasing him, and doing his whole will. My greatest comfort and joy has been to do something for promoting the interests of religion, and for the salvation of the souls of particular persons." When he was about to be separated forever from the earth, his desires seemed to be as

eager as ever for the progress of the gospel. He spoke much of the prosperity of Zion, of the infinite importance of the work which was committed to the ministers of Jesus Christ, and of the necessity, which was imposed upon them, to be constant and earnest in prayer to God for the success of their exertions. A little while before his death he said to Mr. Edwards: "My thoughts have been much employed on the old, dear theme, the prosperity of God's church on earth. As I waked out of sleep, I was led to cry for the pouring out of God's Spirit and the advancement of Christ's kingdom, which the dear Redeemer did and suffered so much for; it is this especially which makes me long for it." He felt at this time a peculiar concern for his own congregation of Christian Indians. Eternity was before him with all its interests. "Tis sweet to me," said he, "to think of eternity. But O, what shall I say to the eternity of the wicked! I cannot mention it, nor think of it. The thought is too dreadful!" In answer to the inquiry, how he did, he said: "I am almost in eternity; I long to be there. My work is done. I have done with all my friends. All the world is now nothing to me. O, to be in heaven, to praise and glorify God with his holy angels!" At length, after the trial of his patience by the most excruciating sufferings, his spirit was released from its tabernacle of clay, and entered those mansions which the Lord Jesus hath prepared for all his faithful disciples.

The exertions of Mr. Brainerd in the Christian cause were of short continuance, but they were intense, and incessant, and effectual. One must be either a very good or a very bad man, who can read his life without blushing for himself. If ardent piety and enlarged benevolence, if the supreme love of God and the inextinguishable desire of promoting his glory in the salvation of immortal souls, if persevering resolution in the midst of the most pressing discouragements, if cheerful self-denial and unremitted labor, if humility and zeal for godliness, united with conspicuous talents, render a man worthy of remembrance; the name of Brainerd will not soon be forgotten.

He published a narrative of his labors at Kaunameek, annexed to Mr. Pemberton's sermon at his ordination; and his journal, or an account of the rise and progress of a remarkable work of grace amongst a number of Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with some general remarks, 1746. This work, which is very interesting, and which displays the piety and talents of the author, was published by the commissioners of the society in Scotland, with a preface by them, and an attestation by W. Tennent and Mr. McKnight. His life, written by President Edwards, is compiled chiefly from his own diary. Annexed to it are some of his letters and other writings. It is a

book which is well calculated to enkindle a flame of benevolence and piety in the breast. A new edition of his memoirs was published in 1822 by Sereno Edwards Dwight, including his journal. Mr. Edwards had omitted the already printed journals, which had been published in two parts: the first, from June 19 to Nov. 4, 1745, entitled *Mirabilia Dei inter Indicos*; the second, from Nov. 24, 1745, to June 19, 1746, with the title, *Divine grace displayed, &c.* These journals Mr. Dwight has incorporated in a regular chronological series with the rest of the diary, as alone given by Edwards. — *Brainerd's Life; his Journal; Edwards' Fun. Sermon; Middleton's Biog. Evang.* iv. 262-264; *Assembly Miss. Mag.* II. 449-452; *Boston Recorder*, 1824, p. 196.

BRAINERD, JOHN, a missionary, brother of the preceding, died about 1780. He was graduated at Yale college in 1746, and was a trustee of Princeton college from 1754 to 1780. The Indian congregation of his brother being removed from Croswicksung or Croswicks to Cranberry, not far distant, he succeeded his brother in the mission about the year 1748. His efforts were incessant for their good; but he had to encounter great difficulties. A drunken Indian sold their lands; the greedy government of New Jersey was hostile to the tribe; and Mr. Brainerd, unable to support a schoolmaster, endeavored himself, amidst numerous avocations, to teach them the elements of learning as well as the truths of religion. The place of his residence in 1754 was Bethel, whence he wrote to Dr. Wheelock: "It belongs to thousands to endeavor to Christianize the Indians, as well as to us. It is as really their duty, and would be every way as much to their advantage, as ours. If the country in general were but sensible of their obligation, how would they exert themselves, how freely would they disburse of their substance, and what pains would they take to accomplish this great and good work?" About 1755 Wm. Tennent succeeded him. In 1763 he lived at Great Egg Harbor. In 1772 he lived at Brotherton, N. J.

BRANT, JOSEPH, a famous Indian chief, was at the head of the six nations, so called, in the State of New York. Each of these was divided into three or more tribes, called the turtle tribe, the wolf tribe, the bear tribe. He was a Mohawk of pure Indian blood. His father, Brant, a chief, was denominated an Onondaga Indian, and about the year 1756 had three sons in Sir Wm. Johnson's army. Young Brant was sent by Sir William to Dr. Wheelock's Indian charity school at Lebanon Crank, now the town of Columbia, Connecticut; and after he had been there educated, employed him in public business. His Indian name was Thayendaneja. About the year 1762 Rev. Charles J. Smith, a missionary to the Mohawks, took Brant as his interpreter; but the war

obliging him to return, Brant remained and went out with a company against the Indians, behaving "so much like the Christian and the soldier, that he gained great esteem." In 1765 his house was an asylum for the missionaries in the wilderness, and he exerted himself for the religious instruction of his poor Indian brethren. In 1775 he visited England; and it was there perceived, of course, after the education he had received, that he spoke and wrote the English language with tolerable accuracy. In the war, which commenced in that year, he attached himself to the British cause. The barbarities attending the memorable destruction of the beautiful settlement of Wyoming, in July, 1778, have been ascribed to him by the writers of American history and by Campbell in his poem, *Gertrude of Wyoming*; but Brant was not present in that massacre; the Indians were commanded by Col. John Butler, a tory and refugee, whose heart was more ferocious than that of any savage. Col. Brant, however, was the undisputed leader of the band, which in July, 1779, destroyed the settlement of Minisink in Orange county, New York, a few miles from West Point. In June he left Niagara with about three hundred warriors of the six nations and a number of tories, for the purpose of destroying the settlements upon the Delaware river. On the 20th of July he appeared on the west of Minisink and sent down a party, which, after destroying the settlement, returned with their booty to the main body at Grassy-swamp brook. The next day one hundred and twenty men assembled under the command of a physician, Col. Tusten, and marched seventeen miles toward the enemy. In the morning of July 22d, Col. Hathorn arrived and took the command, and in a short time the battle commenced and lasted the whole day. The fire was irregular, from behind trees and rocks, both by the Indians and Americans, every man fighting in his own way. Brant and his whole force were engaged. About sunset our troops, having expended their ammunition, retreated and were pursued by the savages. Dr. Tusten, in a nook of rocks, had dressed the wounds of seventeen men, whose cries for protection and mercy, when they heard the retreat ordered, were piercing to the soul; but they all perished, with Dr. Tusten, under the Indian tomahawk. On this day forty-four Americans fell, some of whom were the pride and flower of the village of Goshen. Among them were Jones, Little, Duncan, Wisner, Vail, Townsend, and Knapp. Major Poppino, who escaped, lived to nearly one hundred years, and was present with an assemblage of ten or twelve thousand people, when their bones were buried July 22, 1822. After the peace of 1783 Brant visited England, and passed the remainder of his life in Upper Canada. In 1785 he in self-defence killed one of his sons, who in a fit of

drunkenness had attempted his life; in consequence of this act he resigned his commission of captain in the British service, and surrendered himself to justice; but Lord Dorchester, the governor, would not accept his resignation. He sent his two sons, Joseph and Jacob, in 1801, to the care of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth college, to be educated in Moor's school. He died at his seat in Upper Canada, at the head of Lake Ontario, Nov. 24, 1807, aged 65. His daughter married Wm. J. Kerr, Esq., of Niagara, in 1824.

His son, John, an Indian chief, was in England in 1822, and placed before the poet, Campbell, documents to prove that his father was not present at the massacre at Wyoming, and that he was in fact a man of humanity. After reading them Campbell published a letter, in which he recanted the charges of ferocity, advanced in his *Gertrude*; but he assigns rather an inadequate reason for this change in the estimate of his character, namely, that Brant enjoyed the friendship of some high-minded British officers, which would not have been the case, had he been ferocious, and destitute of amiable qualities. In the war of the Revolution he was doubtless the leader of savages, who took delight in scalps; he was undeniably in command, when the wounded of Minisink were butchered; yet the slaughter may have occurred entirely without his orders. Probably his subsequent intercourse with civilized men and reading the New Testament may have softened his character. I am able to state, on the authority of his son Joseph, that as he lay in his bed and looked at the sword hanging up in his bedroom, with which he had killed his son, he was accustomed to ery in the sorrow of his heart. He once proposed to write a history of the six nations. He published the book of common prayer and the gospel of Mark, in the Mohawk and English languages, 8vo. London, 1787. The gospel according to St. John, in Mohawk, entitled *Nene Karighwysoston tsinihorighhoten ne Saint John*, which is ascribed to him in the Cambridge catalogue, was the work of the chief, John Norton; it is without date, but was printed at London in 1807 or 1808 by the British and foreign Bible society, in an edition of two thousand copies. — *Holmes*, II. 292, 302; *Mass. Hist. Coll.* x. 154; *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 231; *Panoplist*, III. 323, 324; *Weld's Trav.* II. 297; *Wheelock's Narrative*; *Eastern Argus*, May 7, 1822.

BRATTLE, THOMAS, a respectable merchant of Boston, was born Sept. 5, 1657, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1676, and was afterwards treasurer of that institution. He was a principal founder of the church in Brattle street, of which Dr. Colman was the first minister. His death occurred May 18, 1713, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was brother-in-law of Mr. Pemberton. Several of his communications on

astronomical subjects were published in the philosophical transactions. He wrote an excellent letter, giving an account of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, which is preserved in the *Hist. Collections*. — *Holmes*, I. 511; *Colman's Life*, 42; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* v. 61-79.

BRATTLE, WILLIAM, minister of Cambridge, Mass., brother of the preceding, died Feb. 15, 1717, aged 54. He was born in Boston about the year 1662, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1680. He was afterwards for several years a tutor and fellow of that seminary. He exerted himself to form his pupils to virtue and the fear of God, punishing vice with the authority of a master, and cherishing every virtuous disposition with parental goodness. When the small pox prevailed in the college, he was not driven away in terror; but with benevolent courage remained at his post, and visited the sick, both that he might administer to them relief, and might impress upon them those truths which were necessary to their salvation. As he had never experienced the disease, he now took it in the natural way; for the practice of inoculation had not been introduced into America. But the course of the disorder was mild, and he was soon restored to his usual health. He was ordained pastor of the church in Cambridge, as successor of Mr. Gookin, Nov. 25, 1696, and after a useful ministry of twenty years was succeeded by Dr. Appleton. His funeral was attended Feb. 20, a day memorable for the great snow which then commenced, and which detained for several days at Cambridge the magistrates and ministers, who were assembled on the occasion. The snow was six feet deep in some parts of the streets of Boston.

Mr. Brattle was a very religious, good man, an able divine, and an excellent scholar. Such was his reputation for science, that he was elected a fellow of the royal society. He was polite and affable, compassionate and charitable. Having a large estate, he distributed of his abundance with a liberal hand; but his charities were secret and silent. His pacific spirit and his moderation were so conspicuous, as to secure to him the respect of all denominations. So remarkable was his patience under injuries, and such a use did he make of the troubles of life, that he was heard to observe, that he knew not how he could have spared any of his trials. Uniting courage with his humility, he was neither bribed by the favor, nor overawed by the displeasure of any man. He was a man of great learning and abilities, and at once a philosopher and a divine. But he placed neither learning nor religion in unprofitable speculations, but in such solid and substantial truth, as improves the mind and is beneficial to the world. The promotion of religion, learning, virtue, and peace was the great object, in which he was constantly employed. As he possessed pen-

etration and a sound judgment, his counsel was often sought and highly respected. Such was his regard to the interests of literature, that he bequeathed to Harvard college 250 pounds, besides a much greater sum in other charitable and pious legacies. With regard to his manner of preaching, Dr. Colman, comparing him and Mr. Pemberton, who died about the same time, observes: "They performed the public exercises in the house of God with a great deal of solemnity, though in a manner somewhat different; for Mr. Brattle was all calm, and soft, and melting; but Mr. Pemberton was all flame, zeal, and earnestness." The death of this good man, after a languishing disease, was peaceful and serene.

He published a system of logic, entitled, "compendium logicæ secundum principia D. Renati Cartesii plerumque efformatum et catechistice propositum." It was held in high estimation, and long recited at Harvard college. An edition of it was published in the year 1758. — *Holmes Hist. Cambridge; Coll. Hist. Soc.* VII. 32, 55-59; X. 168; *Holmes*, II. 94; *Boston News-Letter*, No. 671.

BRATTLE, WILLIAM, a man of extraordinary talents and character, the son of the preceding, died in Oct., 1776, aged about 75. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1722. He was a representative of Cambridge in the general court, and was long a member of the council. He studied theology and preached with acceptance. His eminence as a lawyer drew around him an abundance of clients. As a physician his practice was extensive and celebrated. He was also a military man, and obtained the appointment of major-general of the militia. While he secured the favor of the governor of the State, he also ingratiated himself with the people. In his conduct there were many eccentricities. He was attached to the pleasures of the table. At the commencement of the American Revolution an unhappy sympathy in the plans of General Gage induced him to retire to Boston, from which place he accompanied the troops to Halifax, where he died. His first wife was the daughter of Gov. Saltonstall; his second was the widow of James Allen, and daughter of Col. Fitch. His son, Thomas Brattle, of Cambridge, died Feb. 7, 1801. — *Coll. Hist. Soc.* VII. 58; VIII. 82.

BRAXTON, CARTER, a member of congress in 1776, died October 10, 1797, aged 61. He was the son of George Braxton, a rich planter of Newington, King and Queen's county, Virginia, born Sept. 10, 1736. His mother was the daughter of Robert Carter of the council. After being educated at William and Mary college, he married and settled down as an independent planter. On the death of his wife he visited England, and returned in 1760. By his second wife, the daughter of Richard Corbin of

Lanneville, he had sixteen children: she died in 1814, and all the children but one were dead before 1829. In 1765 he became a member of the house of burgesses, and was distinguished for his patriotic zeal. In November, 1775, he was elected the successor of Peyton Randolph in congress, but continued a member of that body only till the signing of the declaration of independence. During the remainder of his life he was often a member of the legislature and council of Virginia. His talents were respectable; his oratory easy; his manners peculiarly agreeable. His last days were embittered by unfortunate commercial speculations, and vexatious lawsuits: some of his friends, his sureties, suffered with him. Though in early life a gentleman of large fortune, he found himself, in his old age, by his own imprudence, involved in inextricable embarrassments. Happy are they, who are wisely content with their lot, and who use liberally their wealth, not for display, but for the purposes of a noble charity. — *Goodrich's Lives*.

BRAY, THOMAS, D. D., ecclesiastical commissary for Maryland and Virginia, died Feb. 15, 1730, aged 73. He was sent out by the bishop of London, in 1699, and was indefatigable in his efforts to promote religion in the colonies, and among the Indians and Negroes. Libraries were instituted by him, both for missionaries and parishes. He crossed the Atlantic several times, and spent the greater part of his life in these labors. Soliciting the charities of others, he in his disinterested zeal contributed the whole of his small fortune to the support of his plans. Through his exertions parish libraries were established in England, and various benevolent societies in London were instituted, particularly the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts. He published a memorial on the state of religion in North America with proposals for the propagation of religion in the several provinces; circular letters to the clergy of Maryland; *cursus catecheticus Americanus*, 1700; apostolic charity; *bibliotheca parochialis*; discourse on the baptismal covenant.

BRAZER, JOHN, D. D., died at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, 1846, aged 56. Born in Worcester, he graduated in Cambridge, in 1813; he was afterwards a professor. He was ordained over the north society in Salem, Nov. 14, 1820, successor of J. E. Abbott. Many of his writings appeared in the north American Review. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Cole; on the death of Dr. Holyoke; at the installation of A. Bigelow; Memoir of Dr. Holyoke; before society for education; several in the Christian preacher; use of affliction; on prayer; power of unitarianism over the affections.

BREARLEY, DAVID, chief justice of New Jersey, died Aug. 23, 1790, aged, it is said, only

26. He was born in that State in 1763, and received the degree of A. M. at Princeton, in 1781. He attained to great eminence at the bar. Soon after he received the appointment of judge, he died at his seat near Trenton. He was appointed by Washington in 1789, district judge for New Jersey, and was succeeded by Robert Morris.

BREARLEY, JOSEPH, general, died at Morristown, in 1805, aged 93.

BREBEUF, JEAN DE, a Jesuit missionary among the Indians in Canada, arrived at Quebec in 1625. According to Charlevoix, he twice, when among the Hurons, in a time of drought, obtained rain in answer to his prayers. However, taken prisoner by the Iroquois in 1649, he was cruelly put to death by them, with his associate, father Lallemand. Amidst their barbarities, the savages said to him, "You have assured us, that the more one suffers on earth the greater will be his happiness in heaven; out of kindness to you, we therefore torture you." At least Charlevoix reports that they said so. Brebeuf was 55 years of age. He was the uncle of the poet of Normandy, George de B. He translated into Huron an abridgment of the Christian doctrine by Ledesma. This is annexed to Champlain's relation du voyage, 1632. — *Charlevoix*, i. 294.

BRECK, ROBERT, a minister of Marlborough, died Jan. 6, 1731, aged 48. He was born in Dorchester in 1682, the son of Captain John Breck, a very ingenious and worthy man, and grandson of Edward Breck, a settler of Dorchester in 1636. After his father's death he was sent to Harvard college, where he graduated in 1700. He was ordained Oct. 25, 1704, as successor of Mr. Brimsmead. His successors were Kent, Smith, and Packard. He left a wife and four children. His wife was Elizabeth Wainwright of Haverhill. A daughter married Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Westborough. He was a man of vigorous talents, of quick perception, and tenacious memory, of solid judgment, and extensive learning. So great was his skill in the Hebrew, that he read the Bible out of it to his family. He was also well versed in philosophy, mathematics, antiquities, and history; and his extensive knowledge he was always ready to communicate for the instruction of others. As a pastor he was prudent and faithful; he was an orthodox, close, methodical preacher. He was a strong disputant; a strenuous assertor of the privileges of the churches; and an opponent of Episcopal claims. United with his piety, he possessed a singular courage and resolution. Before his settlement he preached some time on Long Island, during the administration of Gov. Cornbury, when, though a young man, he boldly asserted the principles of the nonconformists, notwithstanding the threatening and other ill-treatment, which he experienced. In temper, he was grave and meditative, yet at

times cheerful, and in conversation entertaining. A perfect stranger to covetousness, he was ever hospitable and charitable. In severe pain he was resigned; and his end was peace. So great was the esteem, in which he was held, that in his sickness a day of fasting was kept for him Oct. 15, 1730, when several ministers were present; and on his death, sermons were preached by Swift of Framingham, Prentice of Lancaster, and Loring of Sudbury. He published an election sermon, 1728; the danger of falling away after a profession; a sacramental sermon, 1728. — *Boston Weekly News-Letter*, Jan. 21; *Weekly Journal*, Jan. 18, 1731; *Loring's Sermon*.

BRECK, ROBERT, minister of Springfield, died April 23, 1784, aged 70. He was the son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1730. He was ordained Jan. 27, 1736. His settlement occasioned an unhappy controversy. It was alleged against him, that he did not deem a knowledge of Jesus Christ necessary to the salvation of the heathen, and that he treated lightly of the atonement. A narrative relating to his ordination was published; followed by "an answer to the Hampshire narrative;" and this by "a letter" to the author of the narrative, 1737. His superior intellectual powers were enlarged by an extensive acquaintance with men and books. He accustomed himself to a close manner of thinking and reasoning. By diligent application, he acquired a rich fund of the most useful knowledge. His disposition was remarkably cheerful and pleasant, and his conversation was entertaining and instructive, sometimes enlivened by humor, but always consistent with the sobriety of the Christian and the dignity of the minister. He was easy of access, hospitable, compassionate, and benevolent. His sense of human weakness and depravity led him to admire the gracious provision of the gospel, and he delighted to dwell upon it in his public discourses. His religious sentiments he formed on a careful examination of the Scriptures. Steady to his own principles, he was yet candid towards those who differed from him. In his last illness, he spoke in the humblest terms of himself, but professed an entire reliance on divine mercy through the Mediator, and he resigned himself to death with the dignity of a Christian.

His first wife was Eunice, daughter of his predecessor, Rev. D. Brewer; his second wife was Helena, the widow of Rev. E. Dorr. His successor was Mr. Howard. His son, Robert, who died at Northampton, in 1799, aged 63, was clerk of the court of common pleas. The son of the latter, Colonel John, died in N., in 1827, aged 55; leaving sons, Dr. Edward, Robert, and Theodore, now citizens of Brecksville, Ohio.

He published a sermon, 1748; on the death of Rev. D. Parsons, 1781; of Rev. S. Williams,

1782; at the ordination of D. Parsons, 1783; also a century sermon Oct. 16, 1775, on the burning of the town by the Indians.—*Lathrop's Funeral Sermon; Holland's History of Western Massachusetts*, I. 201.

BRECK, SAMUEL, a merchant, removed from Boston to Philadelphia, where he died May 7, 1809. His daughter married James Lloyd.

BRECK, DANIEL, died in Hartland, Vt., Dec., 1845, aged 97. Born in Boston, he was religiously educated at Princeton, where he graduated in 1774. As a chaplain he accompanied Porter's regiment to Canada, and was in the attack upon Quebec. He preached the first sermon at Marietta, on the text, "Of his kingdom there shall be no end;" having visions of the progress of the gospel in the vast western country. He was a man of high character and excellence, the father of Judge Breck of Kentucky.

BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN, attorney-general of the United States, died at Lexington, Kentucky, Dec. 14, 1806. He was elected a member of the senate in the place of Humphrey Marshall, and took his seat in 1801. In Jan., 1802, he submitted in the senate a resolution to repeal an act of the preceding session respecting the judiciary establishment of the United States, by which sixteen new circuit judges had been created. It was this resolution, which called forth the most astonishing powers of argument and eloquence. In 1803 Mr. Breckenridge distinguished himself by supporting resolutions in relation to Spanish affairs of a milder complexion, than those advocated by Mr. Ross. After the resignation of Mr. Lincoln of Mass., he was appointed attorney-general in his place.

BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN, D. D., died near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 4, 1841, aged 44. His parents were John B. and Mary Hopkins Cabell, of a Virginia family. He was one of nine children, born at Cabell's Dale, near Lexington, where he died. He was a devoted preacher, and wore himself out by his labors.

BRECKENRIDGE, ROBERT, general, died in Lexington, Ky., in Sept., 1833, aged 78.

BREED, ALLEN, one of the first settlers of Lynn, died March 17, 1692, aged 91. He was born in England in 1601 and arrived in this country in 1630, probably in the *Arabella* at Salem, June 12. He was a farmer and lived in the western part of Summer street, Lynn, possessing two hundred acres of land. The village, in which he resided, derived from him the name of "Breed's End." He is one of the grantees, named in 1640 in the Indian deed of South Hampton, Long Island, which was settled from Lynn, by Rev. Mr. Fitch, and others. The name of his wife was Elizabeth; and his children were Allen, Timothy, Joseph, and John. Of these,

Allen was living in 1692, when it was voted by the town, that Allen Breed, senior, "should sit in the pulpit." The descendants in Lynn and other towns in Massachusetts, are numerous; from one of them was derived the name of Breed's Hill, in Charlestown, celebrated for the battle of 1775, called by mistake the battle of Bunker's Hill, for the battle was fought on Breed's not Bunker's Hill. One of his descendants at Lynn was Col. Fred. B., an officer of the Revolution, who died July, 1820, aged 68. Among the descendants in Connecticut were Gershom Breed, an eminent merchant of Norwich, and his sons, John M. Breed, mayor of the city, a graduate of Yale, 1768; Shubael Breed, a graduate of 1778; and Simeon Breed, a graduate of 1781. The widow of the last is still living, aged 89, the sister of E. Perkins, who died, aged above 100 years.—*Lewis' History of Lynn*, 25; *Farmer's Register*; *Dwight's Travels*, III. 313.

BREESE, SAMUEL SIDNEY, died in Seconodoo, Oneida county, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848, aged 80. Born in Philadelphia, a descendant of the Huguenots, he was one of the first settlers of Cazenovia; then was the law partner of Judge Platt of Whitestown. In 1813, he became a farmer for the rest of his life. He was a member of the convention to form a new constitution. He was an excellent citizen, and a sincere Christian. His end was peace, through hope in the atoning blood.

BRENTON, WILLIAM, Governor of Rhode Island, was a representative of Boston for several years from 1635. Of Rhode Island he was president between 1660 and 1661, and governor under the charter from 1666 to 1669; in both which offices he succeeded Arnold, and was succeeded by him. He died in Newport, 1674. Several of his descendants held important offices in the colony: they adhered to the royal government at the Revolution. An admiral in the British navy was a native of Newport.—*Farmer's Reg.*

BRESSANI, FRANCISCO GIUSEPPE, a Jesuit missionary, was a Roman by birth. He toiled with much zeal in his mission among the Hurons in Canada, until it was broken up. Having been taken captive and tortured, he bore in his mutilated hands for the rest of his life, the proofs of his sufferings. He died in Italy. In 1643 there was published an account of his mission in Italian, entitled, *Breve relatione d'alcune missioni, &c.*—*Charlevoix*.

BREWER, DANIEL, died at Springfield, Nov. 5, 1733, aged 65, in the 40th year of his ministry. He succeeded Mr. Glover, and was followed by Mr. Breck. Born in Roxbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1697, and was ordained in 1694. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Rev. N. Chauncey of Hatfield; her sister, Sarah, married Rev.

S. Whittelsey of Wallingford. He left six children. He published: God's help to be sought in time of war, 1724.

BREWSTER, CHAUNCEY, doctor, died at Springfield, in 1830, aged 87, a graduate of Yale, 1762.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM, one of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the Elder and only teacher for some years, died about April 16, 1644, aged 83. This is the date given by Bradford; but Morton says, about April 18. He was born, probably, at Serooby, in 1560. As there was a William B. in that town in 1571, he was probably the father of Elder Brewster of Plymouth, who himself passed the last years of his residence in England at Serooby, as a public officer. This place, which is of great interest in American history, is a small town in Nottinghamshire, only two miles south of Bawtry, in Yorkshire, and ten miles west of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. It was a post town, and had a small well-built church, and an Episcopal manor, which was an occasional residence of the Archbishop of York. The manor was built in two courts, of timber, except the front, which was of brick, with a moat around it. This, it will be found, became the residence of Brewster. Nothing now remains of it, but the stone gateway. On the wood-work of the church is seen a vine bearing clusters of grapes. His family was one of some eminence. The coat-armour of one of the name, bore "a chevron ermine between three silver étoiles on a sable field." Our Brewster derives, in our view, no honor from his family; but the device of stars breaking through the darkness of night is a very suitable device for the American Brewster. He was the chief light of the Plymouth colony, in a dark wilderness.

Mr. Brewster was educated at the university of Cambridge, where his mind was impressed with religious truth, and he was renewed by the Spirit of God. After completing his education he entered into the service of William Davison, ambassador of Queen Elizabeth in Holland. This gentleman, who was friendly to religion, possessed the highest regard for Mr. Brewster, and reposed in him the utmost confidence. He esteemed him as a son. Mr. Brewster in return proved himself not unworthy of the friendship, which he had experienced; for when Davison, who had been appointed secretary of state, incurred the affected displeasure of the queen for drawing, in compliance with her orders, the warrant for the execution of Mary, he did not forsake his patron. He remained with him, and gave him what assistance it was in his power to afford, under the troubles, with which it was the policy of Elizabeth to overwhelm the innocent secretary in the year 1587. When he could no longer serve him, he retired to the north of England among his old friends.

It was now, that he resided at Serooby, where he was post, or postmaster, from 1594 to Sept.

30, 1607. The recorded payments to him amounted in that period to 456 pounds. He was also inn-keeper to the travellers by post. As there were no cross-posts he had to provide for distant deliveries. If he had a good income, it enabled him to exercise a generous hospitality; and his abode in the Archbishop's manor furnished a convenient place of meeting for the new Puritan Separatist church.

His attention was now chiefly occupied by the interests of religion. His life was exemplary, and it seemed to be his great object to promote the highest good of those around him. He endeavored to excite their zeal for holiness, and to encourage them in the practice of the Christian virtues. As he possessed considerable property, he readily and abundantly contributed towards the support of the gospel. He exerted himself to procure faithful preachers for the parishes in the neighborhood. By degrees he became disgusted with the impositions of the prelatical party, and their severity towards men of a moderate and peaceable disposition. As he discovered much corruption in the constitution, forms, ceremonies, and discipline of the established church, he thought it his duty to withdraw from its communion, and to establish with others a separate society. This new church, under the pastoral care of the aged Mr. Clifton and Mr. Robinson, met on the Lord's days at Mr. Brewster's house, where they were entertained at his expense, as long as they could assemble without interruption. When at length the resentment of the hierarchy obliged them to seek refuge in a foreign country, he was the most forward to assist in the removal. He was seized with Mr. Bradford, in the attempt to go over to Holland in 1607, and was imprisoned at Boston, in Lincolnshire. He was the greatest sufferer of the company, because he had the most property. Having, with much difficulty and expense, obtained his liberty, he first assisted the poor of the society in their embarkation, and then followed them to Holland.

He had a large family and numerous dependents; and his estate was exhausted. As his education had not fitted him for mechanical or mercantile employments, he was now pressed with hardships. In this exigency he found a resource in his learning and abilities. He opened a school at Leyden, for instructing the youth of the city and of the university in the English tongue; and being familiar with the Latin, with which they were also acquainted, he found no impediment from the want of a language common to both. By means of a grammar, which he formed himself, he soon assisted them to a correct knowledge of the English. By the help of some friends he also set up a printing-press, and published several books against the hierarchy, which could not obtain a license for publication in England.

Such was his reputation in the church at Leyden, that he was chosen a ruling elder, and he accompanied the members of it, who came to New England in 1620. He suffered with them all the hardships attending their settlement in the wilderness. He partook with them of labor, hunger, and watching; and his Bible and his sword were equally familiar to him. As the church at Plymouth was for several years destitute of a minister, Mr. Brewster, who was venerable for his character and years, officiated as a preacher, though he could never be persuaded to administer the sacraments. According to the principles of the church, the ruling elder, in the absence of the teaching elder or pastor, was permitted to dispense the word. No regular minister was procured before the year 1629, when Ralph Smith was settled. Previously to this period the principal care of the church rested upon Mr. Brewster, who preached twice every Lord's day; and afterwards he occasionally exercised for the good of the church his talents in teaching. He died in the peace and hope of the Christian. His children were Patience, Fear, Love (a son), Wrestling, Jonathan, Lueretia, William, Mary. Jonathan removed to New London, thence to Norwich, Conn., and died 1659. His estate and residence, to which he early removed, were in Duxbury; his son, Love, succeeded him in his house. His three hundred books were valued at 43 pounds; his whole estate at 150 pounds.

Through his whole life he was remarkably temperate. He drank nothing but water, until within the last five or six years. During the famine, which was experienced in the colony, he was resigned and cheerful. When nothing but oysters and clams were set on his table, he would give thanks that his family were permitted "to taste of the abundance of the seas, and of the treasures hid in the sand." He was social and pleasant in conversation, of a humble and modest spirit; yet, when occasion required, courageous in administering reproof, though with such tenderness as usually to give no offence. He was conspicuous for his compassion towards the distressed; and if they were suffering for conscience sake, he judged them, of all others, most deserving of pity and relief. He had a peculiar abhorrence of pride. In the government of the church he was careful to preserve order and the purity of doctrine and communion, and to suppress contention. He was eminent for piety. In his public prayers he was full and comprehensive, making confession of sin with deep humility, and supplicating with fervor the Divine mercy through the merits of Jesus Christ. Yet he avoided a tedious prolixity, lest he should damp the spirit of devotion. In his discourses he was clear and distinguishing, as well as pathetic; and it pleased God to give him

uncommon success, so that many were converted by his ministry. At his death he left what was called an excellent library. It was valued at 43 pounds in silver, and a catalogue of the books is preserved in the colony records.

The church at Plymouth, of which Mr. Brewster was ruling elder, was peculiar for the liberty of "prophesying" or preaching, which was allowed even to such private members as were "gifted." When Governor Winthrop visited Plymouth in 1632, in the afternoon's exercise of the Lord's day, a question, according to custom, was propounded, upon which a number of the congregation expressed their opinions, and the Governor of Massachusetts, being requested, "spoke to it" with the rest. "The preachments of the gifted brethren," says Dr. Mather, "produced those discouragements to the ministers, that almost all left the colony, apprehending themselves driven away by the neglect and contempt with which the people on this occasion treated them." This church admitted none to its communion without either a written or oral declaration of their faith and religious experience. The Scriptures were not read in public, nor was the psalm before singing, till in compassion to a brother, who could not read, one of the elders or deacons was permitted to read it line by line, after it had been previously expounded by the minister. No children were baptized unless one of the parents was in full communion, and baptized children were considered as subjects of ecclesiastical discipline. While in Holland the Lord's supper was administered every Sabbath; but it was omitted in America till a minister was obtained, and then it was administered only once in a month. — *Belknap's Amer. Biog.* II. 252-256; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* IV. 108, 113-117; *Morton*, 153; *Neal's N. E.* I. 231; *Savage's Winthrop*, I. 91; *Magnalia*, I. 14; *Prince*, 89.

BREWSTER, JONATHAN, son of the preceding, lived in Duxbury in 1632, and was deputy and attorney. He removed to New London in 1638. He expressed in a letter dated at "Moheken," Sept., 1656 — probably New London — an intention of going to England. He died 1659. His son Benjamin removed to Norwich soon after 1648. By his wife, Anna Dart, of New London, he had sons Jonathan, Daniel, William, and Benjamin; and his descendants are to be found now in the vicinity. Seabury Brewster, of Norwich, the father of the dentist, Christopher Brewster, who was knighted by the Emperor of Russia, was descended from Wrestling, the brother of Jonathan, and was born in Plymouth in 1755. In 1779 there were eleven Brewster families in the east society of Norwich.

BREWSTER, RUTH, daughter of the preceding, married first John Picket, and next, in 1668,

Charles Hill, of New London, who, after her death, married a daughter of Major John Mason.

BREWSTER, NATHANIEL, minister of Brookhaven, Long Island, was a graduate of the first class of Harvard college in 1642. At first he was settled in the ministry at Norfolk, England; on his return to America he was settled at Brookhaven in 1665, and died in 1690, leaving sons, John, Timothy, and Daniel, whose descendants of respectable standing remain on Long Island. — *Farmer's Register*.

BREWSTER, EBENEZER, general, a descendant of Elder Brewster, died at Hanover, N. H., Jan. 4, 1814, aged 74. He emigrated from Norwich, Conn. The following was his son.

BREWSTER, AMOS AVERY, colonel, died at Hanover, N. H., April 24, 1845, aged 68. He was many years sheriff of the county. His wife was a daughter of Adriana Boudinot. He suffered the unhappiness of burying six young children within a period of five years.

BREWSTER, LYMAN D., died in Hennepin, Oct. 22, 1835, aged 51; from Connecticut he removed to the west, to Tennessee and Illinois. He bequeathed 20,000 dollars to the African colonization society, and 2,500 dollars to schools.

BRICKETT, JOHN, published a work, entitled *Natural history of North Carolina*, with cuts, Dublin, 1737.

BRIDGE, THOMAS, minister of the first church in Boston, was born at Hackney, England, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1675. After visiting Europe as a merchant, he became a minister. He first preached at Jamaica; then at New Providence and Bermuda, and at West Jersey. He was ordained at Boston as colleague with Mr. Wadsworth, May 10, 1705. He died suddenly of an apoplexy, Sept. 26, 1715, aged 58. He was eminent for his Christian virtues. While he was upright in his dealings, he was also meek and mild; his heart was kind; and he was humble and devout. He was habitually serious. Though his talents were not conspicuous, yet his thoughts were always expressed in suitable and manly language. In prayer he was eminent. His intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures and the devotional frame of his mind rendered his supplications to the throne of grace very interesting. While he was himself exceedingly desirous of doing good, free from every particle of envy, he sincerely rejoiced in the usefulness and respectability of others. He was not desirous of honor, and so humble was the opinion which he had formed of himself, that the expression of his humility sometimes put to the blush those who were younger and more desirous of distinction. He was diligent in study, but his Bible was his library. To this book he devoted his attention, and became well acquainted with its important truths. Such was his moderation, so greatly was

he desirous of peace, that it was thought he was sometimes silent when he ought to have spoken, and that he yielded too much to others. He published the following sermons: at the artillery election, 1705; on the choice of the town officers, 1710; on faith, 1713. — *Colman's Fun. Serm.*; *Hist. Coll.* III. 237.

BRIDGE, JOSIAH, second minister of East Sudbury, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1758, and ordained Nov. 4, 1761, the successor of Wm. Cook, who died Nov. 12, 1760, aged 63, in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry. Mr. Bridge died June 20, 1801, aged 61, in the fortieth year of his ministry, and was succeeded by Joel Foster, who died in 1812. Before the division of the church the ministers of Sudbury were E. Brown, Sherman, and I. Loring. He was a popular preacher, with a clear, loud voice. His convention sermon in 1792 and Dudleyan lecture in 1797 were not printed. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Damon; the election sermon, 1789. — *Coll. Hist. Soc. s. s.* IV. 61; *Palladium*, June 26th, 1801.

BRIDGE, EBENEZER, died Oct. 1, 1792, aged 77. Born in Boston, he was graduated in 1736, and ordained at Chelmsford in 1741, and was in office fifty years. He published the artillery election sermon, 1752; the election sermon, 1767.

BRIDGE, MATTHEW, minister of Framingham, died in 1775, a graduate of 1741. He published a sermon at the ordination of E. Stone, Reading, 1761.

BRIDGE, EDMUND, died at Dresden, Maine, Sept., 1825, aged 86. He was born in Lexington, and was a patriot of the Revolution. From 1781 to 1815 he was sheriff of Lincoln. He was an advocate of the Christian ministry and of public schools, held in esteem for his integrity and benevolence. He was the father of Judge Bridge, of Augusta.

BRIDGHAM, SAMUEL W., general, chancellor of Brown university, died in Dec., 1840, at Providence, aged 67. He was mayor, and attorney-general.

BRIDGMAN, JAMES G., a missionary, went to China in 1841, and was ordained at Canton. He died Dec. 6, 1850, in a fit of insanity inflicting a fatal wound.

BRIGGS, JAMES, the first minister of Cummington, died in 1823, aged about 70. A graduate of Yale in 1775, he was settled in 1779, the town giving him two hundred acres of land and sixty pounds for a settlement. He was a very respectable and useful minister.

BRIGGS, ELIAKIM, died at Dighton, Sept. 27, 1852, aged 86, the last of seven children, whose ages amounted to 588 years. Five brothers reached the ages of 72, 86, 87, 88, 96. The ages of two sisters amounted to 159 years.

BRIGHAM, PAUL, lieutenant-gov. of Vermont,

died at Norwich, June 16, 1824, aged 79. For four years he was a captain in the war of independence; five years high sheriff of Windsor county; five years chief judge of the county court; and twenty-two years lieutenant-governor. His various duties he discharged to the acceptance of his fellow citizens, till the infirmities of age admonished him to retire from the public service.—*Farmer's Coll.* III. Appendix, 64.

BRIGHAM, ELIJAH, judge, a member of congress, died of the eroup at Washington, April 22, 1816. A native of Northborough and graduate of Dartmouth in 1778, he settled as a merchant in Westborough, and sustained various public offices.

BRIGHAM, AMARIAH, Dr., died in Utica, Sept. 8, 1849, aged 51, formerly principal of the Retreat at Hartford, and from 1842 superintendent of the State asylum for the insane at Utica. He was a brother of Dr. B., secretary of the American Bible society.

BRIGHT, FRANCIS, first minister in Charlestown, Mass., was a pupil of the famous Mr. Davenport. He arrived at Naumkeag, or Salem, in June, 1629, in company with Mr. Skelton and Mr. Higginson. Disagreeing in judgment with his two brethren, he removed to Charlestown. After tarrying here a little more than a year, and finding that the people were disposed to carry the reformation to a greater length than he thought was necessary, he returned to England in 1630. He was succeeded by Mr. Wilson.—*Morse and Parish's N. E.*, 74; *Morton*, 82; *Prince*, 184, 188.

BRIMMER, GEORGE W., died at Florence in Sept., 1838. A graduate of Harvard in 1803, he was skilled in painting and architecture.

BRIMMER, MARTIN, mayor of Boston, died April 25, 1847. A graduate of 1814, he was distinguished for his liberality and zeal in promoting the interests of public education.

BRIMSMEAD, WILLIAM, first minister of Marlborough, died July 3, 1701. He was a native of Dorchester, and probably the son of John Brimsmead, who lived in Dorchester in 1638, and who had a son, John, born 1640. The name is the same as Brinsmead, as it was written in 1752 in the last will of John Brinsmead, of Milford, one of whose daughters married Dr. Wheelock; and the same as Brinsmade, as it was written by Daniel Nathaniel B., of Woodbury, in 1777, and as it is written at the present day. He was educated at Harvard college, but never received a degree. He, with others of his class, being displeased with a vote of the corporation, requiring the students to reside four years at Cambridge instead of three, left the institution in 1647. He was employed as a preacher at Plymouth in 1665. At Marlborough he preached as early as Sept., 1660, though he was not ordained till Oct. 3, 1666. As he was

preaching, Sunday, March 20, 1676, the assembly was dispersed by an outcry of "Indians at the door." All reached the fort safely, except one man, who was wounded. The meeting-house and many dwelling-houses were burnt. He was succeeded by Mr. Breck. He was never married. He is represented as a well accomplished servant of Christ. He published the election sermon, 1681. Among the papers made use of by Prince in compiling his annals, was a journal in Latin kept by Mr. B. from 1665 to 1695 inclusively.—*Coll. Hist. Soc.* v. 47, 122; ix. 179; x. 89.

BRINSMADE, DANIEL, minister of Washington, Conn., died April 23, 1793, aged 74. He was a graduate of 1745. Dr. Porter succeeded him. His son, Judge Daniel, a graduate of 1772, died in 1826, aged 75. The son of the latter is Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade, of Washington.

BRISTED, JOHN, died at Providence, Feb. 23, 1855, aged 76. He was a native of England, who arrived at New York in 1806, and in 1820 married a daughter of J. J. Astor, by whom he had a son, Charles Astor Bristed. He was many years a useful Episcopal minister; his liberality was experienced by students in theology.

BRISTOL, WILLIAM, U. S. judge for the district of Conn., died at New Haven, March 7, 1836, aged 57. Born in Hamden, he graduated in 1798. He was a judge of the State court in 1819; an upright judge and an able lawyer.

BRIT, THOMAS, died on Sampit, near Georgetown, Aug., 1825, aged 115, a soldier in the Cherokee, French, and Revolutionary wars. He rode on horseback in one day thirty-eight miles, three weeks before his death.

BROCK, JOHN, minister of Reading, died June 18, 1688, aged 67. He was born in England in 1620, and was distinguished for early piety. He came to this country about the year 1637. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1646, and, after residing there two years longer, engaged in preaching the Gospel, first at Rowley and then at the Isle of Shoals. He continued at this last place till 1662, when he removed to Reading, as successor of Samuel Hough, being ordained Nov. 13, 1662. Here he ministered in holy things till his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Pierpont. His wife was the widow of Mr. Hough.

Mr. Brock was an eminent Christian, and a laborious, faithful minister, preaching not only on the Sabbath, but frequently on other days. He established lectures for young persons, and for the members of the church. He often made pastoral visits, and they were rendered very useful by his happy talents in conversation. He was so remarkable for holiness and devotion, that it was said of him by the celebrated Mitchell: "He dwells as near heaven as any man upon earth." He was full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. Several remarkable stories are related of the effi-

cacy of his prayers, in which he frequently had a particular faith, or an assurance of being heard. When he lived at the Isle of Shoals, he persuaded the people to enter into an agreement to spend one day in every month, besides the Sabbaths, in religious worship. On one of these days the fishermen, who composed his society, desired him to put off the meeting, as the roughness of the weather had for a number of days prevented them from attending to their usual employment. He endeavored in vain to convince them of the impropriety of their request. As most of them were determined to seize the opportunity for making up their lost time, and were more interested in their worldly than in their spiritual concerns, he addressed them thus: "If you are resolved to neglect your duty to God, and will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can; but as for you, who will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, I will pray unto him for you, that you may catch fish until you are weary." Of thirty-five men, only five remained with the minister. The thirty, who went from the meeting, with all their skill caught through the whole day but four fishes; while the five, who attended divine service, afterwards went out and caught five hundred. From this time the fishermen readily attended all the meetings which Mr. Brock appointed. A poor man, who had been very useful with his boat in carrying persons, who attended public worship, over a river, lost his boat in a storm, and lamented his loss to his minister. Mr. Brock said to him: "Go home, honest man; I will mention the matter to the Lord; you will have your boat again to-morrow." The next day, in answer to earnest prayer, the poor man recovered his boat, which was brought up from the bottom by the anchor of a vessel, cast upon it without design. A number of such remarkable correspondences between the events of Providence and the prayers of Mr. Brock, caused Mr. John Allen, of Dedham, to say of him: "I scarce ever knew any man so familiar with the great God, as his dear servant Brock." — *Mather's Magnalia*, iv, 141–143; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* vii, 251–254; *Stone's Fun. Sermon on Prentiss*; *Fitch's Sermon at the ordination of Tucke*.

BROCK, ISAAC, major-general in the British army, captured Gen. Hull and his whole army at Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812. He afterwards proceeded to the Niagara frontier, and was killed in the battle of Queenstown, Oct. 13th. He was rallying his troops, which had been put to flight by a desperate charge of Col. Chrystie, when he was pierced by three balls. He was a brave and generous officer. During his funeral the guns of the American fort were fired as a token of respect. — *Brackenridge's Hist. War*, 73.

BROECK, ABRAHAM TEN, a patriot of the Revolution, was the president of the convention of the State of New York in 1776, and signed

their eloquent address, dated at Fishkill, Dec. 21, which was written by John Jay. In Oct., 1781, he was the mayor of the city of Albany, and communicated to Gen. Heath a vote of thanks for the protection he had afforded the city. He died at Albany, Jan., 1810, aged 76.

BROECK, JOHN TEN, died at Albany in Dec., 1822. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and held various public offices, while he adorned in private life his Christian profession. — *Amer. Rememb.* 1777, p. 53; *Heath*, 320.

BROCKWAY, THOMAS, minister of Columbia, died in 1808, aged about 60. He graduated in 1768 at Yale, in the first class, whose names are alphabetically arranged. They had been previously put down according to supposed family rank or dignity. A native of Lyme, he succeeded Dr. Wheelock at Lebanon crank, now Columbia.

BROCKWAY, DEODATE, died in Ellington, Conn., Feb., 1849, aged 73, the son of the preceding, a graduate of 1797. Soon after his settlement he fell from the steeple of his new meeting-house, sixty-five feet, and was well nigh crippled for life. He was a man of sense and of high moral and Christian worth; in private life urbane and a model of hospitality. His son, John H., a graduate of 1820, was a member of congress 1839–1843. Among a few sermons, which he published, was an election sermon.

BRODHEAD, JOHN, died at New Market, N. H., April 7, 1838, aged 67, a respected Methodist minister and member of congress.

BRODHEAD, JACOB, D. D., died in Springfield, Mass., June 6, 1855, aged 73. The synod of the reformed Dutch church in session in New Brunswick, being on that day apprised by telegraph of his death, appointed a committee to attend in New York the funeral of this father in their church. Of this committee was Dr. Bethune, who had succeeded Dr. Brodhead in three of his pastoral charges — at Rhinebeck, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn — and who delivered a discourse on his decease, which was published.

It appears, by the address of Dr. De Witt, that Dr. B. was born May 14, 1782, at Marbletown, Ulster county, and was the son of Charles, a patriot and soldier, who commanded a company — chiefly raised at his own expense — at the surrender of Burgoyne. An early ancestor, Capt. Daniel, came from Yorkshire, and settled with the Hollanders and Huguenots of Ulster. Dr. B. was a graduate of Union college in 1801. In 1804 he succeeded his cousin, John Brodhead Romeyn, as pastor of the Dutch church at Rhinebeck flats. In 1809 he was installed as a colleague with Drs. Livingston, Knypers, and Abeel over the collegiate Dutch church in New York; — this sense of collegiate — as indicating a common church, composed of several churches having colleague pastors — not being given in our dictiona-

ries. In 1813 he took the charge of the first Dutch church in Crown street, Philadelphia. After twelve years he returned to New York, and was the pastor of Broome-street Dutch church; afterwards of Flatbush church, and from 1841 to 1846 of the central church of Brooklyn. He was an eminently pious and most useful man, a faithful servant of God in all his fields of labor, and he died in great peace in the family of his only daughter. In his sickness the Supper was administered to him by Dr. Osgood, assisted by his brethren in Springfield, Buckingham, Parsons, and Seeley.

His first wife was Anna, daughter of John N. Bleecker, Albany. His son, John Romeyn B., naval officer of New York, is known as a historian; his daughter is the wife of George M. Atwater, of Springfield. A memorial was published, with a fine portrait, containing Dr. Bethune's sermon and other pieces. He published the following discourses: at Philadelphia, 1813; a plea for the poor, 1814; new year's memorial, 1826; at thanksgiving, 1826; on education, 1831; on death of Dr. Kuypers, 1833; preached in central church, 1851.

BRODNAX, WILLIAM II., general, died in Virginia, of the cholera, in Oct., 1834, aged 48. He was a lawyer, a member of the house of delegates, and deserves honorable remembrance as an advocate of the gradual abolition of slavery.

BROMFIELD, EDWARD, an eminent merchant in Boston, died April 10, 1756, aged 60. He was born in Nov., 1695. His father, Edward, was a member of the council; his mother was the eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. Danforth, of Roxbury. By means of her instructions and the instructions of his grandmother, a daughter of Mr. Wilson, of Boston, his mind in early life was deeply impressed by religious truth. His whole life was conscientious, upright, and holy. He sustained several important trusts, and with incorruptible integrity sought the public good. He was a representative of his native town in the general court, from the year 1739 to 1743; and he would have been continued, as colleague with his brother-in-law, Thomas Cushing, but he preferred the humbler station of overseer of the poor, in which office he remained twenty-one years successively. His daughter, Sarah, married Jeremiah Powell, a member of the council. His son, Col. Henry Bromfield, a merchant in Boston, passed his last days at Harvard, where he died, Feb. 9, 1820, aged 92. His daughter married Daniel D. Rogers, of Boston. Mr. Bromfield was eminent for his Christian virtues. In his intercourse with others he was open, friendly, pleasant, and remarkable for candor. Attached to the ancient principles of New England, he loved the most zealous and awakening ministers; he worshipped the Most High in his family; he partook of the supper of his Lord and Master with the humblest

reverence and the most ardent gratitude and love. In his last sickness, so deep was the sense of his unworthiness and guilt, that he enjoyed little composure till just before his death, when his apprehensions were in a great measure removed. In his most desponding moments he ever justified the ways of God. — *Prince's Fun. Sermon*; *Boston Gaz.*, April 19, 1756.

BROMFIELD, EDWARD, a young man of uncommon genius, the son of the preceding, was born in Boston in 1723. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1742. He lived but a short time to display his virtues and his talents, for he died August 18, 1746, aged 23 years. From his childhood he was very amiable and modest. As he grew up, the powers of his mind were unfolded, and he discovered remarkable ingenuity and penetration, which were strengthened and increased as he became acquainted with mathematical science. His genius first appeared in the use of the pen, by which with admirable exactness he sketched the objects of nature. He made himself so familiar with Weston's shorthand, that he was able to take down every word of the professor's lectures at the college, and the sermons which were delivered from the pulpit. He was skilful in projecting maps. As he was well skilled in music, he made with his own hands an excellent organ, with two rows of keys and several hundred pipes. The workmanship exceeded anything of the kind which had been imported from England. He took peculiar pleasure in pursuits which related to natural philosophy, for he wished to behold the wisdom of God in his works. He made great improvement in the microscopes, which were then used, most accurately grinding the finest glasses, and multiplying the powers of optical instruments. He met with no mechanism which he did not readily improve. But these were only the amusements of Mr. Bromfield. He was engaged in the pursuits of higher and more interesting objects than those which had reference only to the earth and could occupy the mind but a few days. Though from childhood he possessed the virtues, which endeared him to his acquaintance, yet it was not before he reached the age of seventeen that he was converted by the influence of the Divine Spirit from his natural state of selfishness and iniquity to the supreme love of his Maker. From this period the truths of revelation claimed his intense study, and it was his constant aim to conform his life to the requisitions of the gospel. Nothing interested him so much as the character of Jesus Christ and the wonders of redemption, which he hoped would excite his admiration in the future world, and constitute his everlasting blessedness. He left behind him a number of manuscripts, which contained his pious meditations, and marked his progress towards perfection. Though his body

was feeble, his whole soul was indefatigable. In his eyes there was an expression of intellect, which could not be mistaken. Had his life been spared, his name might have been an honor to his country, and philosophy might have been dignified by a connection with genuine religion. — *Prince's Account of Bromfield; Panoplist*, II. 193–197.

BROOKE, FRANCIS J., judge of the court of appeals in Virginia, died March 3, 1851, aged 87. He was a soldier of the Revolution, a friend of Washington. His first campaign, with his twin brother John, was under Lafayette in 1781. He was often in the legislature. In 1811 he was judge of appeals, and was re-elected in 1831 till the time of his death.

BROOKE, GEORGE M., major-general, died in San Antonio March 9, 1851. He entered the army in 1808; and he received various brevets for his defence of Fort Erie, for his sortie, and for his conduct in the war with Mexico. Fort Brooke at Tampa Bay, where he was stationed, received his name.

BROOKS, ELEAZER, a brigadier-general, died at Lincoln Nov. 9, 1806, aged 80 years. He was born in Concord, Mass., in 1726, and was a descendant of Capt. Thomas Brooks, a settler of Concord in 1636, who died May 22, 1667. Without the advantages of education he acquired a valuable fund of knowledge. It was his practice in early life to read the most approved books, and then to converse with the most intelligent men respecting them. In 1774 he was chosen a representative to the general court, and continued thirty-seven years in public life, being successively a representative, a member of the senate, and of the council. He took a decided part in the American Revolution. At the head of a regiment he was engaged in the battle at White Plains in 1776, and distinguished himself by his cool, determined bravery. From the year 1801 he secluded himself in the tranquil scenes of domestic life. Gen. Brooks possessed an uncommonly strong and penetrating mind, and his judgment as a statesman was treated with respect. He was diligent and industrious, slow in concerting, but expeditious in performing his plans. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity, and in his advanced years accepted the office of deacon in the church at Lincoln. This office he ranked above all others which he had sustained in life. — *Stearns' Fun. Sermon; Columb. Centinel*, Nov. 22, 1806.

BROOKS, JOHN, LL. D., governor of Mass., died March 1, 1825, aged 72. His residence was at Medford, where he was born in 1752. His father was Capt. Caleb B., a farmer; and his early years were spent in the toils of a farm, with no advantages of education but those of a town school. At the age of fourteen by a written in-

denture as an apprentice for seven years he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Simon Tufts. At this period he formed a friendship with his fellow student, Count Rumford. While studying medicine he also exhibited a fondness for military exercises, forming the village boys into companies and training them. Commencing the practice of physic at Reading, he took the command of a company of minute-men, for the drilling of whom he acquired some skill by observing the trainings of the British soldiers in Boston. On the news of the expedition to Lexington, April 19, 1775, he instantly marched; and, meeting the British force returning from Concord, he ordered his men to place themselves behind the barns and fences, and to fire continually upon the enemy. He soon received the commission of major in the army. He entered the service of his country with an excellent character and a high sense of moral rectitude. On the evening of June 16th he assisted in throwing up the fortifications at Breed's hill; but next morning being dispatched by Col. Prescott with a message to Gen. Ward at Cambridge, and being obliged for the want of a horse to go on foot, he did not participate in the memorable battle of the 17th June. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. He accompanied Arnold in August, 1777, against Col. St. Leger on the Mohawk, and suggested to Arnold the successful project of dispersing the Indians by sending out one Cuyler to spread an exaggerated account of our forces. In the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7, at the head of his regiment he stormed and carried the intrenchments of the German troops. In the battle of Monmouth he was acting adjutant-general. When the conspiracy at Newburg in March, 1783, had well nigh disgraced the army, Washington rode up to Brooks and requested him to keep his officers within quarters to prevent their attending the insurgent meeting; the reply was, "Sir, I have anticipated your wishes, and my orders are given." With tears in his eyes, Washington took him by the hand and said, "Col. Brooks, this is just what I expected from you."

From the army Brooks returned to private life, free from the vices incident to soldiership, rich in honor, esteem, and affection, but without property and without the means of providing for his family, except by resuming his profession. His aged and infirm teacher, Dr. Tufts, resigned his business into the hands of his pupil. For many years he was major-general of the militia of his county, and he established excellent discipline, for which during the whole war he had been distinguished. As a member of the convention he advocated the adoption of the constitution of the United States. By Washington he was appointed marshal of the district and inspector of the revenue; in the war of 1812 he was appointed adjutant-general of

Massachusetts by Gov. Strong, whom he succeeded as chief magistrate in 1816. For seven years successively he was re-elected; and with great dignity and faithfulness he presided over the affairs of the commonwealth. In 1823 he retired to private life, being succeeded by William Eustis. His wife died many years before. His only daughter, Lucy, the wife of Rev. George O. Stuart of Kingston, Upper Canada, died Dec., 1814; and his son, John, a lieutenant in the navy, of youthful beauty and generous enterprise, fell in the battle of Lake Erie Sept. 10, 1813, on board Perry's flag-ship Lawrence. One son survived him.

Gov. Brooks held a high rank as a physician. He was scientific and skilful. His manners were dignified, courteous, and benign; and his kind offices were doubled in value by the manner in which he performed them. In the office of chief magistrate, he labored incessantly for the public good. His addresses to the legislature manifested large and liberal views. No one could doubt his integrity and devoted patriotism. He was the governor of the people; not of a party. In his native town, of which he was the pride, the citizens were accustomed to refer their disputes to his arbitrament, so that lawyers could not thrive in Medford. In private life he was most amiable and highly esteemed, the protector and friend of his numerous relatives, and the delight of all his acquaintance. The sweetness of his temper was evinced by the composure and complacency of his countenance. Towards the close of his life, he connected himself with the church in Medford, under the pastoral care of Dr. Osgood. A short time before he died, he said: "I see nothing terrible in death. In looking to the future I have no fears. I know in whom I have believed; and I feel a persuasion, that all the trials appointed me, past or present, will result in my future and eternal happiness. I look back upon my past life with humility. I am sensible of many imperfections that cleave to me. I know, that the present is neither the season nor the place in which to begin the preparation for death. Our whole life is given us for this great object, and the work of preparation should be early commenced, and be never relaxed till the end of our days. To God I can appeal, that it has been my humble endeavor to serve him in sincerity, and wherein I have failed, I trust in his grace to forgive. I now rest my soul on the mercy of my adorable Creator, through the only mediation of his Son, our Lord. O, what a ground of hope is there in that saying of an apostle, that God is in Christ reconciling a guilty world to himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them? In God I have placed my eternal all; and into his hands I commit my Spirit!" To the medical society he bequeathed his library. Besides his valuable official

communications as chief magistrate, he published an oration to Cincinnati society, 1787; discourse before the humane society, 1795; eulogy on Washington, 1800; discourse on pneumonia, before the medical society, 1808. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*, 192-207; *Dixwell's Memoir*; *Columb. Centinel*, May 18, 1825.

BROOKS, PETER CHARDON, died in Boston, Jan. 1, 1849, aged 82. A native of Medford, he opened an Insurance office in Boston, in 1789; he was very successful, and retired from business in 1803, in early life, a man of great wealth; yet he was afterwards, for a few years, the president of the New England Insurance Company, the first company of the kind in the State. For the remainder of his long life, he lived in summer in Medford, and in winter in Boston. The principal merchants with whom he was associated in business, were Thomas Russell, John Hancock, the Amorys, Joseph Burrell, S. Breck, S. Brown, C. Bulfinch, John Codman, S. Elliot, Gardner Green, Stephen Higginson, Tuthill Hubbard, John C. Jones, Theodore Lyman, Jonathan Mason, Samuel Parkman, the Perkins', the Phillips', W. Powell, David Sears, and Joseph Russell, of whom only the last was living in 1854. As a member of the senate and chairman of a committee, he did great service to the cause of public virtue, by his report on the Plymouth Beach Lottery. It put an end to all grants of lotteries in Massachusetts. It appears that the lottery, granted in 1812, had been conducted by the managers in eleven classes; the result was, that from 118,000 tickets, amounting to 883,000 dollars, the managers paid the town of Plymouth less than 10,000 dollars. The following were his principles in business: To abstain from all speculative investments; to take no more than the legal interest; and never to borrow money. As a man he was highly respected and esteemed. His three daughters were married to Edward Everett, Charles F. Adams, and Dr. N. L. Frothingham. His life, by E. Everett, is in "Lives of American Merchants."

BROOKS, ALEXANDER S., lieutenant-colonel, was killed in Florida, Dec. 19, 1836, by the bursting of the boiler of a steam packet. A son of Gov. B., a graduate of 1802, he was in the army of his country nearly thirty years.

BROOKS, MARIA, Mrs., died at Matanzas, Nov. 11, 1845, aged about 50 years. She was born in Medford; lived some years in Boston, and at last in Matanzas. About 1828 she visited Europe, and shared the friendship of Wordsworth and Southey, who superintended the publication of her poem, *Zophiel*, and pronounced her "the most impassioned and imaginative of all poetesses." The refinement of her taste has been questioned; but the reputation of her poems was high.

BROOKS, JAMES G., poet and editor, died at Albany, Feb. 20, 1841, aged 39. Born at Claverack, he graduated at Union college in 1819. He edited various papers in New York, Winchester, Rochester, and Albany. He published *The Rivals of Este*, and other poems, by J. G. and Mary E. Brooks, 1829.

BROOME, JOHN, lieutenant-governor of New York and president of the Senate, was an eminent merchant, and for many years at the head of various commercial, charitable, and religious institutions. In 1777 he was a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of New York. In 1804 he was elected lieutenant-governor; and he died Aug 8, 1810, aged 82.

BROUWERE, JOHN H. J., a sculptor and painter, died in Newport, R. I., Sept. 5, 1834.

BROWN, CHADB, minister of Providence, R. I., fled thither from persecution in Massachusetts, in 1636, and became in 1639 one of the members of the Baptist church, then formed by Roger Williams, when Wm. Wickenden was appointed first elder. With him Mr. Brown was associated in the pastoral care of the church, in 1642. He died about 1665, and his colleague in 1669. In 1792 the town of Providence voted to erect a monument to his memory. His descendants for nearly two centuries have been among the most distinguished citizens of Rhode Island. His grandson, James Brown, was a minister of the same church; and four of the grandsons of James have been patrons of Brown university; — Nicholas; Joseph, L.L. D., who died Dec., 1785; John, an eminent merchant, who died Sept. 20, 1803, aged 67; and Moses. — *Coll. Hist. Soc. s. s. IX.* 197.

BROWN, EDMUND, the first minister of Sudbury, Mass., came from England in 1637, was ordained Aug., 1640, over the 18th church in Mass., and died June 22, 1677. He sustained a good character, and was a man of distinction in his day. His successors were James Sherman, who was dismissed in 1705; Israel Loring, who died March 9, 1772, aged 89; and Jacob Bigelow, and Timothy Hilliard.

BROWN, JOHN, minister of Haverhill, Mass., was born in Brighton, and was graduated in 1714, and ordained the successor of Joseph Gardner, May 13, 1719. He died Dec. 2, 1742, aged 46, being greatly esteemed for his learning, piety, and prudence, and was succeeded by Edward Barnard. By his wife, Joanna, daughter of Rev. Roland Cotton, he had four sons, educated at Cambridge, three of whom were ministers; viz., John of Cohasset, who graduated in 1741, and died Sept. 21, 1791; Cotton of Brookline, who graduated in 1743, and died April 13, 1751; and Thomas of Stroudwater, who graduated in 1752, and died in 1797. Of his three daughters, one married John Chipman of Marblehead, and

another Rev. Edward Brooks of North Yarmouth and Medford, father of Peter C. Brooks. He published a sermon on the death of Thomas Symmes, 1726. — *Mass. Hist. Coll. s. s. IV.* 142.

BROWN, JOHN, colonel, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass., Oct. 19, 1744. His parents removed from Woodstock, Conn., first to Brimfield, then to Granville, and to Sandisfield, and last to Rutland, Vt. After graduating at Yale college in 1771, he studied law with Oliver Arnold in Providence, and commenced the practice at Caghawaga, now Johnstown, New York, and was appointed king's attorney. However, in a short time, about the year 1773, he removed to Pittsfield, where there was then but one lawyer, Woodbridge Little. But these two men of the law had very different notions of patriotism. Mr. Brown was resolved to hazard every thing in resistance of oppression. Bold and prudent and having a fine personal appearance, he was selected by the state committee of correspondence in 1774 for the hazardous enterprise of going to Canada to excite the people to revolt. He went in the spring of 1774, and returned in the autumn, and went again in 1775. His pretence was the purchase of horses; but the Canadians remarked that he was a singular jockey, for the horses never suited him. Once, indeed, the house in which he lodged was assailed; but he made his escape. He was a delegate to the provincial congress, Feb. 15, 1775. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, some gentlemen in Connecticut formed the project of taking Ticonderoga by surprise. Captains Edward Mott and Noah Phelps of Hartford marched April 29th, privately, with sixteen unarmed men. Arriving at Pittsfield, they communicated the project to Mr. Brown and Col. James Easton; also to Arnold, who was then at Pittsfield. These gentlemen instantly engaged in the affair, and led by Arnold, they captured the fort of Ticonderoga, May 10th. Mr. Brown was intrusted with the business of conveying away the prisoners, amounting to 100, and was also sent as express to the general congress at Philadelphia, where he arrived May 17th. In July, he and Allen were dispatched through the woods into Canada, to assure the Canadians that their religion and liberties should not be impaired by the approaching army. On the 24th of Sept., he took fort Chamblee. The next day, Allen, who expected the co-operation of Brown, marched upon Montreal, but was attacked by a superior force, and was taken prisoner. As this was an expedition unauthorized by any higher authority, Allen was treated with great severity.

While Arnold was before Quebec, Maj. Brown arrived from Sorel and joined him; Montgomery had arrived two days before. In the attack on Quebec, Dec. 31st, Maj. Brown, with a part of

a regiment of Boston troops, was directed to co-operate, by making a false attack upon the walls to the south of St. John's gate, and to set fire to the gate with combustibles, prepared for the purpose. He executed his part in the enterprise; Col. Livingston, owing to the depth of the snow, failed in his. In this assault, Montgomery fell. The congress, Aug. 1, 1776, voted him a commission of lieutenant-colonel, with rank and pay in the continental army from Nov., 1775. In Dec., 1776, he conducted a regiment of militia to fort Independence. After the defeat of Col. Baum at Bennington, in 1777, he was dispatched by Gen. Lincoln, from Pawlet to the north end of Lake George with 500 men, to relieve our prisoners. By marching all night, he attacked the enemy at break of day, Sept. 17th, at the landing, three miles from Ticonderoga; set at liberty 100 of our men; made prisoners of 293; took the landing, Mount Defiance, Mount Hope, the French lines, and the block house; 400 batteaux, an armed sloop, several gun-boats, a few cannon, and a vast quantity of plunder. His letter to Gates, Sept. 18, described his success, which tended to raise the spirit of the troops, and to excite the militia to join their brethren. After this exploit, he joined the main army. In the next month Burgoyne was captured.

Soon after this event, Col. Brown retired from the service, on account of his detestation of Arnold. In the campaign in Canada, in 1776, he had become acquainted with his character; and it is remarkable, that at this period, three years before the treason of Arnold, Col. Brown published a handbill of thirteen or fourteen articles against him, in the height of his fame, charging him with levying contributions on the Canadians for his own private use and benefit. He said that Arnold would prove a traitor, for he had sold many a life for money. The people of La Prairie had submitted on the promise of good quarters; but their village was plundered and burnt, and lives were destroyed. After this, Col. Brown was employed occasionally in the Massachusetts service. He was chosen a member of the general court, in 1778.

In the fall of 1780, he marched up the Mohawk, for the relief of Gen. Schuyler, but was led by a traitor into an ambuscade of Canadians, tories, and Indians at Stone Arabia, in Palatine, and was slain on his birth-day, Oct. 19, 1780, aged 36 years. Forty-five of his men, many of whom marched from Berkshire the week before, were also killed. The same day, at Fox's Mills, Gen. Van Rensselaer defeated the same party under Sir John Johnson. This force had destroyed Schoharie. Col. Brown's daughters married Wm. Butler, printer, Northampton; and Dr. Hooker of Rutland, Vt.; the former is still living at Northampton, at an advanced age. His son,

Henry C. Brown, was for several years the sheriff of Berkshire. When he was in Albany, on his way to Stone Arabia, Col. Brown had the curiosity to call upon Ann Lee, then in prison, the mother of the Shakers; and he assured her, by way of pleasantry, that on his return he should join her society. About a fortnight after his death, two grave-looking Shakers proceeded from Albany to Pittsfield, and presented themselves before the widow of Col. Brown, saying, that they came from mother Ann with this message to her, that her husband in spirit, since his death, had come and joined mother Ann's company, and had given express orders that his widow should also join the society. But mother Ann, with all her art, did not in this case find a dupe. Mrs. Brown, who became the wife of Capt. Jared Ingersoll, and who gave me this narrative, bid the stupid messengers go about their business. Yet this mother Ann is now by multitudes regarded as a divinely commissioned teacher of true religion and the way to heaven. When will rational men cease to yield up their understandings to gross and palpable imposture, like that of Ann Lee and Emanuel Swedenborg? It will never be, until they are willing to receive the truth of God from his Word, and to obey his commands.—*Hist. Berkshire*, 119, 122, 378; *Amer. Rememb.* 1776. p. 458; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* II. 56, 117, 197; *s. s.* II. 240, 243; III. 236.

BROWN, JOSEPH, professor of experimental philosophy, in the college of R. I., died Dec. 3, 1785, aged 52. He was distinguished for skill in mechanical science; being the first in this country to construct and apply the British invention of the steam engine.

BROWN, NICHOLAS, an eminent merchant of Rhode Island, died at Providence, May 29, 1791, aged 61. He was the grandson of James Brown, minister of the Baptist church, in Providence; and James was the grandson of Chadd Brown, a minister of the same church, after Roger Williams, in 1642. From early youth his attention had been directed to mercantile pursuits, and by the divine blessing upon his diligence and uprightness he acquired a very ample fortune. But although he was rich, he did not make an idol of his wealth. His heart was liberal, and he listened to every call of humanity or science. The interests of government, of learning, of religion were dear to him. He loved his country, and rejoiced in her freedom. The public buildings in Providence, sacred to religion and science, are monuments of his liberality. He was an early and constant patron of the college. In his religious principles he was a Baptist, and he was a lover of good men of all denominations. He was not ashamed of the gospel, nor of the poorest of the true disciples of the Redeemer. His general knowledge, and the fruitfulness of his invention,

furnished him with an inexhaustible fund of entertaining conversation. — *Stillman's Funeral Sermon*; *Providence Gaz.*

BROWN, ANDREW, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, was born in Ireland, about the year 1744. He came to America in 1773, as a soldier in the British regiment; but he quitted the service, and settled in Massachusetts. He engaged in the American cause at the commencement of the war, and displayed great courage in the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. He was also a useful officer in the northern army under General Gates. At the close of the war he established an academy for young ladies in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on a very liberal and extensive plan. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he pursued the same object; but as his employment did not well accord with a very irritable temper, he relinquished it. He now established the Federal Gazette, the first number of which was published Oct. 1, 1788. The present government of the United States had not then commenced, and his paper was the channel through which some of the most intelligent friends of the constitution addressed the public. He pursued his task with indefatigable industry; but difficulties pressed upon him, and he seemed to have little prospect of deriving much pecuniary advantage from his paper, before the city was visited with yellow fever in 1793. As he remained in Philadelphia during the ravages of the pestilence, and continued his Gazette, when the other daily papers were suspended, he derived from the circumstance an increase of patronage, which at length rewarded his labors. His exertions were not relaxed through his success; but changing the name of his paper to that of the Philadelphia Gazette, and resolving, that it should not be devoted exclusively to any political sect, but should be open to discussions from every side, he made it a correct vehicle of important intelligence. The profits of his establishment were now great, and he was in the midst of prosperity, when it pleased God to overwhelm him with ruin. His house took fire by means of his office, which was one part of it, Jan. 27, 1797, and in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his family from the flames, he was so much burned, that he survived but a few days. His wife and three children were next day committed to a common grave, and the next Saturday, Feb. 4, 1797, his spirit followed them into another world. The only survivor of the family was a son, born in Ireland of a former wife, who became one of the proprietors of the Gazette, after the death of his father. — *Hardie's Biog. Dict.*; *Monthly Mag.*, 1797, p. 71, 72.

BROWN, JOHN, died Sept. 21, 1701, aged 66, the minister of Cohasset for forty-four years. He was the son of Rev. J. B., of Haverhill, and a graduate of 1741. When, settled, he called to

see an opposer, who said he liked his person, but disapproved his preaching. "I agree with you," said Mr. B., "my preaching I do not like very well myself; but how great a folly, that you and I should set up our opinion against that of the whole parish!" This stroke of humor reconciled the opponent. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Mayhew, 1766; also on the deceitfulness of the heart, and a thanksgiving discourse.

BROWN, MOSES, a brave officer in the navy of the United States, died of an apoplectic fit, Jan. 1, 1804, aged 62 years. During the last 48 years of his life he followed the profession of a mariner. In the Revolutionary war his reputation gained him the command of several of the largest private armed ships from New England. In these stations he was zealous, brave, and successful. He was engaged in several severe battles with the enemy. When the small American navy was establishing, a number of years after the war, the merchants of Newburyport built a ship by subscription for the government, and obtained the command of her for Capt. Brown. His advanced age had not impaired his skill, nor deprived him of his zeal and activity. While he commanded the Merrimac, he was as enterprising and successful as formerly. When the reduction of the navy took place, he was dismissed from office; but his finances did not allow him to retire from business, and he followed till his death his accustomed avocation. — *N. E. Repertory*, Jan. 14, 1804.

BROWN, WILLIAM HILL, a poet, died at Murfreesborough, North Carolina, where he was studying law, Sept. 2, 1793, aged 27. He wrote a tragedy, founded on the death of Andre, and a comedy. His *Ira and Isabella* was published in 1807.

BROWN, SAMUEL, M. B., a physician in Boston, was the son of an innkeeper of the same name, and was born at Worcester in 1768. He graduated at Harvard college in 1793; obtained the degree of M. B. in 1797; and died at Bolton in Jan., 1805, aged 36. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Jeffries. He lost a brother by the yellow fever of 1793. Dr. Brown was very much respected, and promised to be distinguished in his profession. He published a dissertation on bilious malignant fever, 1797, and a valuable dissertation on yellow fever, which received the premium of the humane society, 8vo., 1800; on mercury, in *Medical Repository*, vol. VI.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, a distinguished writer, died Feb. 22, 1810, aged 39. He was born in Philadelphia Jan. 17, 1771. After a classical education under Robert Proud, author of the history of Pennsylvania, he was at the age of eighteen apprenticed to a lawyer, Alexander Wilcox; but his time was chiefly employed, not in the study of the law, but in various literary pursuits. Timidity and an invincible dislike to

the legal profession prevented him from becoming a member of the bar. He published in 1798 his first novel, *Wieland*, which gained for him reputation; and in 1799 *Ormond, or the secret witness*, which was less successful. Next followed *Arthur Mervyn*, in which the ravages of the yellow fever, witnessed by the author in Philadelphia and New York, are faithfully described. He wrote also *Edgar Huntley*; and in 1801 *Clara Howard*, in an epistolary form, and then *Jane Talbot* in 1804,—the two last being much inferior to his preceding productions. He conducted two periodical works; in 1799 and 1800 the *Monthly Magazine and American Review*, and in 1805 the *Literary Magazine and American Register*. He also wrote three political pamphlets. In 1806 he commenced the semi-annual *American Register*, five volumes of which he lived to publish.

Of a delicate constitution, his lungs in 1809 gave clear indications that he was in a consumption. He travelled in New Jersey and New York, but without benefit. His wife, whom he married in 1804, was the sister of John B. Linn. His son, Eugene L., a youth of great promise, died of the consumption in 1824.

His novels, which were admired while he lived, fell into oblivion after his death; but after a few years they began to be read in England, and they were republished in Boston. They present, in rich language, varied incidents and powerful emotions, and the author has a wonderful invention; but his scenes are terrific, and the horrors of crime are oppressive to the heart. As his novels were produced with great rapidity, they are all deficient in unity, and apparently unfinished. There is no moral in them; no useful end was proposed. Mr. Brown wrote for amusement, and for the indulgence of his diseased imagination; and his writings, like much of modern literature, are not tinged with the spirit of that holy religion, which will at a future day pervade the productions of all the learned of the earth. He was an admirer of Godwin; and by Godwin, who acknowledged that he was indebted to him, he was regarded as a writer of distinguished genius. His style is free from affectation, simple and nervous. "For a large part of his short life he appears as a sad enthusiast, a sceptical inquirer, a dissatisfied observer, a whimsical projector of better things for society than he could ever bring to pass, or in a calm moment wish to realize; turning his mind to various pursuits with rash eagerness; planning epics, studying architecture, forming literary associations, discussing legal questions with his fellow students, and abandoning the profession of his choice before he had felt either its vexations or excitements, or even framed a tolerable excuse for his conscience, or an answer to the persuasions of his friends. Such was his hurried, mingled, undirected life." The latter

part of his literary career was more beneficial to himself and useful to the world. With a fixed and important object before him, and a course of study, directed in its subjects and manner of prosecution by a sober judgment, his days might have been prolonged, and have been passed in comparative happiness.

In 1815 William Dunlap published a short account of his life, with selections from his letters, manuscripts, and printed works. Besides the magazines already mentioned, and the novels, which were reprinted at Boston, 6 vols., 1827, Mr. Brown translated Volney's travels in the U. S., 1804; and wrote a memoir of J. B. Linn, prefixed to *Valerian*, 1805; address to the government of the U. S. on the cession of Louisiana to the French, etc., 1803; the British treaty, 1808; address to congress on the restrictions of foreign commerce, etc., 1809.—*North American Review*, June, 1819; *Encyclopedia Americana*.

BROWN, SAMUEL R., author of several books, in the war of 1812 was a volunteer in the corps of mounted riflemen, commanded by Col. R. M. Johnson. He afterwards edited a newspaper at Cayuga, N. Y., called the *Patriot*, which on account of pecuniary embarrassment he relinquished in 1815. He died at Cherry Valley, Sept. 15, 1817, aged 42. He published view of the campaigns of the northwestern army, 1814; history of the war of 1812, in two vols.; western gazetteer, or emigrant's directory, 1817.

BROWN, CHARLES, M. D., died at Harper's Ferry Sept., 1824, leaving a large estate to the Philadelphia medical hospital.

BROWN, RICHARD, colonel, a Cherokee Indian, died in Tennessee Jan. 26, 1818, aged 45, when Gen. Jackson was proceeding against the Seminole Indians. He was one of the Cherokee delegation, appointed to proceed to Washington in order to carry into effect the objects of a treaty, which the nation had made with the United States. The American government had not in 1818 renounced and cast away the obligations of sacred treaties with the Cherokees, pledging the faith of the country for their protection within defined boundaries. Col. Brown was regarded by his countrymen as a leader in war and a wise counsellor in peace. In every battle during the Creek war he was at the head of the Cherokees under Gen. Jackson, whose personal friendship he enjoyed. He was severely wounded in the action at the Horse Shoe. His blood and that of his countrymen was shed for ungrateful and faithless whites, determined for the sake of their lands to drive them from their beautiful hills and valleys into the wide plains of the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. Possibly a returning sense of right will yet spare the remains of the red men, the original occupants of our country, and allow them to lie down in the dust by the graves of their fathers. An old

English charter will be found a poor justification of injustice and inhumanity towards a weak and defenceless people. — *Boston Patriot*, Feb. 18, 1818.

BROWN, CLARK, died in William and Mary parish, Maryland, where he was an Episcopal minister, Jan. 12, 1817. He had been a Congregational minister in Machias in 1795, and at Brimfield in 1798. He published a sermon on Noah's prophecy as to Japheth, 1805; a Masonic sermon, 1814; a volume of select sermons was published after his death.

BROWN, FRANCIS, D. D., president of Dartmouth college, died July 27, 1820, aged 36. He was born at Chester, N. H., Jan. 11, 1784, and graduated in 1805 at Dartmouth, where he was a tutor from 1806 to 1809. In January, 1810, he was ordained the minister of North Yarmouth, Maine, as the successor of Tristram Gilman, whose daughter he married. Of Bowdoin college he was an overseer and trustee. In 1815 he was appointed president of Dartmouth college. He died of the consumption. His predecessor was Dr. Wheelock; his successor Dr. Dana. "His talents and learning, amiableness and piety eminently qualified him for the several stations which he filled, and rendered him highly useful and popular." He published several sermons, among which are the following: at the ordination of Allen Greely, 1810; at a fast on account of the war, 1812; on the evils of war, 1814; before the Maine missionary society, 1814. — *Lord's Lemp.*

BROWN, BENJAMIN, captain, a pioneer of the West, died in Athens, O., in Oct., 1821, aged 76. He was a professor of religion, much respected. He was born in Leicester, Mass., the son of Captain John, and grandson of William, a first settler of Hatfield. He was a soldier in the war, after living in various places. He died at his son's, Gen. John Brown's. His descendants are numerous. — *Hildreth.*

BROWN, CATHARINE, a Cherokee, died July 18, 1823, aged 23. She was born about the year 1800, at a place now called Wills-valley, in a beautiful plain of tall forest trees, within the chartered limits of Alabama, a few miles west of the Georgia line and twenty-five miles southeast of the Tennessee river. On each side of the valley rose the Raccoon and Lookout mountains. Her parents were half-breeds; their mothers only being full-blooded Cherokees. Her father's name was Yaunungyahski, which means, "the drowned by a bear;" he had also the name of John Brown, from his father. Her mother's name was Tsahuh; she was called by the whites, Sarah; and before she married Brown, she was the wife of Webber, by whom she had a son, a man of property, now called Col. Webber. Catharine's parents were ignorant of the English language, and the amount of their religion was, that there was a Creator of

the world, and also a future state of rewards and punishments.

In 1801 the Moravians commenced a mission at Spring-place in the Cherokee country, about forty or fifty miles east of Wills-valley; soon afterwards Rev. Gideon Blackburn made efforts for several years to establish a school among the Cherokees. In 1816 Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, employed by the American board for foreign missions, appeared at a Cherokee council and obtained permission to establish schools. He selected, as the place for the first school, Chickamaugah, now called Brainerd, twenty or thirty miles north of Spring-place, within the limits of Tennessee. Catharine heard of this school, and though living at a distance of one hundred miles, she became a member of it in July, 1817, being then seventeen years of age. She had learned to speak English by residing at the house of a Cherokee friend, and could read in words of one syllable. Although an Indian girl of comely features and blooming, and although she had been placed amidst many temptations, yet her moral deportment had been always correct. She was modest and gentle, but withal somewhat fond of displaying the ornaments of her dress. In three months she learned to read and write. In Dec., 1817, she cherished the hope that she had experienced the power of the gospel in her heart. She was baptized Jan. 25, 1818, and admitted as a member of the church March 29th. In June, 1820, she undertook to teach a school at Creek-path, near her father's. For sweetness of temper, meekness, and gentleness she was unsurpassed. To her parents she was very dutiful and affectionate. A weekly prayer meeting was instituted by her, and she was zealous to instruct her ignorant neighbors in the great truths of the Gospel. She formed the purpose of perfecting her education, that her usefulness might be increased. But in the spring of 1823 her health declined, she had a settled consumption, and it became evident that her death was near. She said: "I feel perfectly resigned to the will of God. I know he will do right with his children. I thank God that I am entirely in his hands. I feel willing to live, or die, as he thinks best. My only wish is, that He may be glorified." Having been conveyed about fifty miles, to the house of her friend, Dr. Campbell, she there died. She was buried at Creek-path, by the side of her brother, John, who had died the preceding year in the triumphs of the same faith. Dr. Campbell remarks: "The Saviour seemed to be continually the anchor of her hope, the source of her constant and greatest happiness, and the object of her most ardent love." A pure flame of benevolence burned within her. "My heart," she says, "bleeds for my poor people; I am determined to pray for them while God lends me breath." If it be asked:

"Fair spirit, nursed in forest wild,
Where caught thy breast those sacred flames?"

The answer must be : from the beams of that Sun of Righteousness, which is the light of the world ; from that glorious Gospel, which it is the duty of Christians to communicate to all the heathen tribes of the earth. Her conversion was the means of the establishment of a mission at Creek-path, and of the conversion to the faith and hopes of Christianity of her father and of most of her family. Let any scoffer at missions contemplate this lovely child of the wilderness, won from the gloom of paganism to the joyous, lofty hopes of Christianity, and triumphing over the king of terrors, and then say, if he can, that the missionary enterprise is idle, and useless, and a waste of money. An interesting memoir of Catharine Brown was compiled by Rufus Anderson, assistant secretary of the American board for foreign missions, and published in 1825.—*Anderson's Memoir.*

BROWN, DAVID, a Cherokee, a brother of the preceding, died at Creek-path, Sept. 14, 1829. He followed his sister to the school at Brainerd. In Nov., 1819, he assisted John Arch in preparing a Cherokee spelling-book, which was printed. At the school he became convinced of his sinfulness, and embraced the salvation offered in the Gospel. In 1820, on going home to visit his sick father, he immediately took his Bible and began to read and interpret it to his parents, exhorting them and others to repent of their many sins and to become the followers of Jesus Christ. With his father's consent he maintained the worship of God in the family. This visit induced Mr. Brown and other chiefs to solicit the establishment of a mission at Creek-path town ; the school was opened by Rev. Mr. Butrick, in March, 1820. May 11th, David Brown, soon after he was admitted to the church, set out for New England, to attend the foreign mission school at Cornwall, Conn., that he might be prepared to preach the gospel. His visits to Boston and other towns had a favorable effect in exciting a missionary zeal. After passing two years at the school, with Elias Boudinot and six other Cherokees, he remained a year at Andover, enjoying many advantages for improvement. In the mean time his brother, John, had become a convert and made a profession and died in peace ; his parents also and other members of his family had become pious. He returned to them in 1824, having first delivered in many of the principal cities and towns an address on the wrongs, claims, and prospects of the American Indians. His father had removed to the Arkansas, west of the Mississippi ; and there, on his arrival at Dwight, July 12, he immediately engaged in efforts to enlighten and convert his countrymen. "On the Sabbath," said he, "I interpret English sermons, and sometimes preach myself in the sweet lan-

guage of Tsallakee," (the Cherokee.) He attended Indian councils and was appointed the secretary of the Indian government. But he soon revisited his people on the east of the Mississippi. His father died in Arkansas in the autumn of 1826, aged 65, having been a worthy member of the church about five years, and having the satisfaction of seeing two sons and four daughters also members of the church. In the spring of 1829, David Brown was taken ill and bled at the lungs. He wrote, June 1st : "On the bed of sickness I have enjoyed sweet communion with my Saviour." He died at the house of Rev. Mr. Potter, giving evidence that he died in the faith of the gospel.

In Sept., 1825, he wrote a letter, giving some account of the Cherokees, from which it appears that there were then about 14,000 on the east of the Mississippi, among whom were 1,277 African slaves. The northern part of the Cherokee country was mountainous ; at the south were extensive, fertile plains, watered with beautiful streams. "These plains," said he, "furnish immense pasturage, and numberless herds of cattle are dispersed over them. Horses are plenty. Numerous flocks of sheep, goats, and swine cover the valleys and hills. On Tennessee, Ustanala, and Ganasagi rivers Cherokee commerce floats. The climate is delicious and healthy ; the summers are mild. The spring clothes the ground with its richest scenery. Cherokee flowers of exquisite beauty and variegated hues meet and fascinate the eye in every direction. In the plains and valleys the soil is generally rich, producing Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, indigo, sweet and Irish potatoes. Apple and peach orchards are quite common. Butter and cheese are seen on Cherokee tables. Cotton and woollen cloths are manufactured here. Schools are increasing every year ; learning is encouraged and rewarded. Our native language, in its philosophy, genius, and symphony, is inferior to few, if any, in the world. Our system of government, founded on republican principles, by which justice is equally distributed, secures the respect of the people. The legislative power is vested in what is denominated Tsallagi Tinilawigi, consisting of a national committee and council. Members of both branches are chosen by and from the people for a limited period. The Christian religion is the religion of the nation." The meaning of the last assertion is, that Christianity was approved, and the propagation of it encouraged by the national council, although thousands yet remained in the darkness of paganism. Such and still greater was the progress of the Cherokees toward civilization, under the sanction of sacred treaties with the United States, when the Georgians, greedy for the Cherokee lands and the Cherokee gold mines, determined to annoy them and compel them to sell their little

remaining nook of territory, and, abandoning the graves of their fathers, to seek a new abode, offered them by the United States government in the wilderness, west of the Mississippi. We, as a nation, are chargeable with enormous injustice towards our Indian brethren. One thing is certain, that public oppression always cries to Heaven for vengeance upon the guilty nation. Nor does the bolt ever fail to strike the guilty. — *Anderson's Memoir of C. Brown; Missionary Herald.*

BROWN, JACOB, major-general, died in Washington, Feb. 24, 1828, aged 52. He was born in 1775, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until twenty years of age. Afterwards he lived two years in Ohio, engaged in surveying public lands. Settling in the city of New York, he superintended a large school and commenced the study of the law; but he soon relinquished these pursuits, and emigrated to uncultivated lands, which he had purchased on the borders of Lake Ontario. He built in the wilderness the first house at Brownville, which is now, in consequence of his adventurous spirit, a flourishing, beautiful village. In 1812 he was called into service as a militia general. His arrangements were judicious, and he repulsed an attempt of the enemy against Ogdensburg. In the spring of 1813 he was invited by Col. Baekus, then in command at Sackett's harbor, when it was invested and menaced by the enemy, to assume the defence. Gen. Brown was successful, and soon afterwards received an appointment of brigadier-general in the regular army; early in 1814 he was appointed, with the rank of major-general, to the command of the army of Niagara. The four principal incidents in the Niagara campaign were the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and the defence and sortie of fort Erie. In the two first and the last he commanded in person. The army crossed into Canada the morning of July 3d, the two brigades of regulars being commanded by Generals Scott and Ripley, and the volunteers by Gen. Porter. Fort Erie was surprised and taken. The battle of Chippewa was fought July 5th, by Scott's brigade, and the enemy were driven to their intrenchments; the American loss being 338; the British 500. On the 10th, Gen. Brown marched to Queenstown. Here, at a conference of officers, it was debated, whether the army should proceed to invest fort George or to attack Gen. Riall at Twelve-mile creek, ten or twelve miles from Queenstown. Gen. Scott was in favor of investing the fort. Gen. Ripley proposed to march in the night with his brigade and the artillery of Towson, and attack Riall in the morning, so as to break him up before he should be reinforced. He deemed it idle to invest the fort with inadequate artillery. Gen. Porter and Cols. Mc-

Ree and Wood concurred with him in opinion. But the contrary opinion of Gens. Brown and Scott and Col. Gardner prevailed. From the 16th to the 23d of July the army lay before fort George, and retrograded to Chippewa on the 24th. The battle of Bridgewater or Niagara was fought with the reinforced enemy July 25th. It was commenced by Scott's brigade. Gen. Ripley advanced to his support, and arriving on the ground instantly ordered Col. Miller with the 21st regiment to carry the enemy's artillery by an attack in front, while he should lead the other regiment upon the flank of the enemy. The battery was taken, and was held by Ripley against repeated attempts to recover it. In the mean time Generals Brown and Scott were wounded; and late at night, after a murderous contest with a much superior force, Gen. Brown ordered a retreat, and gave up the command to Ripley, who returned to fort Erie and fortified it. The British loss was upwards of 1,000; the American from 600 to 700. He recovered sufficiently to be in command at the sortie from fort Erie Sept. 17th, when Gen. Ripley was dangerously wounded. Fort Erie was evacuated Nov. 5th, and our army returned to the American side of the river, whence it had proceeded three months before, having gained nothing but the honor of unavailing victories.

In his official account of the battle of Niagara, Gen. Brown forgot to give any praise to Gen. Ripley, and also censured him for not attacking the enemy the next day, to have done which with a greatly inferior force after the retreat, ordered by Gen. Brown the preceding night, would have hazarded the safety of the army. Gen. Ripley in consequence demanded a court of inquiry, which was sitting at Troy March 15, 1815, when it was dissolved by an order from the department of war, which stated as reasons: "The congress of the United States having approved his conduct by a highly complimentary resolve, and the President being pleased to express his favorable opinion of the military character of Gen. Ripley." A gold medal was voted by Congress to Gen. Brown, and also to Generals Ripley, Miller, Porter, Scott, Gaines, Macomb, Jackson, Harrison, and Shelby.

At the close of the war he and Gen. Jackson were retained in the service as the major-generals of the army; and in 1821 he was left in the sole command. From that time he resided in the city of Washington, where he died, leaving a large family. — *Brackenridge's Hist. War; Holmes, II. 464; N. Y. Statesman, Feb. 28, 1828; Balt. Patriot, June 17, 1815; Facts relative to the Campaign of the Niagara.*

BROWN, DAVID L., a teacher in painting and drawing, died in Boston Dec. 18, 1836, aged 83, formerly of London.

BROWN, SYLAX, a slave, died March 5, 1846, aged 115 years and 4 months. He was long the personal servant of John Randolph, of Mattoax, the father of J. R. of Roanoke.

BROWN, OLIVER, died at Haddam Feb. 8, 1853, aged 74, a graduate of Harvard in 1804. He was chaplain to the State prison of Massachusetts; then missionary to Rhode Island, sent by the society for the diffusion of knowledge. He organized a church in South Kingston, and was the minister of it fifteen years, and was at last the minister of Grassy-hill, in Lyme.

BROWN, JOHN, D. D., minister of Hadley, died March 22, 1840, aged 53. Born in Brooklyn, Conn., he graduated in 1809 at Dartmouth, and was seventeen years a minister in Cazenovia, N. Y., and two years in Pine street, Boston, and eight years in Hadley. — *Boston Recorder*, July 10; *Observer*, July 18, 1840..

BROWN, BARTHOLOMEW, died in Boston April 14, 1854, aged 81. He was born in Sterling Sept. 8, 1772, and graduated in 1799. He was a lawyer in Sterling and East Bridgewater, and had lived in Boston ten years. Having great skill in music, he edited, about twenty years, with Judge Mitchell, the Bridgewater collection of church music, which was highly esteemed, in which were many pieces of his composition. For fifty-nine years he wrote the calendars in Thomas' Farmer's almanac.

BROWN, MOSES, died at Providence Sept. 6, 1836, aged nearly 98. He was born Sept. 23, 1738, and was the youngest of four brothers: Nicholas, Joseph, and John were also enterprising, remarkable men. They founded Brown university. His early years were spent in the family of his uncle Obadiah, a wealthy merchant, whose daughter he married in 1764. In 1763 he engaged in commercial pursuits with his brothers, but retired from business in ten years. Losing his three children, he was taught to seek his happiness more entirely in God. He was a Baptist till 1773, when he became a Friend. In that year he liberated his slaves, and was one of the founders of the abolition society of Rhode Island; he was also a supporter of the Bible and peace societies. His will, made at the age of 96, evinced his desire to promote the cause of education, philanthropy, and religion.

BROWN, NICHOLAS, was born in Providence, April 4, 1769, was educated at the college, and died Sept. 27, 1811, aged 72. His ancestor, Chad B., was the assistant of R. Williams in founding the colony of Rhode Island. His father, Nicholas, and his father's three brothers were the benefactors of the college, as was also N. B., and also his only son, John Carter Brown. Hence may be seen the propriety of the name of Brown University. He founded a professorship of oratory and erected Hope college, so called from his

sister Hope, and is to be honored for other acts of munificence. His life, by C. King, is in the *Lives of American merchants*.

BROWN, James, died in Philadelphia April 7, 1835, aged 73. Born in Virginia, he settled as a lawyer in Tennessee, then in Natchez and New Orleans. He was U. S. attorney, a member of the senate in 1812, minister to France in 1823. He had lived a few years in Philadelphia.

BROWN, MATTHEW, D. D., died July 29, 1853, at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, aged 77. He was long president of Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, extensively known and esteemed.

BROWN, OBADIAH B., died in Washington May 2, 1852, aged 72, pastor of the first Baptist church from 1807 till 1850.

BROWN, JAMES, died in Watertown, Mass., March 10, 1855, aged 55; a distinguished bookseller of the house of Little, Brown & Co. in Boston. He was skilled in bibliography, and was a student in various sciences. He was at the head of American publishers. A part of his library he bequeathed to the Boston natural history society. Of large property, he was a man of becoming hospitality.

BROWN, T. S., major, died in Naples, Italy, June 30, 1855. A nephew of Gen. J. Brown, he graduated at West Point. The New York and Erie Railroad was constructed mainly under his direction as engineer-in-chief. In Dec., 1849, he went to Russia as consulting engineer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, an Episcopal clergyman at Portsmouth, died at Cambridge June 10, 1773, aged 73. He was a native of Drogheda in Ireland, and was the son of Rev. John Browne. He was educated at Trinity college in Dublin, and received the degree of master of arts in 1729. Being ordained by the Bishop of London for a society in Providence, Rhode Island, he went to that place, and remained there till the year 1736, when he removed to Portsmouth. He was the first incumbent of the church, consecrated in 1734. He received a salary of 75 pounds as a missionary from the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and continued in this station till his death. His wife, Mary, was the daughter of Thomas Cox, D. D., of Drogheda. Of his children, Marmaduke, a clergyman, died at Newport about 1771; Jane married Samuel Livermore; Ann married Mr. Saint Loe, a British officer. His church ascribed to him "good conduct, a most noble and benevolent disposition, excellent preaching, sound doctrines, and good oratory." He published a sermon on the excellency of the Christian religion, 1738; at the execution of Penelope Kenny, 1739; on the rebellion in Scotland, 1746; to the free masons, 1748; on the fast; on the doctrine of election,

1757; remarks on Mayhew's reflections on the church of England, 1763.—*Alden's account of Portsmouth; Coll. Hist. Soc.* x. 57, 58, 70.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, LL. D., king's professor of Greek in Trinity college, Dublin, died in 1805. He was the son of Marmaduke Browne, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island. He enjoyed in early life the advantages of a school, established in Newport by Dean Berkeley, and was distinguished by his talents, industry, and strong desire of improving his education in some European university. To gratify this desire, his father went to Ireland to make provision for entering his son at Trinity college; but, after having effected his object, he died soon after his return, in consequence of his sufferings during a tedious voyage of three months. His son, who went to Ireland in 1771 or 1772, continued during the remainder of his life connected with Trinity college, and was the idol of the students. He was professor of civil law in the university, and its representative in the Irish house of commons. His great powers of mind he improved by incessant study and by intercourse with the most distinguished scholars and the most able and virtuous statesmen of his day. He was always a champion of the people. He published a compendious view of civil law, being the substance of a course of lectures read in the university of Dublin, together with a sketch of the practice of the ecclesiastical courts, and some useful directions for the clergy; *Hussen O'Dil*, or beauty and the heart, an allegorical poem, translated from the Persian language; and miscellaneous sketches, in 2 vols., 8vo. This last work is written after the manner of Montaigne.—*Monthly Anthology*, II. 559-562.

BROWNE, JOHN, died at Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 28, 1837, aged 80,—a senator 1792-1805.

BRUCE, DAVID, a Moravian missionary, died in Litchfield comty, Ct., in 1749. The Indians of the Mohican stock, with whom he was sent to reside in the same year, had received some instruction from Buttner, Rauch, and other missionaries at the neighboring station of Shacomaco in the State of New York. He lived in the house belonging to the brethren, called Gnadensee, in the village of Wachquatnach, on the River Housatonnoc in Cornwall or Sharon. Mr. Sergeant, ten years before, had been visited for instruction in religion by a company of Indians from the same place, which he writes Wukhquautenauk, distant from Stockbridge about twenty-eight miles. Bruce also lived occasionally amongst the Indians at Pachgatnaeh, which perhaps was Pauquaunuch at Stratfield, or with greater probability a settlement on the Housatonnoc in the interior of Connecticut, either at Derby, or New Milford, or Kent. Mr. Brainerd in 1743 visited some Indians, living at Scaticoke, five or six miles from New Milford,

and preached to them. There was still another village, which the Moravians visited, called Potatik, probably the same as Poodatook, on the river at Newtown. As Bruce was dying, he called the Indian brethren, and, pressing their hands to his breast, entreated them to remain faithful to the end. He was succeeded by Buninger.—*Loskiel's History*, II. 115; *Brainerd's Life*, 65; *Hopkins' Housatonnoc Indians*, 75.

BRUCE, ARCHIBALD, M. D., a physician of New York, died Feb. 22, 1818, aged 40. He was born in that city in Feb., 1777. His mother, the daughter of Nicholas Bayard, was the widow of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. His father, William Bruce, the head of the medical department in the British army at New York, was very solicitous that he should not become a physician. After the death of his father he was educated at Columbia college, where he was graduated in 1795. The medical lectures of Dr. Nicholas Romaine gave him a taste for the study of physic. He afterwards became the pupil of Dr. Hosack. In 1798 he repaired to Europe, and in 1800 obtained a medical degree at Edinburgh. During a tour of two years in France, Switzerland, and Italy, he collected a valuable mineralogical cabinet,—his taste for the science of mineralogy having been acquired while he was a pupil of Dr. Hosack, who brought to this country the first cabinet of minerals, and in arranging it called for the assistance of his pupil, Bruce. He married in London, and came out to New York in 1803. About the year 1807 he was appointed professor of materia medica and mineralogy in the college of physicians and surgeons of New York. Upon the re-organization of the college in 1811 he was superseded by the appointment of others. Intestine feuds were alleged as the cause of the changes made. Dr. Bruce, in connection with his friend Romaine and other gentlemen, established for a while a rival medical faculty. In 1810 he commenced the journal of American mineralogy; but he published only one volume. His work was followed by Silliman's journal. After repeated attacks of severe indisposition he died of the apoplexy.—*Thacher's Med. Biog.; Silliman's Journal*, I. II.

BRUEN, MATTHIAS, a minister in New York, died Sept. 6, 1829, aged 36 years. He was a descendant of an early settler of New England, and was born at Newark, N. J., April 11, 1793. He dated his renovation of mind by the Divine Spirit at the age of eighteen. After graduating at Columbia college in 1812, he studied theology with Dr. Mason. In 1816 he travelled in Europe with his distinguished preceptor. About the beginning of 1819, being invited to preach in the American chapel of the oratory at Paris, he was ordained in London, and then passed six months at Paris. In 1822 he was employed as a mission-

ary in the city of New York, but refused to receive any compensation. During his labors he collected the Bleeker street congregation. Of this people he became the stated pastor, and continued such till his death by inflammation of the bowels.

Mr. Bruen engaged earnestly in various benevolent institutions. He was agent and corresponding secretary of the domestic missionary society; and when it was changed into the American home missionary society, he still assisted by his counsels. Bible, Sunday school, tract, and foreign mission societies engaged his efforts; and in the Greek cause he cheerfully co-operated. He was accomplished in manners, in literature, and in the knowledge of mankind. Though he had high and honorable feelings, abhorring everything mean, yet he had humble views of his own acquisitions, intellectual and moral. All his distinctions he laid at his Master's feet. In the last week of his life he suffered extreme pain. It was a sudden summons to depart; yet he was calm and resigned. "I die," said he, "in peace and love with all men." Thus, after embracing his wife and two babes, and most impressively addressing his relatives, he fell asleep in Jesus.

"He lay, and a smile was on his face;
Affection over him bent, to trace
The token Mercy had left, to tell
That with the spirit all was well.
It was the smile that marks the blest;
It told, that in hope he had sunk to rest
Of a joyful rising, after his sleep.
No more to suffer, no more to weep."

He published a sermon at Paris on the death of a lady of New York; and sketches of Italy. — *Cox's and Skinner's Sermon; Home Missionary Magazine; Boston Recorder*, Nov. 11, 1829.

BRY, THEODORE DE, published collectiones perigrantium in Indiam orientalem et occidentalem. America, partes 13, years 1590–1599.

BRYAN, GEORGE, a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, died Jan. 28, 1791, aged 60. He was the eldest son of an ancient and respectable family in Dublin, Ireland, in his ode on which country, Southey exclaims with some reason:

"O land, profuse of genius and of worth."

He came to this country in early life, and lived forty years in Philadelphia. At first he engaged extensively in commercial business; but it pleased the wise Disposer of events to defeat his plans, and reduce him to a state of comparative poverty. He afterwards lived more in accordance with ancient simplicity. He was an active and intelligent man. Previously to the Revolution he was introduced into public employments. He was a delegate to the congress which met in 1765 for the purpose of remonstrating against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain. In the war, which followed, he took an open and active part.

After the Declaration of Independence he was vice-president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and on the death of President Wharton in May, 1778, he was placed at the head of the government. When his office, by the limitation of the constitution, expired in the autumn of 1779, he was elected a member of the legislature. Here, amidst the tumult of war and invasion, when every one was trembling for himself, his mind was occupied by the claims of humanity and charity. He at this time planned and completed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery, which is an imperishable monument to his memory. He thus furnished evidence, that in opposing the exactions of a foreign power he was opposing tyranny, and was really attached to the cause of liberty. In 1780 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, in which station he continued during the remainder of his life. In 1784 he was elected one of the council of censors, and was one of its principal members till his death. When the subject of the constitution of the United States was discussed, he was conspicuous in the ranks of the opposition. He died at Philadelphia in the year 1791.

Besides the offices already mentioned, Judge Bryan engaged in various of public, literary, and charitable employments. Formed for a close application to study, animated with an ardent thirst for knowledge, and blessed with a memory of wonderful tenacity, and a clear, penetrating, and decisive judgment, he availed himself of the labors and acquisitions of others, and brought honor to the stations which he occupied. To his other attainments he added the virtues of the Christian. He was distinguished by his benevolence and sympathy with the distressed; by an unaffected humility and modesty; by his readiness to forgive injuries; and by the inflexible integrity of his conduct. He was superior to the frowns and blandishments of the world. Thus eminently qualified for the various public offices, in which he was placed; he was faithful and humble in discharging their duties, and he filled them with dignity and reputation in the worst of times, and in the midst of a torrent of unmerited obloquy and opposition. Such was his disinterestedness and his zeal for the good of others, that his own interest seemed to be overlooked. In the administration of justice he was impartial and incorruptible. He was an ornament to the profession of Christianity, which he made, the delight of his connections, and a public blessing to the State. By his death religion lost an amiable example, and science a steady friend. — *Ewing's Funeral Sermon; American Museum*, IX. 81–83; *Dunlap's Amer. Advertiser*.

BRYANT, LEMUEL, minister of Braintree, was graduated at Harvard college in 1739. He died at Illogham in 1754, and was buried at Scituate,

probably because he was a native of that place. John Adams speaks of a controversy between Mr. B. and Miles, Porter, Bass, &c., "which broke out like the eruption of a volcano and blazed with portentous aspect for many years." He published a sermon on moral virtue, 1747; remarks on Mr. Porter's sermon, 1750.

BRYANT, SOLOMON, an Indian minister, died May 8, 1775, aged 80. He was ordained at Marshpee, Mass., soon after the resignation of Mr. Bourne in 1742, and he preached to his red brethren in the Indian dialect. He was a sensible man and a good minister, but not sufficiently prudent in the admission of members and rather deficient in economy. After his dismission, occasioned by some dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, he was succeeded by Mr. Hawley in 1758. It seems, however, that his labors were not entirely interrupted, for Mr. Hawley wrote concerning him in 1760: "He grows better as he grows older. He is near 66 years of age, has been a preacher more than forty, and continues in his usefulness to this day." Joseph Bryant, also an Indian minister at Marshpee, or in that neighborhood, died April 25, 1759. In 1698 John Bryant had been Indian teacher at Acushnet five or six years. — *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, III. 191; X. 180; s. s. III. 16.

BRYANT, PETER, M. D., a respected physician of Cummington, died in 1820, aged 52. His widow, Sarah, the sister of Rev. Dr. Snell of Brookfield, died in 1847. In the poems of his son, William C. Bryant, there is an allusion to him — in the hymn to death.

BRYANT, JAMES C., missionary to South Africa, died at Inanda Dec. 23, 1850. From 1840 to 1846 he was the minister of Littleton, Mass. He sailed for Africa in April, 1846. He died in great peace. Mrs. B. survived him. He had made various translations into the Zulu language. His character is described in the *Miss. Herald* of 1851.

BRYSON, JOHN, died in 1855, aged 98, in Northumberland co., Penn. He studied theology with the blind Dr. Waddell. He was the pastor of Warrior's run and Chillisquaqua, from 1790 to 1841.

BUCHANAN, THOMAS, governor of Liberia, died at Bassa Sept. 3, 1841, in the prime of life. He was a man of high character and usefulness.

BUCHANAN, JOHN, died near Williamsport, Md., Nov. 4, 1844, aged 70, chief judge of the court of appeals.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, died near Montreal Oct. 1851, aged 80. He was British consul at New York. He published sketches of North American Indians, 2 vols., 1824.

BUCKINGHAM, THOMAS, minister of the second church in Hartford, died Nov. 19, 1731,

aged 62. He was probably the son of Thomas Buckingham, the minister of Saybrook in 1669, and a descendant of Thomas B., who lived in New Haven in 1639. Stephen B., minister of Norwalk from 1697 to 1727, was probably his brother. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1690. The time of his settlement has not been ascertained. He was succeeded by Elnathan Whitman. He was one of the most eminent ministers in Connecticut, and was regarded as one of the pillars of the church. His superior abilities were under the direction of good principles. His conversation was such, as was becoming a minister of Christ. In his life he imitated his blessed Master, and, being exemplary in piety, having a pleasant temper, obliging and engaging manners, and many amiable virtues, he conciliated respect and esteem.

He published a sermon preached at the election, in 1728, entitled *Moses and Aaron*. The following passages from it will give some view of his sentiments, and of the times. "By the Spirit the elect are brought to possess the good which Jesus Christ hath purchased for them. By him they are convinced, awakened, humbled, converted, sanctified, led, and comforted." "If we look back upon the last year, how many appearances and indications of his anger were there to be observed therein; the unusual illuminations of the heavens by repeated and almost discontinued flashes of lightning, with dreadful peals of thunder attending, the scorching heat and drought of the summer, the pinching cold and length of the winter, stormy winds and tempests, the death of useful men, and the groaning and trembling of the earth under our feet." "Have you not heard some, who have risen from among you, speaking perverse things, blaspheming the constitution and order of your churches, denying the validity of your ordinations, and condemning your ministerial acts as so many usurpations, who unchurch the best and greatest part of Christians, and leave you with the best of your flocks to uncovenanted mercies, that is, in a state of heathenism, without God and Christ and hope in the world; and this merely for the sake of a non-agreement with them in a few unscriptural rites and notions?" — *Edwards' Elect. Sermon* in 1732; *Trumbull*, I. 498, 519.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH, minister of Rutland, Mass., died Nov. 27, 1792, aged 72. He was the son of Col. Joseph Buckminster of Framingham, who died in 1780, aged 83, and whose father, Joseph, one of the earliest settlers of Framingham, died in 1740, also aged 83. The last named was a grandson of Thomas Buckminster, written in the colony records Buckmaster, who came from Wales and lived as early as 1645 in Boston, where he died Sept. 28, 1658, leaving several sons.

Mr. Buckminster was graduated at Harvard college in 1739, ordained in 1742, and was in the ministry 53 years. He was highly respected and useful. In his theological sentiments he was a sublapsarian Calvinist. Mr. Foster of Strafford having published a sermon, in which he asserted a two-fold justification, and "a remedial law, or law of grace, whose precepts are brought down to a level with the fallen sinner's abilities," Mr. Buckminster published a reply, being a paraphrase on Rom. x. 4, for which he received the thanks of an association of ministers. Other pamphlets followed by the same writers in this controversy. In his dissertations on gospel salvation Mr. Buckminster asserts, on the one hand, the doctrine of election against the Arminians, and on the other hand, against the supralapsarians, he says, "the decrees have no direct, positive influence upon us. We are determined by motives, but act freely and voluntarily. They lie in the foundation of the Divine proceedings, and compose his plans of operation. They infer the certain futurition of things, but have no influence ab extra to bring them to pass." These seem not very incorrect views on the subjects of the divine decrees and of free agency. Indeed, it is not easy to imagine how it is possible to reconcile the doctrine of Divine efficiency, or positive influence in the production of sinful volitions, with the responsibility of man or with the truth and holiness of God. The views of Mr. B. seem to accord well with those of Robert Sonthey, who says: "Impossible as it may be for us to reconcile the free will of man with the foreknowledge of God, I nevertheless believe in both with the most full conviction. When the human mind plunges into time and space in its speculations, it adventures beyond its sphere; no wonder, therefore, that its powers fail, and it is lost. But that my will is free, I know feelingly: it is proved to me by my conscience. And that God provideth all things, I know by his own word, and by that instinct which he hath implanted in me to assure me of his being."

Mr. B. published two discourses on family religion, 1759; ordination of E. Sparhawk; paraphrase on Rom. x. 4; dissertations on Eph. ii. 9-11; a sermon on the covenant with Abraham. *Farmer's Register*; *Eliot*.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH, D. D. minister of Portsmouth, N. H., the son of the preceding, died June 10, 1812, aged 60. He was born Oct. 14, 1751. Being the delight and hope of his parents, they were desirous that he should become a minister of the gospel. He was graduated at Yale college in 1770, and from 1774 to 1778 was a tutor in that seminary, associated in that employment with Abraham Baldwin. At this period he became temporarily attached to a lady, then of reputation and celebrity, whose character is the

basis of one of the productions of Mrs. Foster. He was ordained over the north church in Portsmouth, Jan. 27, 1779, as successor of Dr. Langdon, after whose death Dr. Stiles had supplied the pulpit one or two years. After a ministry of thirty-three years, his health became greatly impaired; a depression of spirits, to which he had been subject, came upon him with new violence; spasmodic affections caused at times a suspension of reason; under these distressing complaints a long journey was thought necessary to his relief. He left home June 2, 1812, accompanied by his wife and two friends; but on the Green mountains of Vermont he was arrested by the messenger of death. He died at a solitary tavern in Reedsborough, and his remains were interred at Bennington, and a sermon preached on the occasion by Mr. Marsh. It is remarkable, that on the preceding day his eldest son, a minister in Boston, died after a week's illness. Although Dr. B. had not heard of his sickness, yet he said to his wife repeatedly a few hours before his own death, *Joseph is dead!* His first wife, the only daughter of Rev. Dr. Stevens of Kittery, died July 19, 1790, aged 36, leaving one son and two daughters; his second wife, the daughter of Rev. Isaac Lyman of York, died June 8, 1805, aged 39; his third wife, who survived him, was the widow of Col. Eliphalet Ladd. One of his daughters, who married Prof. Farrar of Cambridge, died in Sept., 1824. He was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Putnam.

Dr. Buckminster was an eminently pious man. He left an unsullied reputation, and was greatly beloved and deeply lamented. His mind had been well cultivated. A brilliant imagination, his most distinguishing faculty, gave a richness to his style. He had a heart of sensibility. His voice, strong and musical, expressed the various emotions of his soul. His attitude and gestures were unaffected and impressive, while his countenance itself was eloquent. But his popularity as a preacher is to be ascribed also to the boldness and the energy with which he proclaimed the great and all-important truths of the gospel. Even the hostility of the erroneous and the wicked, which he aroused, proved that he had found a way to their conscience, for in his great meekness, humility, and benevolence they could not think that he was their enemy. They could hardly hate the man, except on account of his doctrine and the faithfulness of his warnings. Though his sermons were not systematic, they were luminous and instructive. Breaking from the confinement of a few favorite topics, he expatiated in the wide field of religious truth. The varying events of Providence were always noticed by him, and employed to some pious purpose. The tenderness of his heart made him peculiarly welcome in the house of affliction. —

In the gift of prayer, on all the occasions of prayer, he particularly excelled. As a pastor he was a bright example to his brethren; incessant in labor and delighting in his work; cherishing always most sedulously the seriousness witnessed amongst his people, and devising new plans for gaining access to their hearts; and in meetings for social prayer seeking the Divine blessing upon the means of instruction. In his preaching he dwelt much on the iniquity of the human heart, on the character and value of the atonement by the crucified Son of God, and on the necessity of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, of faith and repentance, and the holiness without which there is no admission into heaven. In his own opinion, he began to preach before he was truly a servant of God; and afterwards he ceased to preach for a time, in the persuasion that his motives were selfish and unworthy. But after a long period of distress light broke in upon his mind. A few years after his settlement, on the anniversary of his ordination, he wrote as follows: "Blush, O my soul, and be ashamed, that thou hast felt no more of thy own worth and the worth of thy fellow immortals, the infinite love and compassion of God, of thy dear Redeemer, and the excellency of the gospel. Shall God call me, who have been so great and aggravated an offender, to the high and honorable office of publishing the glad tidings of salvation, and of an ambassador for him, to woo and beseech men to be reconciled to him; and shall I be lukewarm and indifferent?" But notwithstanding the talents, the piety, the faithfulness, and the fervent zeal of Dr. Buckminster, no very remarkable effects attended his preaching; showing that, after all the skilful and diligent toil of the planter, it is God only, who, according to his sovereign pleasure, giveth the increase. On account of his catholic disposition, Dr. Buckminster possessed the regard of other denominations of Christians besides his own. In the private relations of life he was faithful, affectionate, and interesting. He published the following sermons: at the New Hampshire election, 1787; on the death of Washington, 1800; on the death of Mrs. Rowland, and Mrs. Porter; on choosing rulers, two sermons, 1796; on the fire, 1803; on baptism, 1803; at the ordination of his son, 1805; on the death of Rev. S. Haven and his wife, 1806; at the installation of J. Milmore, 1808; of J. Thurston, 1809; three discourses, Boston, on the death of Dr. Hemminway, 1811; and a short sketch of Dr. McClintock. — *Panoplist*, viii. 105–111; *Adams' Ann. of Portsmouth*, 353–345; *Parker's Funeral Sermon*; *Farmer's Coll.* iii. 121.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH STEVENS, a minister in Boston, died June 9, 1810, aged 28. He was the son of the preceding, and was born May

26, 1784. Under the cultivation of his devoted parents his talents were early developed. At the age of four years he began to study Latin grammar; at the age of twelve he was ready for admission into college. He graduated at Harvard with distinguished honor in 1800. The next four years were spent partly in the family of his relative, Theodore Lyman of Waltham, partly as an assistant in the academy at Exeter, and in the prosecution of theological studies. In Oct., 1804, he began to preach at Brattle street, Boston, where he was ordained as the successor of Dr. Thacher, Jan. 30, 1805. A severe illness immediately followed, which interrupted his labors until March. In the course of this year, the return of the epilepsy, which he had previously experienced, excited his apprehensions that his mental faculties would be destroyed. He wrote in Oct.: "The repetition of these fits must at length reduce me to idiocy. Can I resign myself to the loss of memory, and of that knowledge, I may have vainly prided myself upon? O God! enable me to bear this thought." A voyage to Europe being recommended, he sailed in May, 1806, and visited England, Holland, Switzerland and France. In Paris he spent five months; and there and in London he collected a valuable library of nearly 3,000 vols. After his return in Sept., 1807, he was occupied in the ministry about five years with occasional attacks of epilepsy, till his death. His last illness continued a week. His father died the next day.

Mr. Buckminster was a very interesting and eloquent preacher. Though of scarcely the middle size, yet a fine countenance, combining sweetness and intelligence, appropriate, and occasionally animated gestures, a brilliant imagination, and a style of winning elegance caused his hearers to hang with delight upon his lips. His power, however, would have been increased by more of fervor and passion. Deeply interested in biblical criticism, he superintended the publication of Griesbach's New Testament. In his religious sentiments, as appears from the volume of his sermons, published since his death, he differed in some important respects from his father. He did not believe the doctrine of the trinity. He did not regard the human race as originally corrupt, and utterly lost in their depravity; he did not admit that the death of Christ had any relation to the justice of God in the pardon of sin, nor did he suppose that there was any special influence of the Holy Spirit in the renewal of the heart. He quoted with approbation Paley's sermon, written when a young man, on caution in the use of Scripture language, in which he denies any agency of the Spirit of God on the human heart; yet in his latter sermons Paley expressly declares his belief, that the Scripture does teach such an agency. He imagined that men were not able to

obey the Divine law, and that Christ came to redeem and has actually redeemed all men from its curse, or has disclosed a new dispensation, in which repentance is accepted instead of obedience. Justifying faith he considered as only a principle of holiness, and not as a trust in Jesus Christ for salvation. Yet his views seem utterly opposed to the doctrine of the Socinians, for he speaks of "the incarnation" of the Son of God, "the vicergerent of Jehovah," and he saw in his life a "wonderful contrast of powers — Divine greatness and mortal debility, ignominy, and glory, suffering and triumph, the servant of all and the Lord of all."

In 1808 Mr. Buckminster published a collection of hymns, in which those of Watts and others were mutilated without notice. In a review of this collection in the *Panoplist*, this mutilation was justly reprehended, as apparently designed to lend the authority of Watts to the suppression of important doctrines. Mr. B. suffered under the charge, for he was unwilling to confess what he recorded in his private journal, that he took the altered hymns from Kippis' collection without being aware of the alterations. He published a number of reviews in the monthly anthology and other periodicals; the right hand of fellowship at the ordination of C. Lowell, 1806; a sermon on the death of Gov. Sullivan, 1809; on the death of W. Emerson, 1811; an address to the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1809. After his death a volume of twenty-four sermons was published, with a memoir of his life and character by S. C. Thacher. — *Memoir; Mass. Hist. Coll. s. s. II. 271; Christian Spectator*, v. 145.

BUCKNAM, NATHAN, died Feb. 6, 1795, aged 91; minister of Medway seventy years. He was born in Malden, graduated in 1721, ordained Dec. 29, 1724. He published a sermon at the ordination of E. Morse, 1743; at ordination of E. Ilarding, 1749.

BUEL, MARY, wife of Dr. John B., of Litchfield, died Nov. 4, 1768, aged 90. She had thirteen children, one hundred and one grandchildren, two hundred and seventy-four great-grandchildren, and twenty-two of the next generation; total, four hundred and ten; of which three hundred and thirty-six survived her.

BUEL, JESSE, editor, removed in 1813 from the county of Ulster to Albany and established the *Albany Argus*, which he edited till 1821. He died at Danbury, Conn., Oct. 6, 1839, aged 62; he was on a journey to New Haven in order to deliver a lecture on agriculture, to which subject he had devoted the last years of his life. About 1833 he established the *Cultivator*, a monthly paper, which obtained a vast circulation. He was respected for his talents and worth.

BUEL, WILLIAM, M. D., died at Litchfield Oct. 15, 1851, aged 83.

BUELL, SAMUEL, D. D., an eminent minister on Long Island, died at East Hampton, July 19, 1798, aged 81. He was born at Coventry in Connecticut, Sept. 1, 1716. In the seventeenth year of his age it pleased his merciful Father in heaven to renew his heart and teach him those truths, which are necessary to salvation. He was impressed with a sense of his entire destitution of love to God, of the incompetency of any works, which he could perform, to justify him, of the necessity of a Saviour, and of his dependence on Divine mercy and influence. From the depression of mind, occasioned by a full conviction of sin and a clear perception of his danger, he was relieved by a view of the wonderful plan of redemption by Jesus Christ, and the gladness of his heart now was proportionate to the thickness of the gloom which before hung over his mind. This change in his character produced a change in his plans of life. His father was a rich farmer, and he had been destined to agricultural pursuits; but the belief, that it was his duty to engage in labors which would most advance the interest of religion, and to extend his usefulness as much as possible, induced him to relinquish the employments of husbandry, and to attend to the cultivation of his mind. He was graduated at Yale college in 1741. While in this seminary his application to his studies was intense, and his proficiency was such as rewarded his toils. It was here that he first became acquainted with David Brainerd with whom he was very intimate, till death separated them. Their friendship was the union of hearts attached to the same Redeemer, having the same exalted views and animated by the same spirit.

It was his intention to spend a number of years with Mr. Edwards, of Northampton, in theological studies; but the extensive revival of religion at this period rendering the zealous preaching of the truth peculiarly important, he immediately commenced those benevolent labors, which occupied and delighted him through the remainder of his life. After being licensed, he preached about two years in different parts of New England; and such was the pathos and energy of his manner that almost every assembly was melted into tears. In November, 1743, he was ordained as an itinerant preacher, in which capacity he was indefatigable and very successful. He was the instrument of doing much good, of impressing the thoughtless, of reforming the vicious, and of imparting to the selfish and worldly the genuine principles of benevolence and godliness. Carrying with him testimonials from respectable ministers, he was admitted into many pulpits, from which other itinerants were excluded. While he disapproved of the imprudence of some in those days, when religious truth was brought home remarkably to the heart, he no less reprehended the unreason-

able opposition of others to the work of God. During this period his health was much impaired, and a severe fit of sickness brought him to the very entrance of the grave; but it pleased God, who holds the lives of all in His hand, to restore his health, and prolong his usefulness for many years.

He was led to East Hampton, by a direction of Providence in some respects extraordinary, and was installed pastor of the church in that place, Sept. 19, 1746. His predecessors were Thomas James, the first minister; then Nathaniel Hunting, ordained Sept. 13, 1699, and dismissed in his old age at the settlement of Mr. Buell. In this retirement he devoted himself with great ardor to his studies. Though he always felt the necessity of the special aid of the Spirit of God in preaching, yet he duly estimated the importance of diligent application of mind to the duties of the ministry. For a number of years he wrote all his sermons and preached them without notes. He was long engaged in writing a work on the prophecies, but the publication of Newton's dissertations induced him to relinquish it. He sought the acquisition of knowledge, not that he might have the honor of being reputed a learned man, but that he might increase his power of usefulness; and keeping his great object, that of doing good, constantly in view, he never suffered the pleasures of literary and theological research to detain him from the field of more active exertion. He could not shut himself up in his study, while immortal souls in his own congregation or in the neighborhood were destitute of instruction and were ready to hear the words of eternal life. He frequently preached two or three times in the course of the week, in addition to his stated labors on the Sabbath. For a number of the first years of his ministry he seemed to labor without effect. His people paid but little attention to the concerns of religion. But in 1764 he witnessed an astonishing change. Almost every individual in the town was deeply impressed, and the interests of eternity received that attention which their transcendent importance demands. He had the happiness at one time of admitting into his church ninety-nine persons, who, he believed, had been renewed, and enlightened with correct views of the gospel, and inspired with benevolent principles of conduct. In the years 1785 and 1791 also, he was favored, through the influence of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of his hearers, with great success.

Dr. Buell presents a remarkable instance of disinterested exertion for the good of others. When Long Island fell into the hands of the British in 1776, he remained with his people, and did much towards relieving their distresses. As there was at this period but one minister within forty miles able to preach, the care of all the churches fell upon him. His natural disposition inclined him to do with his might whatever his

hand found to do. He was an example of all the Christian virtues. He was attached to literature and science, and was the father and patron of Clinton academy in East Hampton. His house was the mansion of hospitality. Possessing a large fund of instructive and entertaining anecdote, his company was pleasing to persons of every age. In no respect was he more distinguished, than for a spirit of devotion. He was fully convinced of the necessity and efficacy of prayer, and amid the prosperous and afflictive scenes, through which he passed, it was his delight to hold intercourse with his Father in heaven. He followed two wives and eight children to the grave. On these solemn and affecting occasions, such was the resignation and support imparted to him, that he usually preached himself. To his uncommon and long continued health, the strict rules of temperance, which he observed, without doubt much contributed. On the day, in which he was 80 years old, he rode fourteen miles to preach the gospel, and returned in the evening. In his last hours his mind was in perfect peace. He had no desire to remain any longer absent from his Saviour. He observed, as the hour of his departure approached, that he felt all his earthly connections to be dissolved. The world, into which he was just entering, absorbed all his thoughts; so that he was unwilling to suffer any interruption of his most cheering contemplations from the last attention of his friends. While they were endeavoring to prolong the dying flame, he would put them aside with one hand, while the other was raised towards heaven, where his eyes and soul were fixed. In this happy state of mind he welcomed the moment of his departure from life. His daughter Jerusha was the mother of J. L. Gardner of Gardner's Island; another daughter married Rev. A. Wentworth.

He published a narrative of the revival of religion among his people in 1764, and fourteen occasional discourses, which evince the vigor of his mind and the ardor of his piety; among which are a sermon at the ordination of Samson Occum, Aug. 29, 1759, to which is added a letter giving an account of Occum, 1761; on the death of C. J. Smith, 1770; at the ordination of Aaron Woolworth, Bridgehampton, 1788; funeral sermons on his daughter, Mrs. Conkling, 1782, and on an only son, Samuel, who died of the small pox in 1787.—*Conn. Evan. Mag.* II. 147–151, 179–182; *Daggett's Funeral Sermon*.

BUELL, ABEL, of Killingworth, Conn., began, unaided, a type foundry in 1769, and completed several fonts of long primer. He was a skilful goldsmith and jeweller. John Baine, a Scotchman, who died at Philadelphia in 1790, was the first successful type founder; and he came to this country after the war.—*Thomas*, I. 214; II. 547; *Holmes*, II. 165.

BUELL, WILLIAM, a missionary in Siam, died in Newcastle, Tenn., in 1856, aged about 40. An afflictive event recalled him from Siam.

BUFF, MICHAEL, died in Georgia in 1839, aged 101, a soldier in 1758.

BUIST, GEORGE, D. D., minister in Charleston, S. C., was born in 1770 in Fifeshire, Scotland. In the college of Edinburgh, which he entered in 1787, he became very distinguished. In classical learning he excelled, having a predilection for Grecian literature. With the Hebrew also he was familiar. In French and Italian he was skilled. The elders of the Presbyterian church in Charleston, established in 1731, sent for Mr. Buist, on the recommendation of Dr. Robertson and Dr. Blair. He arrived in June, 1793. Being appointed in 1805 principal of the college of Charleston, the seminary soon became more respectable than ever. He died Aug. 31, 1808, after an illness of a few days, aged 38 years. His predecessors in the Presbyterian church were Stuart, Grant, Lorimer, Morison, Hewatt, Graham, and Wilson. As a preacher he was impressive, oratorical, and popular, while he was also instructive and faithful. In the censure of vice he was bold and animated. A friend of benevolent institutions, his warm and eloquent appeals aroused the public feeling. He wrote various articles for the British encyclopedia. He published an abridgment of Hume for schools, 1792; a version of the psalms, 1796; a sermon on the death of Rev. Mr. Malcolmson, 1805. His sermons in two vols. 8vo, were published in 1809. — *Sketch prefixed to Sermons.*

BULFINCH, THOMAS, M. D., a physician in Boston, died in Feb., 1802. He was the only son of Dr. Thomas B., an eminent and pious physician, who died Dec., 1757, aged 62, and whose father, Adino B., came from England in 1680. He was born in 1728, and after attending the Latin school of John Lovell, was graduated at Harvard college in 1746. He spent four years in England and Scotland in the prosecution of his medical studies, and, obtaining his medical degree in 1757, returned immediately to Boston. During the prevalence of the small-pox in 1763, his antiphiogistic treatment was eminently successful. With Drs. Warren, Gardiner, and Perkins he attempted the establishment of a small-pox hospital at Point Shirley; but prejudice defeated his efforts. During the occupation of Boston by the British troops he remained in the town and suffered many privations and losses. He continued in practice till two years before his death, which occurred in Feb., 1802. His mother was the daughter of John Colman, brother of Rev. Benjamin C. His wife was the daughter of Charles Apthorp. He left a son, the architect and superintendent of the public buildings at Washington, who married the daughter of John Apthorp; and two daughters, married to George Storer and Joseph Coolidge.

Dr. Bulfinch was distinguished for his personal appearance and elegance of manners. Like his father, he was mild and unobtrusive, cheerful, benevolent, and pious. He published a treatise on the treatment of the scarlet fever; another on the yellow fever. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

BULFINCH, CHARLES, died in Boston April 15, 1844, aged 81. He graduated at Harvard, 1781, and pursued his architectural studies in Europe, and on his return devoted himself to architecture. He drew the plan for the State-house in Boston, and for the capitol at Washington.

BULKLEY, PETER, first minister of Concord, Mass., died March 9, 1659, aged 76. He was born at Woodhill in Bedfordshire, Eng., Jan. 31, 1583. He was educated at St. John's in Camb. and was fellow of the college. He had a gentleman's estate left him by his father, Dr. Edward Bulkley of Woodhill, whom he succeeded in the ministry. For twenty-one years he continued his faithful labors without interruption; but at length, being silenced for nonconformity to some of the ceremonies of the English church, he came to New England in 1635, that he might enjoy liberty of conscience. After residing some time at Cambridge, he began the settlement of Concord in 1636 with a number of planters, who had accompanied him from England. He formed, July 5, 1636, the twelfth church which had been established in the colony, and in 1637 was constituted its teacher and John Jones its pastor. He died in Concord. His first wife was a daughter of Thomas Allen of Coldington; his second, a daughter of Sir Richard Chitwood. By these he had fourteen children, three of whom were educated for the ministry. Edward, who succeeded him about 1659, had been the first minister of Marshfield, died at Chelmsford Jan. 2, 1696, and was buried at Concord; his son, Peter, a graduate of 1660, was agent in England in 1676, was speaker of the house and assistant from 1677 to 1684, and died May 24, 1688.

Mr. Bulkley was remarkable for his benevolence. He expended a large estate by giving farms to his servants, whom he employed in husbandry. It was his custom, when a servant had lived with him a certain number of years, to dismiss him, giving him a piece of land for a farm, and to take another in his place. He was familiar and pleasant in his manners, though while subject to bodily pains he was somewhat irritable, and in preaching was at times considered as severe. So strict was his own virtue, that he could not spare some follies, which were thought too inconsiderable to be noticed. In consequence of his pressing importunately some charitable work, contrary to the wishes of the ruling elder, an unhappy division was produced in the church; but it was healed by the advice of a council and the

abdication of the elder. By means of this troublesome affair, Mr. Bulkley said he knew more of God, more of himself, and more of men. He was an excellent scholar, and was distinguished for the holiness of his life and his diligent attention to the duties of the ministry. He gave a considerable part of his library to Harvard college. He was very conscientious in his observance of the Sabbath. He was averse to novelty of apparel, and his hair was always cut close. Such was his zeal to do good, that he seldom left any company, without making some serious remark, calculated to impress the mind. When, through infirmity, he was unable to teach from house to house, he added to his usual labor on the Lord's day that of catechizing and exhorting the youth, in the presence of the whole assembly. Such was his reputation among the ministers of New England, that he was appointed one of the moderators of the synod of 1737. Mr. Hooker was the other.

He published a work entitled, the gospel covenant, or the covenant of grace opened, etc., London, 1646, 4to. pp. 383. This book was so much esteemed, that it passed through several editions. It is composed of sermons preached at Concord upon Zechariah ix. 11, "the blood of the covenant." Speaking of this work, Mr. Shepard of Cambridge says, "The church of God is bound to bless God for the holy, judicious, and learned labors of this aged, and experienced, and precious servant of Jesus Christ." Mr. Bulkley also wrote Latin poetry, some specimens of which are preserved by Dr. Mather in his history of New England. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 96, 98; *Neal*, I. 321; *Nonconformists' Memorial*, last edition, II. 200; *Holmes*, I. 314; *Coll. Hist. Soc.*, x. 168; *Ripley's Dedication Sermon*.

BULKLEY, JOHN, one of the first graduates of Harvard college, died in 1689, aged 69. He was the son of the preceding. He took his degree of A. M. in 1642. He afterwards went to England, and settled at Fordham, where he continued for several years with good acceptance and usefulness. After his ejection in 1662 he went to Wapping, in the suburbs of London, where he practised physic several years with success. He was eminent in learning and equally so in piety. Though he was not often in his pulpit after his ejection, he might truly be said to preach every day in the week. His whole life was a continued sermon. He seldom visited his patients without reading a lecture of divinity to them, and praying with them. He was remarkable for the sweetness of his temper, and his integrity and charitableness; but what gave a lustre to all his other virtues was his deep humility. He died near the tower in London. — *Nonconformists' Memorial*, last edition, II. 200; *James' Funeral Sermon*.

BULKLEY, GERSHOM, an eminent minister,

the brother of the preceding, died Dec. 2, 1713, aged 77. He was born in Dec., 1636, and graduated at Harvard college in 1655. About the year 1658 he succeeded Mr. Blinman as minister of New London. Here he continued till about the year 1666, when he became pastor of the church in Wethersfield, in the place of Mr. Russell, who had removed to Hadley. He was succeeded at New London by Mr. Bradstreet. Many years before his death he resigned the ministry at Wethersfield on account of his infirmities, and Mr. Rowlandson of Lancaster was received as minister. His wife was Sarah, the daughter of President Chauncy. He was a man of distinction in his day, and was particularly eminent for his skill in chemistry. From an inscription upon his gravestone, it appears that he was regarded as a man of rare abilities and extraordinary industry, excellent in learning, master of many languages, exquisite in his skill in divinity, physic, and law, and of a most exemplary and Christian life. — *Trumbull*, I. 319, 324, 483, 519; *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, x. 155.

BULKLEY, JOHN, first minister of Colchester, was the son of Gershom Bulkley. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1699, was ordained Dec. 20, 1703, and died in June, 1731. His son, John Bulkley, a graduate at Yale college in 1756, eminent for learning, possessed a high reputation as a physician and lawyer, and when very young was appointed a judge of the superior court of Connecticut.

Mr. Bulkley was very distinguished as a scholar. While a member of college, he and Mr. Dummer, who was a member of the same class, were considered as pre-eminent in genius and talents. The palm was given to the latter for quickness, brilliancy, and wit; but Mr. Bulkley was regarded as his superior in solidity of judgment and strength of argument. He carried his researches into the various departments of the law, of medicine, and theology. He was classed by Dr. Chauncy in 1788 among the three most eminent for strength of genius and powers of mind, which New England had produced. The other two were Jeremiah Dummer and Thomas Walter. He wrote a preface to R. Wolcott's meditations, and published an election sermon in 1713, entitled, the necessity of religion in societies. In 1724 he published an inquiry into the right of the aboriginal natives to the lands in America. This curious treatise has within a few years been reprinted in the collections of the historical society of Massachusetts. The author contends, that the Indians had no just claims to any lands but such as they had subdued and improved by their own labor, and that the English had a perfect right to occupy all other lands without compensation to the natives. He published a sermon at ordination of J. Lewis, 1730; and one other tract, entitled, an im-

partial account of a late debate at Lyme, upon the following points: whether it be the will of God, that the infants of visible believers should be baptized; whether sprinkling be lawful and sufficient; and whether the present way of maintaining ministers by a public rate or tax be lawful, 1729. In this he gives some account of the rise of the anti-pedo-baptists. — *Trumbull*, i. 520; *Mass. Hist. Coll.* iv. 159; *Gen. Hist. of Conn.* 173.

BULL, HENRY, governor of Rhode Island, died in 1693, aged 84. Born in Wales, he was one of the early purchasers of the Island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island. He settled with seventeen others at Newport in 1638, and was governor in 1685, and again in 1689, when Andros was imprisoned.

BULL, WILLIAM, M. D., a physician, eminent for literature and medical science, died July 4, 1791, aged 81. He was the son of Wm. Bull, lieut.-gov. of South Carolina, who died March 1755, aged 72. He was the first native of South Carolina, and probably the first American, who obtained a degree in medicine. S. L. Knapp, in his stereotype lecture on American literature, mistakes in representing Dr. Bull as a graduate of Harvard college, and also in giving his name *Ball*. He was a pupil of Boerhaave, and in 1735 defended a thesis de colica pietonum before the university of Leyden. He is quoted by Van Swieten, as his fellow student, with the title of the learned Dr. Bull. After his return to this country, his services in civil life were required by his fellow-citizens. In 1751 he was a member of the council; in 1763 he was speaker of the house of representatives, and in 1764 he was lieut.-gov. of South Carolina. He was many years in this office, and commander-in-chief. When the British troops left South Carolina in 1782 he accompanied them to England, where he resided the remainder of his life. He died in London. — *Ramsay's Rev. of Med.* 42, 43; *Miller*, i. 317, ii. 363; *Gentleman's Mag.* xxv. 236; *Ramsay's Hist. S. C.* ii. 113.

BULL, JOHN, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Northumberland, Penn., in Aug. 1824, aged 94. In the French wars his services were important, especially in making treaties with the Indians for the safety of the frontiers. In the war for independence he engaged with zeal. In 1776 he was a member of the assembly from the county of Philadelphia. At the age of 75 he was also a useful member of the legislature. He died with composure, trusting in the atonement of the Saviour, with assured hope of a glorious resurrection.

BULL, NORRIS, D. D., died in Lewiston, N. Y., in 1848, aged about 58. Born in Harwinton, he graduated at Yale in 1813, and commenced his labors as a teacher at Lansingburg. He was then a minister at Warsaw, and eleven

years at Geneseo. He was afterwards both pastor and teacher at Wyoming and at Clarkson. In 1846 he removed to Lewiston. He published an address to the Wilson Collegiate Institute. — *N. Y. Observer*, Feb. 26, 1848.

BULLARD, ARTEMAS, Dr., died at Sutton May 6, 1842, aged 73. His ten children were professors of religion.

BULLARD, ARTEMAS, D. D., son of the preceding, minister of the 1st Presbyterian church in St. Louis, was killed on the railroad at Gasconade river, Nov. 1, 1855, aged 53. He had two brothers, who were ministers, and two sisters, who married ministers — Henry W. Beecher, and Lot Jones. He graduated at Amherst in 1826. He married Ann Jones, a teacher in Boston. For ten years he was the general agent of the American board of missions, residing at Cincinnati, and for eighteen years he had been a minister in St. Louis, exerting a very important influence. His new and costly church had just been finished. He was on the first railroad excursion to Jefferson city, when he and nearly thirty others were killed.

Dr. Bullard, when the Presbyterian church was split into two parts, attached himself to the New School division. He was a man of action and energy. His great and very important labors in Missouri in the formation of new churches, the providing of ministers, and the promotion of learning, and his excellent character, are described in the *N. Y. Evangelist* for Jan. 3, 1856. By his efforts chiefly was Webster College founded.

BULLARD, HENRY A., judge, died in New Orleans, April 17, 1851, aged 62. The son of the minister of Pepperell, he was graduated at Cambridge in 1807; having studied law, he accompanied Gen. Toledo in an expedition against Texas, but in the defeat escaped, although with difficulty, and opened an office in Natchitoches. He was district judge, and a member of congress, and judge of the supreme court; afterwards he practised law in New Orleans, and gave lectures in the law school. The fatigue of his return from Washington occasioned his death.

BULLARD, AMOS, minister of Barre, died Aug. 21, 1850, aged 43. Born in Medway, he graduated at Amherst college in 1833, was for some years assistant teacher in Leicester academy, and ordained Oct. 26, 1843. He was a good scholar and writer, and greatly excelled in metaphysics. His early death was greatly lamented. His widow became an assistant in the academy of Leicester.

BULLOCK, WILLIAM, published a work entitled, *Virginia impartially examined*, 1649.

BULLOCK, LYDIA, died at Rehoboth, April 26, 1853, aged 81, relict of E. Bullock, daughter of Roger Rogerson, minister of Rehoboth from 1759 to 1799. She had a cultivated mind, was

intelligent, refined, dignified, affable, of rich conversation, and much-valued correspondence. Her writings gratified her friends, but were not made public. She was a specimen of the domestic intelligence and refinement, which, unknown to the world, hath blessed many a habitation of New England. For fifty years she was a devoted disciple of Christ. She was a member of a female charitable society, raising for many years an annual sum for the cause of missions.

BUNKER, BENJAMIN, minister of Malden, died Feb. 3, 1670, aged about 30. He was the son of George Bunker, who lived in Charlestown in 1634, and in 1637 was disarmed, with many others, by order of the general court, for being a follower of Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson, lest in some revelation they should make an assault upon the government; from whom, or from some descendant, the name of Bunker's Hill is doubtless derived. The celebrated battle was fought on Breed's Hill, distant 120 rods S. E. from Bunker's, which is a loftier hill. Mr. Bunker was graduated at Harvard college in 1658. — *Savage's Winthrop*, i. 248.

BURBANK, CALEB, general, died at Millbury, Dec. 9, 1849, aged 83; extensively known as a paper manufacturer.

BURBECK, HENRY, general, died at New London, Oct. 2, 1848, aged 94, being born in Boston, June 8, 1754. His father was an officer at Castle William before the Revolution. He joined his father's company in the American army in 1775, and shared in the battles and sufferings of the war, at the close of which he held the office of major. He afterwards was engaged in the Indian wars along the western frontier; for years he commanded at Mackinaw. In the war of 1812 he served as a brigadier-general; but in 1815 retired to private life, and lived at New London till his death.

BURCH, STEPHEN B., D. D., died at Georgetown, in Sept., 1833, aged 87.

BURD, BENJAMIN, general, died Oct. 5, 1822, aged 69. He was a soldier of the Revolution. At the age of twenty-one he joined Col. Thompson's regiment of Pennsylvania riflemen, and marched as a volunteer to Boston, where he arrived Aug., 1775. He was afterwards in the battle of Long Island. In 1777, as captain in the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, he was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and afterwards at the battle of Brandywine. In the capacity of major he was engaged in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth. In 1779 he accompanied Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. In all his services he was brave and active. After the war he settled down on his paternal farm at fort Littleton, where he was long known for his hospitable and gentlemanly deportment. For the ten last years of his life he resided at Bedford, Penn.;

where he died of the dropsy in the chest. His wife died on the preceding day. — *Farmer's Coll.* ii. App. 99.

BURGESS, TRISTAM, judge, died at Watchemoket farm, Providence, Oct. 13, 1853, aged 83. He was born in Rochester, Mass., Feb. 26, 1770, the son of a soldier, Lieut. John B., who died in 1791. The father and three sons were farmers and coopers. He had attended school but a few weeks before he was twenty-one; he afterwards graduated at Brown university in 1796. While teaching school and studying law, he was persuaded to buy a ticket on credit, costing 5 dollars, which drew a prize of 2000, and gave him relief in his poverty. He married the daughter of Welcome Arnold, a merchant of Providence. He had great business as a lawyer, associated with such men as Howell, Burrill, Robbins, Hunter, Bridgman, and Hazard. After being chief justice a short time, he was appointed professor of oratory in Brown university. He entered congress in 1825. From him Mr. Randolph received such a retort as from no one else, — a rebuke that silenced him: "Moral monsters cannot propagate; — we rejoice that the father of lies can never become the father of liars." In 1835 he retired to private life. He was a diligent student of the Bible. His memoirs were by H. L. Bowen. He published five orations at different times, and several speeches in congress.

BURGESS, BENJAMIN, died in Wayne, Me., June 13, 1853, aged 102, leaving 170 descendants.

BURGESS, Mrs. N. M. HALL, missionary to the Indians on the Alleghany reservation, died Dec. 30, 1851. For sixteen years she had labored with her brother, Rev. W. Hall, devoted to her work. Her end was peaceful, saying, "Dear Saviour, come quickly!" She had been married but a few weeks.

BURGESS, Mrs., missionary at Satara in India, died April 26, 1853, the wife of E. Burgess. She was at Ahmednuggur in 1849. From the time of her arrival at S., in 1851, she was devoted to her work, in the schools, with the native women, and in the church.

BURGOYNE, JOHN, a British lieutenant-general in America, died Aug. 4, 1792. He was the natural son of Lord Bingley. He entered early into the army, and in 1762 had the command of a body of troops, sent to Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. After his return to England he became a privy councillor, and was chosen a member of parliament. In the American war he was with the British army in Boston, at the battle of Bunker's Hill in 1775, and in the same year was sent to Canada. In the year 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the northern army, which should rather have been given to Sir Guy Carlton, who was much better acquainted with the situation of the coun-

try. It was the object of the campaign of 1777 to open a communication between New York and Canada, and thus to sever New England from the other States. Burgoyne first proposed to possess himself of the fortress of Ticonderoga. With an army of about 4,000 chosen British troops and Germans, he left St. John's June 6, and, proceeding up lake Champlain, landed near Crown Point, where he met the Indians and gave them a war feast. He made a speech to them, calculated to secure their friendly co-operation, but designed also to mitigate their native ferocity. He endeavored to impress on them the distinction between enemies in the field and helpless, unarmed inhabitants, and promised rewards for prisoners, but none for scalps. The attempt to lay some restraint upon the mode of warfare, adopted by the savages, is honorable to the humanity of Burgoyne; but it may not be easy to justify the connection with an ally, upon whom it was well known no effectual restraints could be laid. He also published on June 29th, a manifesto, intended to alarm the people of the country, through which he was to march, and concluded it with saying: "I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and man in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the State against the wilful outcasts. The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field, and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror, that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return."

On the first of July he proceeded to Ticonderoga, where Gen. St. Clair was stationed with about 3,000 effective rank and file, many of whom were without bayonets. The works were extensive and incomplete, and required 10,000 men for their defence. The British army was larger than had been expected. When the investment was almost complete, Gen. St. Clair called a council of war, and the immediate evacuation of the fort was unanimously advised. Preparations for the retreat were accordingly made in the night of July 5th. Burgoyne the next morning engaged in the pursuit, and with the grand division of the army in gun-boats and two frigates proceeded to the falls of Skeensborough; but, meeting with opposition in this place from the works which had been constructed, he returned to South Bay, where he landed. He followed the Americans, however, from Skeensborough to fort Edward on the Hudson river, where, after conducting his army with incredible labor and fatigue through the wilderness, he arrived July 30. Had he returned to Ticonderoga, and embarked on lake George, he might easily have proceeded to fort George, whence there was a wagon road to fort Edward. But he disliked the appearance of a retrograde motion, though it would have brought him to the

place of his destination much sooner and with much less difficulty. On his approach Gen. Schuyler, who had been joined by St. Clair, passed over to the west bank of the Hudson, and retreated to Saratoga. Col. St. Leger had been destined to reach Albany from Canada by a different route. He was to ascend the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario; and thence to proceed down the Mohawk. He had accordingly reached the head of this river, and was investing fort Schuyler, formerly called fort Stanwix, when intelligence of his operations was brought to Burgoyne, who perceived the importance of a rapid movement down the Hudson in order to aid him in his project, and to effect the junction of the troops. But this intention could not be executed without the aid of ox teams, carriages, and provisions. In order to procure them he detached Lieut. Col. Baum with about six hundred men to Bennington, a place about twenty-four miles to the eastward of Hudson's river, where large supplies were deposited for the northern American army. But Baum was defeated at Walloon creek, about seven miles from Bennington, Aug. 16th, and Col. Breyman, who had advanced to his assistance with about five hundred men, was obliged to retreat. This was the first check which the northern army received. This disaster was followed in a few days by another; for St. Leger, being deserted by his Indian allies, who were alarmed by the approach of Gen. Arnold and by a report of the defeat of Burgoyne, was obliged to raise the siege of fort Schuyler in such haste, that the artillery, with a great part of the baggage, ammunition, and provisions fell into the hands of the Americans. As he returned immediately to Canada, Burgoyne was cut off from the hope of being strengthened by a junction, and the American forces were enabled to concentrate themselves in order to oppose him. Gen. Gates arrived, to supersede Schuyler and to take the command of the northern American army, Aug. 19th; and his presence, with the recent events, procured a vast accession of militia, and inspired them with the hope of capturing the whole British army. Burgoyne was prevented from commencing his march by the necessity of transporting provisions from fort George, and every moment's delay increased the difficulty of proceeding. Having thrown a bridge of boats over the Hudson, he crossed that river Sept. 13th and 14th, and encamped on the heights and plains of Saratoga. Gates immediately advanced towards him, and encamped three miles above Stillwater. Burgoyne was not averse to battle. He accordingly approached, and on the 19th the action commenced at about three o'clock and lasted till night, when the Americans under the command of Arnold retired to their camp. The loss on the part of the Americans in killed and wounded was between three and four hundred. The loss of

the British was about six hundred. Burgoyne now found that the enemy, which he had to meet, was able to sustain an attack in open plains with the intrepidity and the spirit of veterans. As he had given up all communication with the lakes, he now felt the necessity of a diversion in his favor by the British army. He accordingly wrote upon this subject in the most pressing manner to Sir William Howe and Gen. Clinton; but no effectual aid was afforded. He was also at this time deserted by his Indian allies, who had been disappointed in their hopes of plunder, and whose enthusiasm was chilled. These hordes of the wilderness, of whom in his proclamation he boasted, that "he had but to lift his arm and beckon by a stretch thereof," and they would execute his vengeance, were now "deaf to every consideration of honor, and unmoved by any representation made to them of the distress, in which their secession would involve him." Difficulties thickened around him. His army was reduced to about five thousand men, and they were limited to half the usual allowance of provision. As the stock of forage was entirely exhausted, his horses were perishing in great numbers. The American army was so much augmented, as to render him diffident of making good his retreat.

In this exigency he resolved to examine the possibility of advancing, or of dislodging the Americans, and of removing them to a greater distance, so as to favor his retreat, if he should be under the necessity of resorting to that melancholy expedient. For this purpose he detached a body of 1500 men, which he led, attended by Generals Philips, Reidesel, and Frazer. This detachment, on the seventh of October, had scarcely formed within less than half a mile of the American intrenchments, when a furious attack was made on its left, by the direction of Gates, who had perceived the movements of the British. Arnold soon pressed hard on the right under Burgoyne, which with the loss of the field pieces and great part of the artillery corps retreated to the camp. The Americans followed, and assaulted the works throughout their whole extent from right to left. The works were actually forced towards the close of the day, and Col. John Brooks, who had dislodged the German reserve, occupied the ground, which he had gained. In this action Burgoyne lost a number of his best officers, among whom were Gen. Frazer and Col. Breyman, many privates killed, and two hundred taken prisoners, with nine pieces of brass artillery and the encampment and equipage of the German brigade. After the disasters of the day he took advantage of the night to change his position, and to secure himself in the strong camp on the heights. But apprehensive of being inclosed on all sides, he the next evening commenced his retreat to Saratoga, where he arrived on the morn-

ing of the tenth. In his march all the dwelling-houses on his route were reduced to ashes. This movement had been foreseen, and a force was already stationed in his rear to be ready to cut off his retreat. No means of extricating himself from difficulty was now left him, but to abandon his baggage and artillery, and by fording the Hudson to escape to fort George through roads impassable by wagons. Of this last resource he was deprived by the precaution of Gates, who had posted strong parties at the fords, so that they could not be passed without artillery. In this dilemma, when his army was reduced to about 3,500 fighting men, and there was no means of procuring a supply of provisions, which were almost exhausted, he called a council of war, and it was unanimously agreed to enter into a convention with Gen. Gates. The troops of Burgoyne were at first required to ground their arms in their encampments and yield themselves prisoners of war; but this demand was immediately rejected, and the American general did not think it necessary to insist upon the rigorous terms proposed. The convention was signed Oct. 17th, and the British army on the same day marched out of their encampment with all the honors of war. It was stipulated, that they should be permitted to embark for England, and should not serve against the United States during the war. The whole number of prisoners was 5,752. Burgoyne's army in July had consisted of upwards of 9,000 men. The army of Gates, including 2500 sick, amounted to 13,200.

The army of Burgoyne was escorted to Cambridge, where it was kept till Nov. of the following year, when congress directed its removal to Charlottesville in Virginia. This detention of the troops was through fear, that the convention would be broken, and until a ratification of it by the court of Great Britain. Burgoyne himself had obtained permission to repair to England on parole, where he arrived in May, 1778. He met a very cool reception, and was denied admission to the presence of his sovereign. He was even ordered immediately to repair to America as a prisoner; but the ill state of his health prevented his compliance. At length he was permitted to vindicate his character; soon after which he resigned his emoluments from government to the amount of upwards of 15,000 dollars a year. In 1777 there was published at London "a reply to his letter to his constituents," doubtless written by Lord Sackville, the secretary of the American department, on whom Burgoyne had thrown the blame of the failure of the expedition. This pamphlet exhibits some of the peculiarities of the style of Junius, and furnishes one of the reasons for the belief, that Lord Sackville was the author of the letters of Junius.

Towards the close of the year 1781, when a

majority of parliament seemed resolved to persist in the war, he joined the opposition, and advocated a motion for the discontinuance of the fruitless contest. He knew, that it was impossible to conquer America. "Passion, prejudice, and interest," said he, "may operate suddenly and partially; but when we see one principle pervading the whole continent, the Americans resolutely encountering difficulty and death for a course of years, it must be a strong vanity and presumption in our own minds, which can only lead us to imagine that they are not in the right." From the peace till his death he lived as a private gentleman, devoted to pleasure and the muses. His death was occasioned by a fit of the gout. He published a letter to his constituents, 5th ed., 1779; state of the expedition from Canada, 1780; the maid of the oaks, an entertainment; bon ton, and the heiress, a comedy, which were once very popular, and are considered as respectable dramatic compositions. — *Stedman*, I. 318-357; *Marshall*, III. 231-291, 393; *Warren*, II. 1-58; *Holmes*, II. 269-275; *Ramsay*, II. 27-56; *Gordon*, II. 476-490, 238-578; *Annual Reg. for* 1777, 141-176; *for* 1778, 195-200; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* II. 104-124; *Junius Unmasked*.

BURHANS, DANIEL, D. D., died at Poughkeepsie Dec. 30, 1853, aged 90. He was at an early period of his life an Episcopal minister in Lanesborough.

BURKE, AEDANUS, a judge of the court of chancery in South Carolina, died March 30, 1802, aged 59. He was a native of Galway in Ireland. At the beginning of the Revolution he came as a volunteer to fight for American liberty. In 1778, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. In 1789 he was a delegate to congress. The establishment of the society of the Cincinnati was opposed by him with great zeal. He died at Charleston. He was an earnest republican; honest, yet eccentric; in the administration of justice inflexibly upright. He published an address to the freemen of the State of South Carolina by Cassius, 1783, in which he recommended a general amnesty; considerations upon the order of the Cincinnati, 1783. — *Gordon*, IV. 396; *Warren*, III. 288; *Ramsay's S. C.* I. 477.

BURKE, JOHN DOLY, author of a history of Virginia, was a native of Ireland and educated at Trinity college. Coming to America in 1707, he conducted for a short time a paper at Boston and afterwards at New York, where he was arrested under the sedition law. At the Boston theatre he was made the master of ceremonies. He was killed in a duel with Felix Coquebert, a Frenchman, in consequence of a political dispute, April 12, 1808. He published a history of Virginia from its first settlement to 1804, in 3 vols. An additional volume, the joint production of Mr. Jones and Mr. Girardin, was published in 1816.

He published also Bunker Hill, a tragedy; Bethlem Gabor, an historical drama, 1803; an oration, delivered March 4, 1808.

BURNABY, ANDREW, a clergyman, published *Travels through the middle settlements of North America in 1759 and 1760*, 4to. 1776.

BURNAP, JACOB, D. D., first minister of Merrimac, N. H., died Dec. 26, 1821, aged 73. He was born in Reading, Mass., Nov. 2, 1748, and was a descendant of Isaac, who died 1667. After graduating at Harvard college in 1770, he studied theology with Thomas Haven, of Reading, a man of profound erudition, of great mildness and gentleness, and of remarkable patience under severe trials, whose example taught his pupils much of the spirit of religion. The church of Merrimac was constituted Sept. 5, 1772, and Mr. Burnap, was ordained Oct. 14th. After a ministry of nearly fifty years he died. By his second wife, Elizabeth, sister of Gov. John Brooks, who died in 1810, he had thirteen children. Two of his sons graduated at Harvard college. With a sound judgment and vigorous powers, he diligently studied the Scriptures in the original languages. In his sentiments he escaped the extremes of orthodoxy and liberality. In his disposition he was kind and catholic. He published an oration on independence, 1808, and the following sermons: at a fast, 1799; at the election, 1801; on the death of S. Chandler, 1806; of R. M. Davidson, 1808; of H. Parker, 1809; of Sarah, Samuel, and Joanna Spaulding, 1815; of J. Kidder, 1818; at the thanksgiving, 1811; at Merrimac, 1819, and Dec. 20, 1820, two centuries from the settlement of N. E. — *Farmer's Collect.* II. 76-79.

BURNET, WILLIAM, governor of several of the American colonies, died Sept. 7, 1729. He was the eldest son of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, and was born at the Hague in March, 1688. He was named William after the Prince of Orange, who stood his godfather. Previously to his coming to this country, he possessed a considerable fortune; but it had been wrecked in the South Sea scheme, which reduced many opulent families to indigence. In the year 1720 he was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey in the place of Robert Hunter, who succeeded Mr. Burnet as comptroller-general of the accounts of the customs, a place worth 1200 hundred pounds per annum. He arrived at New York and took upon him the government of that province Sept. 17, 1720. He continued in this station till his removal in 1728. None of his predecessors had such extensive and just views of the Indian affairs, and of the dangerous neighborhood of the French, whose advances he was fully determined to check. He penetrated into their policy, being convinced from their possessing the main passes, from their care to conciliate the natives, and from the increase of their settlements

in Louisiana, that the British colonies had much to fear from their arts and power. In his first speech to the assembly he expressed his apprehensions and endeavored to awaken the suspicion of the members. Agreeably to his desire, an act was passed at the first session, prohibiting the sale of such goods to the French, as were suitable for the Indian trade. This was a wise and necessary measure; for, by means of goods, procured from Albany and transported to Canada by the Mohawk and lake Ontario, the French were enabled to divert the fur trade from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, and to corrupt the fidelity of the Indian allies. But, wise and necessary as this measure was, a clamor was raised against it by those, whose interests were affected. The governor, however, was not prevented from pursuing his plans for the public welfare. He perceived the importance of obtaining the command of lake Ontario, in order to frustrate the project of the French for establishing a chain of forts from Canada to Louisiana, so as to confine the English colonies to narrow limits along the seacoast. For this purpose he began the erection of a trading-house at Oswego, in the country of the Seneca Indians, in 1722. In this year there was a congress at Albany of the several governors and commissioners on the renewal of the ancient friendship with the Indians; and Governor Burnet persuaded them to send a message to the eastern Indians, threatening them with war, unless they concluded a peace with the English, who had been much harassed by their frequent irruptions.

Another circumstance, in addition to the act above mentioned, increased the disaffection of the people to the governor. As he sustained the office of chancellor, he paid great attention to its duties. Though he was not a lawyer, he in general transacted the business, which was brought before him, with correctness and ability. He had, however, one failing, which disqualified him for a station, that sometimes required a patient application of mind. His decisions were precipitate. He used to say of himself, "I act first, and think afterwards." As some cases were brought before him, in which the path of justice was not so plain as to be instantly seen, and as the establishment of the court itself without the consent of the assembly was considered as a grievance, Mr. Burnet saw a strong party rise against him. His services were overlooked and his removal became necessary. Such was his disinterested zeal in prosecuting his plan of opposition to the French, that after they had built a large storehouse and repaired the fort at Niagara in 1726, he in the following year, at his own expense, built a fort at Oswego for the protection of the post and trade. This was a measure of the highest importance to the colonies. In the government of New Jersey, which he enjoyed at the same time with that of

New York, no event of interest took place. In the session of the assembly, in the year 1721, a bill was introduced, which was supposed to have originated with the governor, entitled, "an act against denying the divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the doctrine of the blessed Trinity, the truth of the holy Scripture, and spreading atheistical books;" but it was rejected.

Mr. Burnet was succeeded in his governments by John Montgomerie, to whom he delivered the great seal of the province of New York, April 15, 1728. He left New York with reluctance, for by his marriage with the daughter of Vanhorne he had become connected with a numerous family, and he had formed a strict intimacy and friendship with several gentlemen of learning and worth. Being appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, he reached Boston July 13, 1728, and was received with unusual pomp. In his speech to the assembly, July 24, he made known his instructions to insist upon a fixed salary, and expressed his intention firmly to adhere to them. Thus the controversy, which had been agitated during the administration of his predecessor, Shute, was revived. On the one hand it was contended, that if the support of the governor depended upon an annual grant, he would be laid under constraint, and would not act with the necessary independence and regard to the rights of the king. On the other hand it was asserted, that the charter gave the assembly a full right to raise and appropriate all moneys for the support of government, and that an honorable support would always be afforded to a worthy chief magistrate, without rendering him completely independent of the people, whose interests he is bound to promote. The governor pursued the controversy with zeal, but without success; and opposition had an evident effect upon his spirits. A violent cold, occasioned by the oversetting of his carriage upon the causeway at Cambridge, when the tide was high, was followed by a fever, which terminated his life. He left two sons and a daughter. He was succeeded by Mr. Belcher.

Gov. Burnet was a man of superior talents, and in many respects of an amiable character. His acquaintance with books and his free and easy manner of communicating his sentiments made him the delight of men of letters. His library was one of the richest private collections in America. His right of precedence in all companies rendered him the more excusable in indulging his natural disposition by occupying a large share in the conversation. To the ladies he made himself peculiarly agreeable. In his conduct as a governor he discovered nothing of an avaricious spirit, though in order to procure supplies for his family he exceeded the bounds of the law in demanding fees of masters of vessels. His controversy with the assembly respected not the amount

of his salary, but only the manner in which it should be secured to him. In his disposal of public offices he was sometimes generous, though he usually preferred those who would favor his cause, and displaced some who opposed him. He removed from his posts Mr. Lynde, a member of the house, whose integrity and talents were unquestioned, merely because he would not vote for a compliance with the instructions given to the governor. By this measure he lost many of his friends. It is, however, highly to the honor of Mr. Burnet, that an immoral or unfair character was in his view a complete exclusion from office; and upon this principle only he once gave his negative to the election of a member of the council.

With regard to his religion, he firmly believed the truth of Christianity, but he seems not to have possessed all the seriousness, which would have been honorable to his character, nor that constant sense of obligation to the Giver of all good, which the Christian should feel. Being invited to dine with an aged gentleman, who had been a senator under the old charter, and who retained the custom of saying grace sitting, he was asked, whether it would be more agreeable to his excellency, that grace should be said sitting or standing. The governor replied, "Standing or sitting, any way or no way, just as you please." Another anecdote is the following. One of the committee, who went from Boston to meet him on the borders of Rhode Island, was the factious Col. Tailer. Burnet complained of the long graces which were said by clergymen on the road, and asked when they would shorten. Tailer answered, "The graces will increase in length till you come to Boston; after that they will shorten till you come to your government of New Hampshire, where your excellency will find no grace at all." The governor, though the son of a bishop, was not remarkable for his exact attendance upon public worship. Mr. Hutchinson, one of his successors, who had a keener sense of what was discreet, if not of what was right, thinks, that he should have conformed more to the customs and prejudices of New England. But he had no talent at dissimulation, and his character presented itself fully to view. He did not appear better than he really was. He sometimes wore a cloth coat lined with velvet; it was said to be expressive of his character. By a clause in his last will he ordered his body to be buried in the nearest churchyard or burying-ground, as he had no attachment to particular modes and forms.

He published some astronomical observations in the transactions of the royal society, and an essay on Scripture prophecy, wherein he endeavored to explain the three periods contained in the twelfth chapter of Daniel, with arguments to prove, that the first period expired in 1715.

This was published 1724, 4to., pp. 167. — *Smith Hist. N. Y.* 151–173, ed. in 4to.; *Hutchinson*, II. 332–366; *Belknap*, II. 93–95; *Marshall*, I. 290–299, 306; *Colman's Life*, 196; *Johnson's Life*, 41, 42; *Minot*, I. 61; *N. E. Weekly Journal*, Sept. 15, 1729.

BURNET, MATTHIAS, D. D., Episcopalian minister at Norwalk, Conn., graduated at Princeton in 1764 and died in 1806, aged about 55. He published reflections upon the season of harvest, and evidences of a general judgment, two sermons in American preacher, II, III.

BURNET, JACOB, Judge, died at Cincinnati, May 10, 1853, aged 84. A native of Newark, N. J., he graduated at Princeton in 1791, visited Ohio in 1795, and settled at Cincinnati in 1796. He was a senator of the U. S., and a judge of the supreme court of Ohio. One of the founders of Ohio, he lived to see the few early settlers of Cincinnati increased to one hundred and thirty thousand. At the age of 80 he walked the streets erect, and he was yet interesting by his colloquial powers. Washington was a guest in his father's house. He retired from the practice of law in 1816, but was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, 1821–1828; then a senator of the U. S. By the early purchase of lands he acquired a fortune of a half a million or more. He published, in 1847, Notes on the Northwestern Territory, instructive and very interesting.

BURNETT, WALDO J., M. D., died in Boston July 1, 1854, aged 25, a physician and naturalist, author of several tracts on medical subjects.

BURNHAM, JOHN, major, died in Derry, N. H. in 1843, aged 96: he fought at Bunker Hill.

BURNHAM, LYDIA, Mrs., died in Groton, Vt., Feb. 12, 1852, aged 104 years and 9 months. Her third husband died in 1804.

BURNHAM, ABRAHAM, D. D., died at Pembroke, N. H., Sept. 20, 1852, aged 77. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1804. His character is described in the Recorder, Oct. 7. He published a sermon at ordination of A. W. Burnham, 1821.

BURNSIDE, SAMUEL M., died at Worcester July 29, 1850, aged 67. A native of Northumberland, and a graduate of Dartmouth of 1805, he studied law, and was a literary man and a friend of learning, and a useful citizen. He married a daughter of Dwight Foster. He published an oration 1813, and a memoir of J. Thomas in *Arcæol. Am.*, II.

BURR, JONATHAN, minister of Dorchester, died Aug. 9, 1641, aged 37. He was born at Redgrave in Suffolk, England, about the year 1604. He gave early indications of an inquisitive, studious, and pious mind. While he was much attached to books, the Bible was peculiarly his delight, and by means of its instructions, which were familiar to him from childhood, he was made wise to salvation. Hence he was con-

seientious in seeret prayer; his whole deportment was guarded and serious; and his Sabbaths were entirely occupied in the exercises becoming a day of holy rest. His pious parents observed with satisfaction the promising disposition of their son; and being desirous to consecrate him to the service of God and his church, determined to bestow upon him a learned education. He was accordingly sent to the university, where he continued three or four years, when the course of his academical studies was interrupted by the death of his father. Being compelled by this melancholy event to retire into the country, he undertook the instruction of a school; but he still pursued with unabating ardor his design of accomplishing himself in the various branches of knowledge. The awful providence of God, he would remark, by which he was precluded from those employments and honors in the university, of which he was very fond, produced an effect, for which he had reason to admire the Divine wisdom. It promoted in him a humility and seriousness, which rendered him more fit for the great work of turning many to righteousness.

After having preached for some time at Horning, near Bury in Suffolk, he was called to take the charge of a congregation at Reekingshal in the same county. Here he approved himself a faithful minister of the gospel. By an explicit and solemn covenant he obligated himself to the most conscientious discharge of the high duties, devolved upon him. He often and earnestly prayed, that whatever he preached to others, he might preach from his own experience. Yet he not unfrequently lamented to his friends, "alas! I preach not what I am, but what I ought to be." Being silenced in England, with many others, for resisting the impositions of the prelatical party, and apprehending that calamities were in store for the nation, he came to New England in 1639, with his wife and three children, willing to forego all worldly advantages, that he might enjoy the ordinances of the gospel in their purity. He was admitted a member of the church in Dorchester under the pastoral care of Richard Mather, Dec. 21. He was in a short time invited to settle as a colleague with Mr. Mather in the ministry; but before accepting the invitation a misunderstanding arose, which made it necessary to ask the advice of the neighboring churches. A council was accordingly called Feb. 2, 1640, consisting of Governor Winthrop and another magistrate and ten ministers. Four days were spent in examining and discussing the affair. It appeared, that Mr. Burr had been suspected of some errors, and, being directed to give his opinion in writing to Mr. Mather, the latter had reported the exceptionable expressions and the erroneous sentiments to the church, without alluding to the qualifications which they might receive from other parts

of the writing. These errors Mr. Burr disclaimed. The council declared, that both these good men had cause to be humbled for their failings, and advised them to set apart a day for reconciliation. This was accordingly done. The spirit of meekness and love triumphed, the mutual affection of the ministers was restored, and the peace of the church was happily re-established. Mr. Burr, whose faith had been somewhat shaken, by means of the discussion was confirmed in the truth, and he humbled himself with many tears. He and his family were in this year taken sick with the small pox, which, as inoculation was not practised, was a very dangerous disorder; but he happily recovered. On this occasion he renewed the dedication of himself to God, resolving to act only for his glory and the good of his brethren, and not to be governed by selfishness; to live in humility and with a sense of his complete dependence upon Divine grace; to be watchful over his own heart lest his reliance should be transferred from the Creator to the creature; to be mindful, that God heareth prayer; and to bend his exertions with more diligence for the promotion of pious affections in himself and in his family. He lived afterwards answerably to these holy resolutions. The most experienced Christians in the country found his ministry and his whole deportment breathing much of the spirit of a better world. The eminent Mr. Hooker, once hearing him preach, remarked, "Surely this man will not be long out of heaven, for he preaches as if he were there already."

Mr. Burr was esteemed both in England and in this country for his piety and learning. His modesty and self-diffidence were uncommonly great. He could with difficulty imagine, that performances such as his could be productive of any good. Yet he was sometimes most happily disappointed. Having been by much importunity prevailed on to preach at a distance from home, he returned, making the most humiliating reflections on his sermon. "It must surely be of God," said he, "if any good is done by so unworthy an instrument." Yet this sermon was instrumental in the conversion of a person of eminence, who heard it, and whose future life manifested that he was a Christian indeed. It was his custom on the Sabbath, after his public labors, to retire to his closet, where he supplicated forgiveness of the sins which had attended his performances, and implored the Divine blessing upon them. He then spent some hours in praying with his family and instructing them in the great truths of religion. When he was desired to relax his excessive exertions to do good, lest he should be exhausted, he replied: "It is better to be worn out with the work, than to be eaten out with rust." He began each day with seeret prayer. He then carefully meditated on a chapter of the

Bible, which he afterwards, at the time of domestic worship, expounded to his family and such neighbors as wished to be present. A similar course he pursued at evening. He generally spent some time after dinner in praying with his wife. Immediately before retiring to rest, he employed half an hour in recollecting and confessing the sins of the day, in grateful acknowledgments of Divine mercies, and in supplications to be prepared for sudden death. Previously to each celebration of the Lord's supper he kept with his wife a day of fasting and prayer, not merely as a preparative for that sacred ordinance, but as a season for imploring the blessing of God on his family and neighborhood. Absence from home was irksome to him, particularly as it deprived him of those opportunities of holding intercourse with Heaven on which he placed so great a value. But when he journeyed with his friends, he did not fail to edify them by profitable conversation; especially by instructive remarks on such objects and occurrences as presented themselves to his attention. In the recollection of these scenes he was accustomed to inquire, what good had been done or gained, what useful examples seen, and what valuable instructions heard.

While he was indefatigable in his ministerial work, he was not anxious for any other reward than what he found in the service itself. If any, who hoped that they had received spiritual benefit through his exertions, sent him expressions of their gratitude, he would pray that he might not have his portion in these things. Nor was he backward to remind his grateful friends, that whatever good they had received through him, the glory should be ascribed to God alone. It was in preaching the gospel that he found his highest enjoyment in life. In proportion to the ardor of his piety was the extent of his charity. He sincerely loved his fellow men, and while their eternal interests pressed with weight on his heart, he entered with lively sympathy into their temporal afflictions. Rarely did he visit the poor without communicating what was comfortable to the body, as well as what was instructive and salutary to the soul. When he was reminded of the importance of having a greater regard to his own interest, he replied: "I often think of those words: 'He that soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly.'" For the general interests of religion in the world he felt so lively a concern, that his personal joys and sorrows seemed inconsiderable in comparison. He was bold and zealous in withstanding everything which brought dishonor on the name of God; but under personal injuries he was exemplarily meek and patient. When informed that any thought meanly of him, his reply was: "I think meanly of myself, and therefore may well be content that others think meanly of me." When charged with what was faulty, he remarked: "If

men see so much evil in me, what does God see?"

In his last sickness he exhibited uncommon patience and submission. He was perfectly resigned to the will of God. Just before his death, as his faith was greatly tried, and he endured a sharp conflict, a person who was standing by remarked: "This is one of Satan's last assaults; he is a subtle enemy, and would, if it were possible, deceive the very elect." Mr. Burr repeated the expression, "If it were possible;" and added, "but, blessed be God, there is no possibility." He then requested to be left alone for prayer. But seeing the company reluctant to depart, he prayed in Latin as long as he had strength. He then called for his wife, and steadfastly fixing his eyes upon her, said, "Cast thy care upon God, for he careth for thee." He soon afterwards expired. He left four children. His sons were Jonathan, John, and Simon; the former graduated at Harvard college in 1651, was a physician in Hingham, and died in Canada in 1690. His widow, Frances, married Richard Dummer, with whom she lived happily nearly forty years. — *Mather's Magn.*, III. 78-81; *Panoplist*, Sept. 1808; *Savage's Winthrop*, II. 22; *Harris' Hist. of Dorchester in Coll. Hist. Soc.* IX. 173-175.

BURR, PETER, chief justice of Connecticut, died in 1724, aged about 54. He was the grandson of Jonathan, and graduated at Harvard in 1690. He was appointed judge in 1711, and chief justice in 1723. His son, Rev. Isaac B., was a graduate of Yale in 1717, and died in 1751.

BURR, AARON, president of New Jersey college, died Sept. 24, 1757, aged 41. He was a native of Fairfield, in Connecticut, and was born Jan. 4, 1716. His ancestors for a number of generations had lived in that colony, and were persons of great respectability. His father was Daniel, of Fairfield, a descendant of John, of Springfield and Fairfield. He was graduated at Yale college in 1735. In 1742 he was invited to take the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Newark in New Jersey. Here he became so eminent as an able and learned divine and an accomplished scholar, that in 1748 he was unanimously elected president of the college, which he was instrumental in founding, as successor to Mr. Dickinson. The college was removed about this time from Elizabethtown to Newark, and in 1757, a short time before the death of Mr. Burr, to Princeton. In 1754 he accompanied Mr. Whitefield to Boston, having a high esteem for the character of that eloquent itinerant preacher, and greatly rejoicing in the success of his labors. After a life of usefulness and honor, devoted to his Master in heaven, he was called into the eternal world at a comparatively early age.

President Burr had a slender and delicate

frame; yet to encounter fatigue he had a heart of steel. To amazing talents for the dispatch of business, he joined a constancy of mind that commonly secured to him success. As long as an enterprise appeared possible, he yielded to no discouragement. The flourishing state of the college of New Jersey was much owing to his great and assiduous exertion. It was in a great degree owing to his influence with the legislature, and to his intimacy and friendship with Governor Belcher, that the charter was enlarged in 1746. The first class was graduated in 1748, the first year of his presidency. When his services were requested by the trustees of the college in soliciting donations for the purchase of a library and philosophical apparatus, and for erecting a building for the accommodation of the students, he engaged with his usual zeal in the undertaking, and everywhere met with the encouragement which the design so fully deserved. A place being fixed upon at Princeton for the site of the new building, the superintendence of the work was solely committed to him. Until the spring of 1757, when the college was removed to Newark, he discharged the duties both of president and pastor of a church. Few were more perfect in the art of rendering themselves agreeable in company. He knew the avenues to the human heart, and he possessed the rare power of pleasing without betraying a design to please. As he was free from ostentation and parade, no one would have suspected his learning, unless his subject required him to display it, and then every one was surprised that a person so well acquainted with books should yet possess such ease in conversation and such freedom of behavior. He inspired all around him with cheerfulness. His arms were open to good men of every denomination. A sweetness of temper, obliging courtesy, and mildness of manners, joined to an engaging candor of sentiment, spread a glory over his reputation, and endeared his person to all his acquaintance. Though steady to his own principles, he was free from all bigotry. In the pulpit he shone with superior lustre. He was fluent, copious, sublime, and persuasive. Having a clear and harmonious voice, which was capable of expressing the various passions; and taking a deep interest in his subject, he could not fail to reach the heart. His invention was exhaustless, and his elocution was equal to his ideas. He was not one of those preachers who soothe their hearers with a delusive hope of safety, who substitute morality in the place of holiness, and yield the important doctrines of the gospel through fear of displeasing the more reputable sinners. He insisted upon the great and universal duty of repentance, as all were guilty and condemned by the Divine law. He never wished to administer consolation till the heart was renewed and consecrated

unto God. When he saw the soul humbled, he then dwelt upon the riches of redeeming mercy, and expatiated upon the glories of him who was God manifest in the flesh. It was his endeavor to alarm the thoughtless, to fix upon the conscience a sense of sin, to revive the disconsolate, to animate the penitent, to reclaim the relapsing, to confirm the irresolute, and to establish the faithful. He wished to restore to man the beautiful image of God, disfigured by the apostasy. His life and example were a comment on his sermons; and by his engaging deportment he rendered the amiable character of a Christian still more attractive and lovely. He was distinguished for his public spirit. Amidst his other cares he studied, and planned, and toiled for the good of his country. He had a high sense of English liberty, and detested despotic power as the bane of human happiness. He considered the heresy of Arius as not more fatal to the purity of the gospel, than the positions of Filmer were to the dignity of man and the repose of States. But though he had much of that patriotic spirit which is ornamental even to a Christian minister, he cautiously intermeddled with any matters of a political nature, being aware of the invidious constructions which are commonly put upon the most unexceptionable attempts made by men of his profession to promote the public welfare. He was a correspondent of the Scotch society for propagating the gospel; and he thought no labor too great in the prosecution of an enterprise which promised to illuminate the gloomy wilderness with the beams of evangelical truth. Over the college he presided with dignity and reputation. He had the most engaging method of instruction and a singular talent in communicating his sentiments. While he stripped learning of its mysteries, and presented the most intricate subjects in the clearest light, and thus enriched his pupils with the treasures of learning, he wished also to implant in their minds the seeds of virtue and religion. He took indefatigable pains in regard to their religious instruction; and with zeal, solicitude, and parental affection pressed upon them the care of their souls, and with melting tenderness urged the importance of their becoming the true disciples of the holy Jesus. In some instances his pious exertions were attended with success. In the government of the college he exhibited the greatest impartiality and wisdom. Though in judgment and temper inclined to mild measures, when these failed, he would resort to a necessary severity, and no connections could prevent the equal distribution of justice. In no college were the students more narrowly inspected and prudently guarded, or vice of every kind more effectually searched out and discountenanced and suppressed. He secured with the same ease the obedience and love of his pupils.

The year after he took his first degree he resided at New Haven, and this is the period when his mind was first enlightened with the knowledge of the way of salvation. In his private papers he wrote as follows: "This year God saw fit to open my eyes, and show me what a miserable creature I was. Till then I had spent my life in a dream; and as to the great design of my being had lived in vain. Though, before, I had been under frequent convictions, and was driven to a form of religion, yet I knew nothing as I ought to know. But, then, I was brought to the footstool of sovereign grace; saw myself polluted by nature and practice; had affecting views of the Divine wrath I deserved; was made to despair of help in myself, and almost concluded that my day of grace was past. It pleased God, at length, to reveal his Son to me in the gospel, an all-sufficient and willing Saviour, and I hope inclined me to receive him on the terms of the gospel. I received some consolation, and found a great change in myself. Before this I was strongly attached to the Arminian scheme, but then I was made to see those things in a different light, and seemingly felt the truth of the Calvinian doctrines." He was unflinching in principle and ardent in devotion, raising his heart continually to the Father of mercies in adoration and praise. He kept his eye fixed upon the high destiny of man, and lived a spiritual life. The efficacy of his religious principles was evinced by his benevolence and charity. From the grace of God he received a liberal and generous disposition, and from his bounty the power of gratifying the desire of doing good. At the approach of death that gospel, which he had preached to others, and which discloses a crucified Redeemer, gave him support. He was patient and resigned, cheered with the liveliest hope. The king of terrors was disarmed of his sting.

Mr. Burr married in 1752 a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, his successor in the presidency of the college. She died in 1758, the year after the death of her husband, in the twenty-seventh year of her age, leaving two children, one of whom was Aaron Burr, afterwards vice-president of the United States, and the other a daughter, deceased, who was married to Judge Reeve. Mrs. Burr was in every respect an ornament to her sex, being equally distinguished for the suavity of her temper, the gracefulness of her manners, her literary accomplishments, and her unfeigned regard to religion. She combined a lively imagination, a penetrating mind, and correct judgment. When only seven or eight years of age she was brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, and her conduct through life was becoming the gospel. Her religion did not cast a gloom over her mind, but made her cheerful and happy, and rendered the thought of death transporting. She left a number of manuscripts upon interesting

subjects, and it was hoped they would have been made public; but they are now lost.

Mr. Burr published a treatise, entitled, the supreme deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, maintained in a letter to the dedicator of Mr. Emlyn's inquiry; reprinted at Boston in 1791. He published a sermon at ordination of D. Bostwick, 1745; a fast sermon on account of the encroachments of the French, Jan. 1, 1755; the watchman's answer to the question, what of the night? a sermon, 1756; a funeral sermon on Governor Belcher, 1757. This was preached but a few days before his own death, and his exertions in a very feeble state of health to honor the memory of a highly respected friend, it is thought, accelerated his end. — *Livingston's Fun. Eulogy*; *Smith's Sermon*. and *Pref. to Burr's Sermon on Belcher*; *Miller*, II. 345; *Edwards's Life*, app.; *Green's Disc.* 300-313; *Savage's Winthrop*, 11, 22.

BURR, HENRY, of N. J., died about the year 1772, making provision for the emancipation of all his slaves, the eldest at his death, and the younger as they reached a suitable age. Peter White of Haddonfield, who married a daughter of Burr, and died about 1744, also emancipated his slaves. These were the two earliest instances of emancipation. — *Mass. Hist. Coll. s. s.* VIII. 187.

BURR, AARON, vice-president of the United States, died at Staten Island Sept. 14, 1836, aged 80. He was born at Newark Feb. 6, 1756, the son of President Burr, and grandson of President Edwards. His father died in 1757, and his mother in 1758. His sister, Sarah, married Judge Reeve of Litchfield. He was graduated at Princeton in 1773. In 1775, at the age of nineteen, he joined the army at Cambridge, and accompanied Arnold in his expedition against Quebec. In 1776 he was invited to join the family of Washington, but soon lost his confidence. In 1779, bearing the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he retired from military life. He commenced the practice of law at Albany in 1782, but soon removed to New York. From 1791 to 1797 he was a member of the senate of the United States, attached to the democratic party. He and Mr. Jefferson had each seventy-three votes for president in 1800; congress on the thirty-sixth ballot elected Jefferson president, and Burr vice-president. July 12, 1804, he mortally wounded Hamilton in a duel. Arrested for treason, he was tried at Richmond in Aug., 1807, and acquitted. For the rest of his life he resided chiefly in New York, living in obscurity and neglect. Left in infancy without a father or mother, he never imitated their virtues, but was a most unprincipled, licentious, profligate man. His biographer, Mr. Davis, has stamped his character with infamy.

BURR, JOSEPH, a philanthropist, died at Manchester, Vt., without a family, April 14, 1828, aged 56, bequeathing more than 90,000 dollars to

various objects of charity. He bequeathed for foreign missions 17,000 dollars, 15,000 to the Bible society, 12,000 to Middlebury college, 10,000 to the American home missionary society, 5,000 to the tract, colonization, and Vermont missionary societies each, 5,000 to the parish in Manchester, 3,000 to an education society, 1,000 to Dartmouth and Williams colleges each, 10,000 for a public seminary of learning in Manchester. He bequeathed these thousands of dollars, besides bestowing a large amount of property upon his relatives. With a small patrimony he had acquired his estate by his unflinching judgment and prudence. He was the banker of his region. He was honorable and conscientious. With correct religious views and a moral deportment, he yet avowed no hope of a spiritual renovation, until a short time before his death. On his last morning he said, "I think I am waiting for the coming of my Lord." — *Missionary Herald*, XXIV. 226.

BURR, JONATHAN, minister of Sandwich, died Aug. 2, 1842, aged 85. A graduate of Harvard in 1784, he succeeded A. Williams in 1787, and was dismissed Dec. 25, 1818. He was a faithful minister, receiving three hundred and thirty-five members into his church; in one year one hundred and fourteen. He was also a useful teacher of youth; respected and beloved. He may be regarded as the founder of Sandwich academy.

BURR, MARY, the last of the Punkapaug Indians, died at Canton, Mass., Nov. 1, 1852, aged 101 years. There are many half and quarter bloods left of the tribe; not one full blood. She married a colored man, Semore Burr, and had many children. She had a pension for her husband's services in the Revolutionary war. Eliza Williams, her sister, died in 1848 at Stoughton, also aged 101 years. Another sister, Hannah Nuff, died at Canton, aged 99.

BURRILL, JOHN, speaker of the house of representatives of Mass., sustained this office for many years during the administration of Gov. Shute, and acquitted himself in it with great reputation. He was distinguished for his great integrity, his acquaintance with the forms of parliamentary proceedings, the dignity and authority with which he filled the chair, and for the order and decorum, which he maintained in the debates of the house. In the year 1720 he was chosen a member of the council. He died of the small pox at Lynn, Dec. 10, 1721, aged 63. Besides sustaining the offices above mentioned, he was also one of the judges of the county of Essex. To his other accomplishments there was added an exemplary piety. The morning and evening incense of prayer to God ascended from his family altar. — *Henchman's Funeral Sermon; Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass.* II. 234.

BURRILL, JACOB, major, died at Newbury in 1821, aged 83, a soldier in the French and Revo-

lutionary wars. In the battle of Bunker Hill he cautioned his fellows to take good aim.

BURRILL, JAMES, a senator, was the son of James B., of Providence, R. I., died Dec. 25, 1820, aged 49. He was born about 1771. He was the descendant of George Burrill, an early settler and wealthy farmer of Lynn, Mass., who died in 1653. The genealogy is traced by Mr. Farmer in his register. He was graduated at Brown university, 1788. Having studied law, he was for many years attorney-general of the State, a member and speaker of the assembly, and chief justice. He succeeded Mr. Howell in the senate of the United States in 1816, and died at Washington. He entered earnestly into the debate concerning the admission of Missouri into the Union, vindicating the cause of freedom, only a few days before his death. His wife, Sarah, sister of J. L. Arnold, died in 1814. Two daughters were married in 1821 to Geo. Curtis and Wm. R. Greene. — *Farmer's Genealogical Register*.

BURROUGHS, GEORGE, one of the victims of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, was executed Aug. 19. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1670, and in 1676 was a preacher at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. When the place was attacked by the Indians Aug. 11, he escaped to Bang's Island. He succeeded Mr. Bayley as a preacher at Salem village, in Nov., 1680. In 1683, in consequence of some dispute, he returned to Portland, where he held two hundred acres of land, which the people had some years before given to him as their minister; of this he relinquished at their request one hundred and seventy acres, and in a very disinterested spirit offered to give them twenty acres more, if they wished, without receiving, what they had offered, one hundred acres "further off." His character stood unimpeached. After the town was destroyed by the Indians in 1690, he returned to Salem village, or Danvers. In 1692 he was accused of witchcraft, and was brought to trial Aug. 5th. In his indictment it was stated, that by his wicked arts, one Mary Wolcott "was tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted, and tormented." The evidence against him was derived principally from the testimony of the afflicted persons, as those were called who were supposed to be bewitched, and from that of the confessing witches. The spectre of a little, black-haired man, it was testified, had inflicted cruel pains, and appeared as a head conjuror. Two of his wives had appeared to the witnesses, saying that he was the cause of their death, and threatening, if he denied it, that they would appear in court. Accordingly, during his trial the afflicted persons were thrown into a paroxysm of horror by the spectres of his wives, who were mindful of their engagement. The confessing witches affirmed, that he had attended witch meetings with them, and compelled them to the

snarcs of witchcraft. He was also accused of performing such feats of extraordinary strength, as could not be performed without diabolical assistance, such as carrying a barrel of molasses through a difficult place, from a canoe to the shore, and putting his fore-finger into the muzzle of a large gun, and holding it out straight. He pleaded his innocence; but it was in vain. He had excited prejudices against him, while he lived in Salem, and he was now doomed to suffer with many others through the infatuation which prevailed. At his execution he made a speech, asserting his innocence, and concluded his dying prayer with the Lord's prayer, probably to vindicate his character, as it was a received opinion, that a witch could not repeat the Lord's prayer, without mistake. This last address to heaven was uttered with such composure and fervency of spirit, as drew tears from the spectators. — *Neal's N. E. II.* 130–134, 144; *Hutchinson, II.* 37, 56; *Coll. Hist. Soc. VI.* 265, 268; *Sullivan's Hist. Maine*, 209–212; *Coley's more Wonders of Invis. World*, Pref., and 103, 104; *Maine Hist. Coll.* I. 141, 174.

BURROUGHS, EDEN, died of the spotted fever at Hartford, Vt., May 22, 1813, aged 75. Born at Stratford, Conn., he graduated in 1757 at Yale, was settled over the third church in Killingsly in 1760, and at E. Hanover, N. H., in 1775, where his labors were greatly blessed. For forty years he was a trustee of Dartmouth.

BURROUGHS, STEPHEN, son of the preceding, died at Three Rivers in Canada, Jan. 28, 1840. His strange course of villainy made him notorious through the country. He published his own memoirs.

BURROWS, WILLIAM, a naval officer, died Sept. 5, 1813. He was born at Kenderton, near Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1785. To the grief of his father, Col. Burrows of the marine corps, he early indicated a passion for the naval service. A midshipman's warrant was obtained in 1799. In subsequent years he served on board of different ships; in 1803 he was under Preble in the Tripolitan war; in 1807 he enforced the embargo in the Delaware. In 1812 he made a voyage to India on his private affairs. Appointed to the command of the sloop-of-war, Enterprize, he sailed from Portsmouth, and on Sunday Sept. 5, 1813, fell in with his Britannic majesty's brig, the Boxer, off Portland, between Seguin and cape Elizabeth. After an action of forty-five minutes the Boxer was captured, her commander, Blyth, being killed by a cannon-ball. At the first fire, Lieut. Burrows was wounded by a musket-ball, but refused to be carried below. When the sword of his enemy was presented to him, he exclaimed, clasping his hands, "I am satisfied — I die contented." He died at twelve o'clock at night. For his gallantry, congress

voted a gold medal to his nearest male relative. The two commanders were honorably buried in Portland on the 9th. Lieut. Burrows was cold and reserved in his manners; yet he had an irresistible vein of wit and humor. His master passion was the love of glory; and a momentary flush of triumph soothed the anguish of his last hours. He lived not to hear the applauses of his countrymen. Happy are they, who seek and obtain the unwithering glory, the everlasting honor of heaven. — *Amer. Nav. Biog.* 231–242.

BURT, JOHN, minister of Bristol, R. I., was graduated at Harvard college, in 1736, and was ordained May 13, 1741. He died Oct. 7, 1775, aged 58 years. His death was very singular. Capt. Wallace, a British commander, had commenced a heavy cannonade upon the town at a time when an epidemical sickness was prevailing. Those, who were able fled from the town. Mr. Burt, though weak and sick, endeavored to escape the impending destruction. He was afterwards found dead in an adjacent field, supposed to have been overcome by fatigue. No other person was injured in the attack. His wife was the daughter of Lieut. Gov. Wm. Ellery. His father was Benjamin Burt, and his mother the daughter of Rev. Mr. Cheever of Chelsea. He was a sound divine and a venerable servant of Jesus Christ, preaching the true doctrines of grace. — *Account of Bristol; Warren*, I. 244.

BURT, FEDERAL, minister of Durham, N. H., died Feb. 2, 1828, aged 38. He was probably a descendant of David Burt, an early settler of Northampton, Mass., who had fifteen children. He was born at Southampton March 4, 1789. As the new government under the federal constitution commenced at that time, his Christian name is to be ascribed to that circumstance. There are names in our country originating in greater caprice, — as Mr. Perserved Fish, a sound merchant of New York, and Mr. Adam Eve, who died lately in Penn., at a great age, and Mr. Pickled Ham of Maine, who has not yet turned to corruption. Mr. B. was graduated at Williams college in 1812, was ordained June 18, 1817. Settled over a small church, his faithful labors caused it to be greatly increased. He was an active and intelligent minister, and his usefulness extended to the neighboring towns. He endured with the utmost patience a most painful disease, obliging him to submit to the amputation, first of a finger, and then of an arm. In this condition he undertook to conduct the N. H. Observer, a religious paper. Many of the editorial articles he wrote when in extreme pain: he was exerting an extensive, beneficial influence in the community, when he was called away from his labors. — *Chris. Mirror*, Feb. 15, 1828.

BURTON, ASA, D. D., was born in Preston, now Grisworld, Conn., in 1752, was graduated at

Dartmouth in 1777, ordained at Thetford in 1779, and died April 23, 1836, aged 83. In 1825 Rev. Charles White, D. D., became his colleague, and continued till 1831. The next year Rev. Elisha G. Babcock became his colleague: he died in 1848, and was succeeded by Rev. Timothy F. Clary in 1849. When Dr. B. was settled, there were only sixteen church members. In half a century he had admitted four hundred and ninety members. The village is called Thetford Hill, two miles west of a railway station on the Connecticut River. The academy has three hundred youth of both sexes. In 1824 Dr. B.'s essays were published, on the Taste Scheme, in opposition to Emmons' Exercise Scheme. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. Clark, 1800; of C. J. Tenney, 1804; of B. White, 1811; before the Phi Beta Kappa Soc., 1800.

BUSHE, BENJAMIN, died in Greensborough, Vt., March 21, 1845, aged 115. He was a native of Swansea, Mass.

BUSHNELL, DAVID, inventor of submarine navigation, died in 1824, aged about 70. He was a native of Saybrook, Conn., and probably a descendant of Henry B. of Guilford, in 1650. He was graduated at Yale college in 1775. In the Revolutionary war he invented a machine for submarine navigation, by which a magazine was to be carried to the bottom of ships, for blowing them up, when the conductor was at a safe distance. He attempted to put it in operation in the harbor of New York, but with little success. Great alarm however was excited among the British; which occasioned the humorous poetical narrative of "the battle of the kegs," by Francis Hopkinson. Dr. Dwight, in his "Greenfield Hill," speaks of Bushnell's genius, and alludes to

"His mystic vessel, plung'd beneath the waves,
Gliding through dark retreats and coral caves."

An account of this machine is contained in Siliman's journal, 1820. It was under the management of Capt. Ezra Lee, a good officer, of daring enterprise, who died at Lyme in 1821, aged 72. At the close of the war Bushnell himself was a captain in the army. Gen. Heath relates that, Oct. 9, 1776, the enemy captured a sloop in the Hudson with the machine on board, and sunk it to the bottom, and he remarks, "its fate was truly a contrast to its design." — *Heath*, 69.

BUSHNELL, MRS., wife of A. Bushnell, missionary in West Africa, died Feb. 25, 1850, aged 39. She was a native of Salem, West Chester Co., N. Y. As a teacher of the Methodist Board, she sailed for Africa in 1837, and in 1839 married W. Stocker, of the Methodist Mission in Liberia. After his death she joined the Mission of the American Board at Gaboon, and in 1845 married Mr. Bushnell. She had gladly toiled thirteen

years for Africa, and met death in perfect peace, saying, "Jesus is precious, O how precious!"

BUSHNELL, BENJAMIN, died in Saybrook, April 28, 1855, aged 89. His brothers died, Daniel, aged 90; Ethan, 86; Eber, 82: his grandfather died aged 100.

BUSHNELL, CAMPBELL, a lawyer of Hudson, and New York, died in Dec., 1839, aged 47. He was a native of Salisbury, the son of Gideon B. He was a member of the Mereer-street church. His death was peaceful. To his son he said, "I bequeath you my Bible; take it, study it, love it." Being asked, if he feared death, he replied — "Death! I shall not die: I shall live the life everlasting!" — *Observer*, Jan 4, 1840.

BUSHNELL, JEDEDIAH, died in Cornwall, Vt., about 1846. He was an early and very useful missionary in our new settlements.

BUSHYHEAD, JESSE, chief justice of the Cherokees, received some English education, and became a good speaker in English, an orator in Cherokee. He was a correct interpreter and translator.

BUSS, JOHN, a physician, officiated for many years as a preacher of the gospel. In Sept., 1672, a contract was made with him by the people of Wells, Me. He preached there at least ten years. The preachers before him were Joseph Emerson, Jeremiah Hubbard, and Robert Payne. His successors were Percival Green, Richard Marten, Samuel Emery Samuel Jefferts, Gideon Richardson, Benjamin White, and Jonathan Greenleaf. Until 1701, no church was formed. Probably Mr. Buss was not ordained. About 1682 he removed to Oyster River, now Durham, N. H., where he preached thirty-three years, and was also a practitioner of physic. His house and valuable library were burnt by the Indians in 1694. He ceased preaching about 1715, and was succeeded by Hugh Adams, the first minister: a late minister of Durham was Federal Burt. Mr. Buss died in 1736, aged 95. Mr. Belknap and others erroneously make his age 108, for in a petition to the governor and legislature in 1718 he stated his age as then 78. — *Farmer's Reg.*; *Hist. Coll.*, II. 291; *Maine Hist. Coll.* I, 264; *Belknap's N. H.* III. 250.

BUSSEY, BENJAMIN, died in Roxbury Jan. 13, 1842, aged 84, a soldier of the Revolution. With a capital of ten dollars he commenced business as a silversmith in Dedham: he became a rich merchant in Boston, worth about 350,000 dollars, which he bequeathed after the death of three persons to Harvard college for agricultural, law, and divinity schools.

BUTLER, RICHARD, major-general, an officer of the Revolutionary army, in the latter part of the war had the rank of colonel and was distinguished on several occasions. About 1787 he was agent for Indian affairs in Ohio. In the

expedition against the Indians in 1791 he accompanied St. Clair and commanded the right wing. Our troops, encamped a few miles from the Miami villages, were attacked in the morning of Nov. 4th. The militia, who were in advance, were thrown into confusion, and rushed through the first line, commanded by Gen. Butler. The action was now severe; the Indians lying on the ground, and pouring a deadly fire upon the whites. Gen. Butler, in an heroic charge with the bayonet, drove them back three or four hundred yards. But resistance was ineffectual. In a short time six hundred, of the army of twelve hundred, were killed and wounded, and the rest at nine o'clock fled with precipitation. Gen. Butler was wounded and carried to a convenient place to have his wounds dressed; but an Indian broke in upon him and tomahawked and scalped him, ere he himself was killed by our troops. Major Ferguson was another victim. In one of the charges Maj. Butler was dangerously wounded. A son of Gen. B. distinguished himself at fort Meigs, under Harrison, in April 1813. — *Holmes*, II. 388; *Marshall*, v. 329-334.

BUTLER, THOMAS, colonel, a brave officer during the Revolutionary war, died Sept. 7, 1803, aged 51. He was a brother of the preceding. Three other brothers fought in the service of their country. In the year 1776 he was a student at law with judge Wilson of Philadelphia; but early in that year he quitted his studies, and joined the army as a subaltern. He soon obtained the command of a company, in which he continued till the close of the Revolutionary contest. He was in almost every action, that was fought in the middle states during the war. At the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, he received the thanks of Washington on the field of battle, through his aid de camp, Gen. Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, and giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he received the thanks of Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy, while Col. Richard Butler's regiment made good their retreat. At the close of the war he retired into private life as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural and domestic happiness till the year 1791, when he again took the field against the savages, who menaced our western frontier. He commanded a battalion in the disastrous battle of Nov. 4, in which his brother fell. Orders were given by Gen. St. Clair to charge with the bayonet, and Maj. Butler, though his leg had been broken by a ball, yet on horseback led his battalion to the charge. It was with difficulty, that his surviving brother, Capt. Edward Butler, removed him from the field. In 1792 he was continued on the establishment as major, and in 1794 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

colonel commandant of the fourth sub-legion. He commanded in this year fort Fayette at Pittsburgh, and prevented the deluded insurgents from taking it, more by his name than by his forces, for he had but few troops. In 1797 he was named by Washington as the officer best calculated to command in the State of Tennessee, when it was necessary to dispossess some citizens, who had imprudently settled on the Indian lands. Accordingly, in May he marched with his regiment from the Miami on the Ohio, and by that prudence and good sense, which marked his character through life, he in a short time removed all difficulties. While in Tennessee he made several treaties with the Indians. In 1802, at the reduction of the army, he was continued as colonel of a regiment on the peace establishment. The close of his life was embittered. In 1803 he was arrested by the commanding general at fort Adams on the Mississippi, and sent to Maryland, where he was tried by a court martial, and acquitted of all the charges, except that of wearing his hair. He was then ordered to New Orleans, where he arrived to take the command of the troops Oct. 20. He was again arrested the next month. — *Louisiana Gaz.*; *Polyanthos*, I. 13-17; *Marshall*, v. 332.

BUTLER, JOHN, colonel, a tory infamous for the massacre at Wyoming, for which the name of Brant has been unjustly branded with infamy, removed from Connecticut and settled at Wyoming under a grant from that colony, though within the bounds of Pennsylvania. Early after the beginning of the war he espoused the cause of the enemy. In Aug., 1777, he and Daniel Claus signed an address to the inhabitants of Tryon county, exhorting the people to lay down their arms, and sent it by Walter Butler and a party of white and red men to the German Flats. The messenger was imprisoned for his pains. Gen. Arnold issued a counter proclamation at German Flats, Aug. 20th.

In 1778 there were eight townships on the Susquehannah in the vale of Wyoming, each five miles square, namely: Lackawana, Exeter, Kingston, Wilkesbarre, Plymouth, Nanticoak, Huntington, and Salem. There were one thousand families, from which one thousand soldiers had been furnished to the army, besides the garrisons of four forts at Lackawana, Exeter, Kingston, and Wilkesbarre. July 1, 1778, Col. Butler, with about sixteen hundred men, three hundred of whom were Indians and the rest tories painted like Indians, approached the upper fort; and a skirmish ensued, in which ten of the inhabitants were killed. July 2, Exeter fort, garrisoned by tories, was given up to them, and Lackawana fort was taken. Mr. Jenkins and his family were barbarously killed; and most of the women and children were captured. July 3 he defeated Col. Zebulon Butler and destroyed most of his men, amounting

to four hundred by one account and three hundred by another. July 4, he invested fort Kingston, commanded by Col. Nathan Dennison, who went to fort Exeter with a flag, to learn the terms which would be granted. Col. John Butler replied,—"the hatchet!" The next morning, Sunday, July 5th, Col. Dennison, his men being nearly all killed or wounded, surrendered at discretion. He was seen surrounded by the enemy, and was doubtless murdered. Some of the prisoners were taken away; the rest were shut up in the houses, and consumed with them. The enemy immediately crossed the river to fort Wilkesbarre, which surrendered. About seventy of the soldiers were inhumanly butchered; and the rest, with the women and children, were shut up in the houses, which were set on fire and all perished. Every building, except what belonged to Tories, in all these settlements was destroyed. Capt. James Bedlock, his body stuck full of splinters of pine knots, was burned, and Capts. Robert Durgee and Samuel Ranson were held down in the fire with pitchforks. There were other horrors, which cannot be described. The fugitives who escaped were many of them two or three days without provisions.

In Sept. about one hundred houses were destroyed by the enemy at German Flats. Dec. 11, 1778, Cherry Valley was destroyed and women and children massacred. Dr. Dwight represents, that the party of five hundred Indians and whites was commanded by a son of Butler, and by Brant; but the anecdote, he gives, of the death of Butler needs correction, for he was not killed till a subsequent year. At this time Col. Ichabod Alden, who had two hundred and fifty men in the fort, was surprised, when imprudently out of it, and killed. Of the inhabitants, one hundred and eighty were left without a house. Dr. Dwight relates, that Butler on entering a house ordered a woman in bed with her infant child to be killed; but Brant said, "What, kill a woman and child? No, that child is not an enemy to the king, nor a friend to the congress. Long before he will be big enough to do any mischief, the dispute will be settled." Thus Brant, the red man, was the man of humanity; and the white man was the savage. About the middle of Oct., 1781, Capt. Walter Butler, a son of Col. Butler, was killed in an action on the Mohawk, when Maj. Ross and his party of six hundred, of whom one hundred and thirty were Indians, were routed by Col. Willett and driven into the wilderness. Willett had in his army sixty Oneida Indians. On being shot by one of them, Butler asked for quarter; the Indian cried out with a terrible voice, *Sherry Valley!* and tomahawked him. Thus the white savage had his retribution. Col. Butler about the year 1796 was English agent with reference to the six nations, and lived in Upper Canada. This

office was worth 500 pounds sterling a year; he had also a pension of 200 or 300; and had received five thousand acres of land for himself and the same for his children. Thus was he rewarded for his barbarities. *Marshall*, iii. 557; *Dwight's Trav.* iii. 204; *Mass. Hist. Coll.* ii. 220; *Griffin's Remains*; *Almon's Amer. Remembrancer*, 1777, p. 395; *Thacher's Mil. Journ.* 141, 294.

BUTLER, ZEBULON, a soldier of the Revolution, was one of the early settlers at Wyoming, said to be the cousin of Col. John Butler, but this has been recently denied by his grandson. He fought bravely in the old French war. In the war of the Revolution he was the second in command at Wyoming, when that beautiful vale was desolated by the ferocious John Butler; he marched July 3, 1778, from Wilkesbarre, where a small guard was left, to the neighboring fort of Kingston with four hundred men. On being summoned to surrender in two hours he demanded a parley, and a place in Kingston was appointed for the meeting; he proceeded thither with his troops, and on approaching a flag, seen at the foot of a mountain, he was drawn thus treacherously into an ambush, and the enemy rose upon him in great numbers. He fought bravely three quarters of an hour, when one of his men cried out, that he had ordered a retreat. This interrupted their fire, and a total rout ensued. Many were lost in the river, when endeavoring to cross it, the enemy pursuing them with fury. Only seventy escaped to Wilkesbarre. On this day two hundred women were made widows. July 4, the enemy, with a summons to surrender, sent one hundred and ninety-six scalps into fort Kingston, where Col. Dennison commanded. In the evening Col. Butler left the fort with his family and proceeded down the river in safety. Such is the account, written or published at Poughkeepsie July 20th, and published in *Almon's Remembrancer*, and which was followed by Gordon, Marshall, and others, excepting, that Marshall reduces the number escaping July 3d to twenty, instead of seventy. But this account of the affair has been recently contradicted by E. D. Griffin, whose mother was the daughter of Col. Butler. According to his statement, his grandfather was compelled to fight prematurely by the rash vehemence of his men, who could not brook the delay requisite for obtaining information concerning the enemy; but, ambushed, he rode amongst his ranks, exposing himself with the utmost coolness to the whole fire of the enemy, in the vain hope of sustaining the courage of his men; and of three hundred only four escaped, of which number he was one. Such an incautious, rash attack of the enemy under Brant, by the troops of Goshen, issued the next year in a similar defeat at Minisink; Col. Tusten being compelled to march by the brave flourish of a subordinate officer.

Col. Butler received marks of confidence from Washington. Mr. Griffin, about the year 1816, visited the grave of his grandfather, the patriarch of Wyoming, and found some uncouth rhymes chiselled on his monument. Had Thomas Campbell resided one winter at Wyoming, ere he wrote his *Gertrude*, a beautiful poem, he never would have associated the objects of tropical scenery with the vale of the Susquehannah; he never would have made the *crocodile* to swim in that river; nor caused the red *flamingo* and the huge *condor* of the rock to spread their wings there; nor planted on its banks the *aloes*, the high *magnolia*, and the *palm tree*. — *Almon's Amer. Rememb.* 1779, p. 51–55. *Gordon*, III. 188; *Thacker's Mil. Jour.* 141; *Marshall*, III. 557; *Griffin's Remains*.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, colonel, an officer of the Revolution, after the destruction of Wyoming by John Butler and the Indians July 5, 1778 was immediately detached in command, as lieutenant-col. of the fourth Pennsylvania regiment, for the assistance of the frontiers. He marched from Schoharie and penetrated into the Indian country in October with great difficulty, crossing high mountains and deep waters, and destroyed the towns Unadilla and Anaguaga, the latter being the head quarters of Brant, lying on both sides the Susquehannah, where it is two hundred and fifty yards wide. Many farm houses and about four thousand bushels of grain were destroyed. His account of the expedition was published. It is believed that he is the Col. Butler who was distinguished in the expedition of Sullivan against the Indians in 1779. — *Marshall*, III. 562; *Almon's Remem.*, 1779, 253.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, major-general, an officer of the Revolution, was the son of James Butler, who in the command of a party of whigs was surprised and taken prisoner near Cloud's creek, South Carolina, by a party of Cunningham's horse, and after his surrender perished with the other prisoners, who were marched out one by one and cut to pieces. This treacherous murder, by the hand of the royalist leader, gave a keen edge to the spirit of the son. At the head of a body of cavalry he, with Capt. Michael Watson of the mounted rangers, attacked with great gallantry and dispersed double the number of the enemy in Dean's swamp, though Watson fell in the action. In 1800 he was a representative in congress. In the war of 1812 he commanded the forces of South Carolina, employed in the defence of the State. He died in Edgefield district Nov. 15, 1821, aged 67. His wife, who survived him many years, was a remarkable woman. Her name was Bechethland Moore. In the necessary absence of her husband from home the care of the family and of the plantation fell upon her, with the chief moral training of her

children; of whom Col. James died in 1821; Maj. George at the age of 33; William was a surgeon in the navy; Judge A. P. Butler was a senator of the United States; Col. P. M. Butler was the governor of the State, and fell at the head of the South Carolina troops in Mexico, one of the many victims to a needless and therefore wicked war. The only daughter, Emmala, married Waddy Thompson.

BUTLER, PERCIVAL, general, a soldier of the Revolution, was with the army at the siege and capture of York, Oct. 19, 1781. He died at Port William, Kentucky, Sept. 11, 1821, aged 61.

BUTLER, PEIRCE, a senator, was of the family of the Dukes of Ormond in Ireland. Before the Revolution he was a major in a British regiment in Boston. He afterwards attached himself to the republican institutions of America. In 1787 he was a delegate from South Carolina to congress; in 1788 a member of the convention, which framed the constitution of the United States. Under the constitution he was one of the first senators from South Carolina, and remained in congress till 1796. On the death of Mr. Calhoun in 1802, he was again appointed; but resigned in 1804. In his political views he was opposed to some of the measures of Washington's administration. Jay's treaty he disapproved, while he approved of the war of 1812. He died at Philadelphia Feb. 15, 1822, aged 77. His wife, a daughter of Col. Middleton of Charleston, whom he married in 1768, died in 1790.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, died in Philadelphia in June, 1838, aged 108.

BUTLER, EZRA, governor of Vermont, died at Waterbury July 19, 1838, aged 77.

BUTLER, JAMES D., died in Rutland, Vt., in 1842, aged 76, an early settler. He served in various offices, was an efficient officer of temperance and other charitable societies, and an eminent Christian.

BUTLER, DAVID, D. D., died at Troy July 10, 1842, aged 80, the oldest Episcopal clergyman in the State of New York.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, died at Northampton March 9, 1831, aged 68. He established one of the earliest papers in western Massachusetts, — the Hampshire Gazette, at Northampton Sept. 6, 1786, and conducted it nearly thirty years. It is now the oldest paper in the western part of the State. There was a paper four years sooner in Springfield; but it was soon discontinued. There being no post-office in Northampton, he was obliged to send to Springfield every week for his news. He married Huldah, a daughter of Col. John Brown, distinguished in the war of the Revolution; and she yet survives in venerated old age. — *Holland's West. Mass.* I. 453.

BUTLER, SIMON, an enterprising bookseller and publisher, died in Northampton Nov. 7, 1847,

aged 77. A native of Hartford, he had lived in Northampton more than fifty years. He published the first volume of the Massachusetts Reports and two or three hundred thousand other volumes of valuable books. With his brother Asa he established in Suffield a manufactory of paper, and made, it is believed, the first American letter paper used in the senate of the United States.

BUTLER, JOSIAH, judge, died at Deerfield, N. H., Oct. 29, 1854, aged 74. A graduate of Harvard in 1803, he was in congress in 1817-1823, and judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire in 1725.

BUTLER, CALEB, died at Lowell Oct. 7, 1854, aged 78. A native of Pelham, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1800, and was eleven years preceptor of Groton academy, and twenty years post-master. He published a history of Groton, 8vo.; also a masonic oration, 1816; facts, etc., as to affairs in Groton, 1827; review reviewed, 1850. — *Nightingale's Sermon*.

BUTLER, CYRUS, died at Providence Aug. 22, 1849, aged 82 years. He was worth from three to four millions of dollars. He gave some years before his death 40,000 dollars to the Butler hospital for the insane in Providence. His father, Samuel, a shoemaker from Edgartown, became a large ship owner at Providence, and left his son a large fortune, which he increased by frugality and wide commercial operations.

BUTLER, MANN, the historian of Kentucky, was killed in Nov., 1855, by the railroad disaster in Missouri, with Dr. Bullard and others.

BUTRICK, DANIEL, died June 8, 1851. He was thirty years a missionary to the Cherokees.

BUTTERWORTH, CATHARINE, Mrs., died at Dubuque Aug. 30, 1748, aged 114, a native of Ireland.

BUTTNER, GOTTLIEB, a Moravian missionary to the Mohegan Indians in New York, died Feb. 23, 1745, aged 28. He arrived in this country Oct., 1741. In the preceding year C. H. Rauch had commenced the mission at Shkemeko, or Shacomaco, a village of a few Mohegan Indians, thirty miles from Poughkeepsie, about twenty-five miles east of the Hudson river, near the borders of Connecticut, and close by the Stissik mountain. In Feb., 1742, Count Zinzendorf, at Oly in Pennsylvania, ordained Butler a deacon. The count, with his daughter Benigny, visited Shacomaco in August, and constituted the first Moravian congregation of Indians, consisting of ten persons, among whom were Shabash, Seim, Kiop, Tshoop, and Kermelok. Buttner, with his wife, arrived at Shacomaco in October and entered upon his labors, preaching in Dutch or English, and having an interpreter for the Indians. In 1742 the number of the baptized was thirty-one. The Lord's supper was first administered March 13,

1743, and again July 27. A monthly prayer meeting was established, at which accounts were read concerning the progress of the gospel in the world. During the year 1743 Buttner experienced much persecution, being summoned several times to Poughkeepsie to answer to charges brought against him. He was accused of teaching without authority, and of refusing to take the oath of allegiance, deeming an oath unlawful. The other missionaries were soon withdrawn from Shacomaco on account of the persecution, and in 1746 ten families of the Indians, in all forty-four persons, emigrated to Pennsylvania. For them two hundred acres of land were purchased at the junction of the rivers Mahony and Lecha, beyond the blue mountains, and the new town was called Gnadenhutten or tents of grace. Other Mohegan emigrants from Shacomaco and Connecticut soon followed. The mission of Sergeant at Stockbridge was earlier than this. — *Loskiel's Hist. Morav. Miss.*, II. 58, 63.

BUTTRICK, ELIZABETH, missionary among the Cherokees, died at Dwight Aug. 3, 1847, aged 67. She was the daughter of Jonathan Proctor of Ipswich, Mass. Having been a teacher in New England, she went among the Cherokees in Georgia, as a teacher, in 1823; in 1827 she married Daniel S. Buttrick, who had been a missionary nine years. Their labors were among the Indians on the east side of the Mississippi till 1838, and afterwards on the west, at Fairfield and Mount Zion. In her last hours "all was peaceful and joyful." She had toiled faithfully twenty-four years among a dark-minded people.

BYFIELD, NATHANIEL, judge of the vice admiralty, and member of the council of Massachusetts, died June 6, 1733, aged 79. He was the son of Richard Byfield, pastor of Long Ditton in Sussex, England, who was one of the divines in the Westminster assembly. His mother was the sister of Bishop Juxon. He was born in the year 1653, and was the youngest of twenty-one children, sixteen of whom sometimes accompanied at the same time their pious father to the house of worship. He arrived at Boston in the year 1674. Being an eminent merchant, whose property was very considerable, soon after Philip's war he was one of the four proprietors and the principal settler of the town of Bristol in Rhode Island. He lived in this place till the year 1724, when on account of his advanced age he returned to Boston, where he died. He possessed very considerable abilities, which fitted him for the stations which he occupied. He held a variety of offices both civil and military. He was speaker of the house of representatives; was for thirty-eight years chief justice of the court of common pleas for Bristol county, and two years for Suffolk; was many years a member of the council;

and was judge of the vice-admiralty from the year 1703. His spirit was active and vigorous, his courage unshaken by any danger, and his constancy such as was not easily discouraged by difficulties. He was well formed for the exercise of authority, his very looks inspiring respect. He possessed a happy elocution. He loved order, and in his family the nicest economy was visible. He was conspicuous for piety, having a liberal, catholic spirit, and loving all good men, however they differed from him in matters of small importance. For forty years he constantly devoted a certain proportion of his estate to charitable purposes. In one year he was known to give away several hundreds of pounds. He had a steady and unshaken faith in the truths of the gospel; and he died in the lively hope of the mercy of God through the glorious Redeemer. He published a tract, entitled an account of the late revolution in New England, with the declaration of the gentlemen, merchants, and inhabitants of Boston, &c., 1689. — *Chauncy's Fun. Sermon; Weekly News Letter, No. 1533; Hutchinson, II. 211.*

BYLES, JAMES, died at Oysterbay Jan., 1839, aged about 118; a native of France and a soldier under Wolfe.

BYLES, MATHER, D. D., minister of Boston, died July 5, 1788, aged 82. He was descended from a respectable family, and was born in that town March 26, 1706. His father was a native of England, and died within a year after the birth of his son. By his mother's side he descended from Richard Mather, of Dorchester, and John Cotton, of Boston. In early life he discovered a taste for literature, and he was graduated at Harvard college in 1725. After pursuing his literary and theological studies for some time, he commenced preaching. He was ordained the first pastor of the church in Hollis street, Boston, Dec. 20, 1733. It was not long before he attained considerable eminence in his profession, and he became known by his publication of several pieces in prose and verse. His poetical talents he considered only as instruments of innocent amusement, and never permitted them to withdraw his attention from more serious and profitable objects. He never attempted any great production in verse, but sounded his lyre only in complianee with occasional inclination. He continued to live happily with his parish in the useful discharge of ministerial duties until the late revolution began to create distrust and animosity between the different parties that existed in the country prior to the war. Falling under the imputation of being a tory, he was in 1776 separated from his people by the jealousy and violence of the times, and he was never afterwards re-united to them. He was accused of attachment to Great Britain. The substance of the charges against him was, that

he continued in Boston with his family during the siege; that he prayed for the king and the safety of the town; and that he received the visits of the British officers. In May 1777 he was denounced in town meeting as a person inimical to America; after which he was obliged to enter into bonds for his appearance at a public trial before a special court on the second of June following. He was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to confinement on board a guard-ship, and in forty days to be sent with his family to England. When brought before the board of war, by whom he was treated respectfully, his sentence seems to have been altered, and it was directed that he should be confined to his own house, and a guard placed over him there. This was accordingly done for a few weeks, and then the guard was removed. A short time afterwards a guard was again placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion he observed in his own manner, that he was guarded, regarded, and disregarded. He was not again connected with any parish. In the year 1783 he was seized with a paralytic disorder, and he died at the great age of eighty-two years. He was twice married. His first wife was the niece of Gov. Belcher, and his second the daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Tailer. His son, Mather Byles, D. D., was a minister of New London, in Connecticut, but was dismissed in 1768, and was then an Episcopal minister several years in Boston till the Revolution, and afterwards at St. John's, New Brunswick, where he died March 12, 1814. His grandson, Mather Brown, historical and portrait painter, artist to George IV., died at London May 25, 1831.

Dr. Byles was in person tall and well proportioned. He possessed a commanding presence, and was a graceful speaker. His voice was strong, clear, harmonious, and susceptible of various modulations, adapted to the subject of his discourse. He was remarkable for the abundance of his wit in common conversation, and for the smartness of his repartees. He possessed an uncommon talent in making puns, some of which are at the present day frequently repeated in social circles. His imagination was fertile, and his satire keen. His wit was a dangerous instrument, in the use of which he was not always prudent, and it is thought that he was not sufficiently regardful of the consequences of the severe remarks in which he sometimes indulged himself.

His literary merit introduced him to the acquaintance of many men of genius in England; and the names of Pope, Lansdowne, and Watts are found among his correspondents. From the former he received a copy of an elegant edition of the Odyssey in quarto. Dr. Watts sent him copies of his works, as he published them. His poetry evinces a rich fancy, and the versification is polished. The following extract from "the

Conflagration" relates to the effect on the earth of the flames of the last day :

"Yet shall ye, Flames, the wasting globe refine,
And bid the skies with purer splendor shine,
The earth, which the prolific fires consume,
To beauty burns, and withers into bloom;
Improving in the fertile flame it lies,
Fades into form and into vigor dies;
Fresh-dawning glories blush amidst the blaze,
And nature all renews her flowery face."

In his preaching he was generally solemn and interesting, though sometimes his sermons gave indications of the peculiar turn of his mind. On being asked why he did not preach politics, he replied: "I have thrown up four breastworks, behind which I have intrenched myself, neither of which can be forced. In the first place I do not understand politics; in the second place you all do, every man and mother's son of you; in the third place, you have politics all the week, pray let one day out of seven be devoted to religion; in the fourth place, I am engaged in a work of infinitely greater importance. Give me any subject to preach on of more consequence than the truths I bring to you, and I will preach on it the next Sabbath."

The following extracts from one of his sermons will show what were the religious sentiments which he embraced and enforced upon his hearers. "We perceive," said he, "that conversion is out of our own power. It is impossible for us to convert ourselves, or for all the angels in heaven to do it for us. To convince you of this, let the natural man make the experiment. Try this moment. Try and see whether you can bring your hearts to this, to renounce all happiness in everything but the favor of God; to let God order for you; to have no will of your own; to be swallowed up and ravished with his will, whatever it is. Can you renounce every mortal idol? Can you leave this world and all the low delights of it, and go to a world where you will have none of them; but the love of God will swallow you up? These things are so far distant from an unrenewed heart, that they look like wild paradoxes to it." "The enmity between God and us is irreconcilable, but by Christ. Out of him God is a consuming fire. False notions of the Divine justice and mercy could never bring us truly to him; and true ones would only drive us farther from him. So that set Christ aside, and there can be no conversion. We learn also the honors of the Holy Ghost. He is the agent who performs this work. One reason, that men fall short of this saving change, is the not acknowledging him as they ought. Did men regard the operation of the Holy Spirit more, there would be more frequent converts. Men are apt to trust to their own strength when they set about the work of conversion. They rob the Spirit of God

of his glory, and so it all comes to nothing. He it is who makes this great change in men. He must be the Almighty God then; and we should honor him as so."

He published a number of essays in the New England weekly journal, which are marked by one of the letters composing the word CELOIZA; a poem on the death of George I., and the accession of George II., 1727; a poetical epistle to Gov. Belcher, on the death of his lady, 1736. A number of his miscellaneous poems were collected and printed in a volume, in 1744. Among the sermons, which he published, are the following: the character of the upright man, 1729; on the nature and necessity of conversion, 1732; flourish of the annual spring, 1739; at the artillery election, 1740; on setting our affections on things above, 1740; before an execution, 1751; on Mrs. Dummer, 1752; on William Dummer, 1761; on J. Gould, 1772; at the lecture, 1751; on the earthquake, 1755; at the thanksgiving for the success of the British arms, 1760; on the present vileness of the body and its future glorious change, second edition, 1771. — *Polyanthos*, iv. 1-10; *Spec. Amer. Poetry*, i. 124-133.

BYRD, WILLIAM, colonel, a distinguished citizen of Virginia, died about 1743, at an advanced age. He was a member of the council about 1682. When in 1699 about three hundred of the persecuted French protestants arrived in the colony, he received them with the affection of a father and gave them the most liberal assistance. His generous charity to the poor foreigners is particularly described by Beverly. He had received a liberal education in England, and was distinguished for his literary taste and his patronage of science. He had one of the largest libraries on the continent. In 1723 he was one of the commissioners for establishing the line between North Carolina and Virginia. He was a fellow of the royal society, as were also Mather, Boylston, Dudley, Silas Taylor of Virginia, and others. Having a large property, his munificence and his style of living were unrivalled in the colony. He wrote, it is believed, the anonymous work, the history of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, 1728; also, for the philosophical transactions, an account of a negro boy, dappled with white spots. A colonel Wm. Byrd, probably his son, was a commissioner to treat with the Indians in 1756, and accompanied Forbes in the expedition against fort du Quesne in 1758. He was a member of the council at the beginning of the Revolution; but he was deceased before Jan. 5, 1781, when Arnold debarked at Westover, the residence of his widow. — *Beverly*, iv. 13; *Mil-ler*, ii. 61; *Durk*.

CABELL, SAMUEL J., colonel, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his seat in Nelson county, Va., Sept. 4, 1818, aged 61. Being in college at the

beginning of the war, he joined the first armed corps, raised in Virginia, and soon attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, serving with reputation in all the northern campaigns, till the fall of Charleston, May 12, 1780, when he became a prisoner. The close of the war restored him to liberty. For many years he was a member of the assembly, also a member of congress.

CABELL, WILLIAM II., governor of Virginia, died at Richmond Jan. 17, 1853. He was president of the court of appeals.

CABOT, JOHN, a Venetian, who first discovered the continent of America, was perfectly skilled in all the sciences requisite to form an accomplished mariner. He had three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctius, all of whom he educated in a manner best calculated to make them able seamen. Encouraged by the success of Columbus, who returned in 1493 from his first voyage, he was determined to attempt the discovery of unknown lands, particularly of a northwest passage to the East Indies. Having obtained a commission from King Henry VII., empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands, and to conquer and settle them, and giving him jurisdiction over the countries which he should subdue, on condition of paying the king one fifth part of all the gains, he sailed from Bristol with two vessels, freighted by the merchants of London and Bristol with articles of traffic, and with about three hundred men, in May, 1497. He sailed towards the northwest till he reached the latitude of 58 degrees, when the floating ice and the severity of the weather induced him to alter his course to the southwest. He discovered land June 24, which, as it was the first that he had seen, he called *Prima Vista*. This is generally supposed to be a part of the island of Newfoundland, though in the opinion of some it is a place on the peninsula of Nova Scotia, in the latitude of 45 degrees. A few days afterward a smaller island was discovered, to which he gave the name of St. John, on account of its being discovered on the day of John the Baptist. Continuing his course westerly, he soon reached the continent, and then sailed along the coast northwardly to the latitude of 67 1-2 degrees. As the coast stretched toward the east, he turned back and sailed toward the equator, till he came to Florida. His provisions now failing, and a mutiny breaking out among the mariners, he returned to England without attempting a settlement or conquest in any part of the new world. In this voyage Cabot was accompanied by his son Sebastian, and to them is attributed the honor of first beholding the continent of North America; for it was not till the following year, 1498, that the continent was seen by Columbus. But this circumstance is of lit-

tle importance; for, as Irving remarks, "when Columbus first touched the shore of the western hemisphere, he had achieved his enterprise, he had accomplished all that was necessary to his fame; the great problem was solved; the New World was discovered. — *Belknap's Amer. Biog.* l. 149-154; *Holmes*; *Purchas*, l. 737, 738; *Robertson*, *Book IX.* 16, 17; *Prince Introd.* 80; *Irving's Columbus*.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, an eminent navigator, the son of the preceding, died about 1557, aged 80. He was born at Bristol. When about twenty years of age he accompanied his father in the voyage of 1497, in which the continent of the new world was discovered. About the year 1517 he sailed on another voyage of discovery, and went to the Brazils, and thence to Hispaniola and Porto Rico. Failing in his object of finding a way to the East Indies, he returned to England. Having been invited to Spain, where he was received in the most respectful manner by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, he sailed in their service on a voyage of discovery in April, 1525. He visited the coast of Brazil, and entered a great river, to which he gave the name of Rio de la Plata. He sailed up this river one hundred and twenty leagues. After being absent on this expedition a number of years, he returned to Spain in the spring of 1531. But he was not well received. He made other voyages, of which no particular memorials remain. His residence was at the city of Seville. His employment in the office of chief pilot was the drawing of charts, on which he delineated all the new discoveries made by himself and others; and, by his office, he was entrusted with the reviewing of all projects for discovery. His character is said to have been gentle, friendly, and social, though in his voyages some instances of injustice towards the natives and of severity towards his mariners are recorded. In his advanced age he returned to England and resided at Bristol. He received a pension from Edward VI., and was appointed governor of a company of merchants, associated for the purpose of making discoveries. He had a strong persuasion that a passage might be found to China by the northeast. By his means a trade was commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian company. The last account of him is, that in 1556, when the company were sending out a vessel for discovery, he made a visit on board. "The good old gentleman, master Cabota," says the journal of the voyage in Hakluyt, "gave to the poor most liberal alms, wishing them to pray for the good fortune and prosperous success of our pinnace. And then at the sign of St. Christopher, he and his friends banqueted, and for very joy, that he had to see the towardness of our intended discovery, he entered into the dance himself among the rest of the young and

lusty company; which being ended, he and his friends departed, most gently commending us to the governance of Almighty God." He was one of the most extraordinary men of the age in which he lived. There is preserved in Hakluyt a complete set of instructions, drawn and signed by Cabot, for the direction of the voyage to Cathay in China, which affords the clearest proof of his sagacity. It is supposed that he was the first who noticed the variation of the magnetic needle, and he published "Navigatione nelle parte settentrionale," Venice, 1583, folio. He published also a large map, which was engraved by Clement Adams, and hung up in the gallery at Whitehall; and on this map was inscribed a Latin account of the discovery of Newfoundland.—*Belknap's Amer. Biog.* i. 149–158; *Mass. Mag.* ii. 467–471; *Hakluyt*, i. 226, 268, 274; *Campbell's Admirals*, i. 419; *Rees' Cyclopaedia*.

CABOT, GEORGE, a senator, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1752; the name was perhaps originally Cobbett. His early employment was that of a shipmaster; but his visits to foreign countries were made subservient to the enlargement of his knowledge. At the age of twenty-five he was a member of the provincial congress at Concord, in which body he opposed the project of establishing by law a maximum of prices, and contended for entire freedom of commerce. He was also a member of the State convention for considering the constitution of the United States. Being appointed, a few years afterwards, a senator of the United States, he co-operated in the financial views of Hamilton and assisted him by his extensive commercial knowledge. May 3, 1798, he was appointed the first secretary of the navy, but declining it, B. Stoddart received the appointment. Of the eastern convention, assembled at Hartford in 1814, during the war, Mr. Cabot was the president. He died at Boston April 18, 1823, aged 71. Destitute of the advantages of a public education, Mr. Cabot was yet distinguished for his intelligence and almost unequalled for the eloquence of his conversation, especially on the topic of the French Revolution. He was master of the science of political economy. In the party divisions of his day he was a decided federalist, the friend of Ames and Hamilton. He had enjoyed also the confidence of Washington. His fellow citizens entrusted him with various offices, evincing their reliance on his wisdom and integrity. In private life he was most amiable, courteous, and benevolent. He was a professor of religion in the church, of which the minister was Dr. Kirkland, who, after his death, married his daughter.—*Lord's Lempr.*; *Encycl. Americana*.

CADWALLADER, THOMAS, M. D., a physician of Philadelphia, died Nov. 14, 1779, aged 72. He was the son of John C., and completed his medical education in Europe. From 1752 till his

death he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. His dissections for Dr. Shippen were among the earliest made in this country. Dr. John Jones was his pupil. In his disposition he was equable and benevolent; in his manners courteous. His life was once saved by his courteousness. A provincial officer, weary of his life, had determined to shoot the first person, whom he should meet, in order that justice might bring him to the gallows. An easier method of reaching his end would have been to shoot himself. However, with his resolution and his gun he sallied forth. He met first a pretty girl; but her beauty vanquished his intent. He next met Dr. C., whose courteous "Good morning, sir; what sport?" also conquered him. He then went to a tavern, and shot a Mr. Scull, for which he was hung. He published an essay on the Iliac passion, entitled, an Essay on the West India Dry Gripes, 1745, in which he recommended the use of opiates and mild cathartics, instead of quicksilver, then employed. This was one of the earliest American medical treatises. Boylston had written before on the small pox, and Harwood a treatise on pharmacy, and, at a far earlier period, Thacher on the small pox and measles.—*Ramsay's Rev.* 36; *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

CADWALLADER, JOHN, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died Feb. 10, 1786, aged 43. He was born in Philadelphia, and was a member of the Pennsylvania convention in 1775. He was appointed by congress a brigadier-general, Feb. 1777. In the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth he participated; and in the attack on the enemy at Trenton Washington intrusted him with one of the divisions of the army; but he could not cross the river, on account of the ice, until the day after the battle. He fought a duel with Gen. Conway, in consequence of the intrigue of the latter against Washington. After the war he was a member of the assembly of Maryland. He was a relative of John Dickenson, and a gentleman of great fortune. He published a reply to Gen. J. Reed's remarks, etc., 1783.—*Marshall*, iii. 139.

CADWALLADER, THOMAS, major-general, died in Philadelphia Oct. 26, 1841, aged 61; a lawyer, and an officer in the war of 1812.

CAINES, GEORGE, reporter of the supreme court of New York, died at Catskill July 10, 1825, aged 54. He published *Lex mercatoria*, Americana, 1802; cases in the court for trial of impeachment and correction of errors, 2 vols. 1805–7; forms of the supreme court of New York, 1808.

CADDWELL, JAMES, minister in Elizabethtown, N. J., descended of a Huguenot family, and born in Virginia, was graduated at Princeton in 1759. He was killed at Elizabethtown Point by an American soldier, named Morgan,

Nov. 24, 1781, aged about 40. The man was tried and executed for murder. It was thought, he was bribed to the deed by British gold. Mr. C. had gone to the Point to conduct to his house a Miss Murray, who came from New York under a flag-of-truce. Her bundle of clothing the American sentinel challenged as "contraband;" and at the same moment Morgan, who was not then acting as sentinel, shot him. It is a memorable event, that Mrs. Caldwell, daughter of John Ogden of New York, married to Mr. C., in 1763, had been previously deliberately shot, June 7, 1780, by a renegade British soldier. The parsonage and church had been burnt Jan. 25, 1780; for Mr. C. was an earnest and zealous patriot of the day. He acted as chaplain in New Jersey; his powerful eloquence was employed in the cause of freedom. He was popular, and high in the confidence of Washington. A price being set on his head, he sometimes preached with his pistols by his side. A monument was raised to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. C., in 1846, with addresses by Dr. Miller and Wm. L. Dayton.

God raised up friends to the nine bereaved children, the principal of whom was Mrs. Noel of Elizabethtown. Lafayette took the son, John E. C., with him to France, where he was educated, and who edited in New York one of the first religious periodicals of our country. Elias Boudinot C., was another son. A daughter, Esther, a most pious woman, married Rev. Robert Finley, and died at Lebanon, Ill., in 1844, aged 71.

CALDWELL, RACHEL, wife of Rev. D. C., died in 1825, was the daughter of Rev. Alexander Craighead, of the Sugar Creek congregation in North Carolina. She married Dr. C. in 1766. In the war the British offered 200 pounds for the apprehension of her husband. Once the enemy turned her out of her house, and burnt her husband's books and valuable manuscripts. When her husband was taken prisoner, and the enemy were about to lead him away with a pile of plunder, a woman's wit saved him: Mrs. Dunlap stepped behind him, and whispered in his ear — just loud enough for a soldier to hear her — "Is it not time for Gillespie and his men to be here?" As the name of Gillespie was the terror of the loyalists, this caused the Tories to flee in confusion, leaving their prisoner behind them. Once, as the enemy was plundering her house, she wished to save a valuable article, and made the eloquent appeal: "Have none of you a wife or daughter, for whose sake you will do me this favor?" A small man immediately stepped up and said, "he had a wife, and a fine little wife she was too! and for her sake he would protect her. — *Curth's Life of Dr. C.*

CALDWELL, DAVID, D. D., a minister, died at Guilford court-house, North Carolina, Aug. 19, 1824, aged 99 years and 5 months. He was born

in March 1725, in Lancaster county, Penn. He was a patriot of the Revolution; also an eminent teacher. His widow, an admirable woman, Rachel, daughter of Rev. A. Craighead, died in 1825, aged 86.

CALDWELL, ELIAS BOUDINOT, clerk of the supreme court of the United States, son of Rev. James C., graduated at Princeton in 1796, and died at Washington, in May 1825, gladdened by the promises of the religion which he professed. He zealously assisted in forming and conducting the American colonization society, of which he was the corresponding secretary. In honor of him the managers of the society gave the name of Caldwell to a town in their African colony. Mr. C., in order to bring religious instruction to the untaught in the country near Washington, obtained a license to preach from the presbytery, and was accustomed to preach on the Sabbath. — *African Repos.* l. 126; *Mis. Her.* 22: 81.

CALDWELL, JOSEPH, D. D., president of the university of North Carolina, died at Chapel Hill Jan. 27, 1835.

CALDWELL, CHARLES, M. D., died in Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1853, aged 90, celebrated as a medical teacher and writer. In 1818 he was invited to the Transylvania school of medicine, and more recently was a professor at Louisville. He was very temperate. He wrote on physical education, phrenology, the unity of the human race, and on the theory of animal heat; also on malaria, quarantines, the yellow fever, and cholera; and the life of Ames, in Rees' Encyclopedia.

CALDWELL, MERRITT, professor of metaphysics and political economy in Dickinson college, Carlisle, died at Portland June 6, 1848, aged 41; he was a graduate of Bowdoin in 1828.

CALEF, ROBERT, a merchant of Boston, died at Roxbury, April 13, 1719. He was distinguished about the time of the witchcraft delusion by his resistance to the infatuation. After Cotton Mather had published *Wonders of the Invisible World*, from which it appears that he was by no means incredulous with regard to the stories then in circulation, Mr. Calef published a book on the opposite side, entitled, *More wonders of the Invisible World*, London, 1700. This was reprinted at Salem in 1796. Dr. Increase Mather, president of Harvard college, in 1700, ordered the book to be burned in the college yard. The members of the old north church published a defence of their pastors, the Mathers, in a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks upon a scandalous book, etc.," with the motto, "Truth will come off conqueror." And so it was, for the witchcraft sorcery was soon vanquished. The judges and jury confessed their error, and the deluded people opened their eyes. As he censured the proceedings of the courts respecting the witches at a time, when the people of the country in general did not see their

error, he gave great offence. But he is thought to be faithful in his narration of facts. — *Hutchinson*, II. 54; *Mas. Hist. Coll.*; III. 300; *Eliot*.

CALEF, JONATHAN, minister of Lyman, Me., died April 24, 1845, aged 83.

CALHOUN, PATRICK, a patriot of the Revolution, died in 1796. He was born in Ireland in the year 1727. His father emigrated in 1733 to Pennsylvania, where he resided many years, and afterwards to the western part of Virginia. The settlement, after the defeat of Braddock, was broken up by the Indians, and Mr. C., with his three older brothers and a sister, emigrated in 1756 to Long Cane, Abbeville, in the interior of South Carolina, then an uninhabited wilderness, and settled on the immediate confines of the Cherokee Indians. The settlement was shortly after, in the war, which commenced in 1759, attacked and destroyed by the Cherokees, and half of the males were killed in the desperate engagement. The remnant retired to the older settlements below, where they remained till the peace of 1763, when they returned and re-occupied their former settlement. After the destruction of the settlement, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by the provincial government to take command of a body of rangers, raised for the defence of the frontiers, in which service he encountered great danger, and displayed much enterprise and intrepidity. Shortly after the peace, he was elected a member of the provincial legislature, being the first individual ever elected from the upper county of the State. He continued a member of that, and afterwards of the State legislature, till his death, with the intermission of a single term. In the war of the Revolution he took an early, decided, and active part in favor of his country. He was self-taught, having never been at school more than six months; yet, though being continually on the frontiers he was without opportunity to acquire knowledge, such was his thirst for information, that he made himself a good English scholar, and an accurate land-surveyor. He acquired also a competent knowledge of the lower branches of mathematics, and an extensive knowledge of history. His moral character well harmonized with his love of knowledge and strength of intellect. He passed a long and active life without a blemish; a sincere Christian, a good citizen, an upright magistrate, a kind neighbor, and an affectionate husband and father. His son was vice president, J. C. Calhoun.

CALHOUN, JOHN EWING, a senator, the nephew of Patrick, died Nov. 26, 1802, aged 52. He was born in 1749. His father died while he was young; and his mother marrying again shortly after, his uncle, then a widower, took John under his care. Such was the anxiety of his uncle to give him every advantage to acquire an education, which the country

afforded, that, shortly after the restoration of the settlement in the year 1763, he sent him to a grammar school in North Carolina, more than one hundred miles from home, and afterwards to Princeton college, where he graduated in 1774. He afterwards studied law, in which profession he became distinguished. After being for many years in the State legislature of South Carolina, he was elected in 1801 as successor of Mr. Read, a senator in congress, in which body he took his seat the year, which brought Mr. Jefferson into power. Though a decided republican and supporter of Mr. Jefferson, he proved his independence in resisting strenuously the passage of the bill, introduced by Mr. Breckenridge, to abolish the office of the judges who had been appointed, when Mr. Adams went out of power. He stood alone among the republicans on the occasion, delivering a speech, which did credit not only to his talents, but more especially to his independence of thought and resolution. In the political divisions of our country, when many seem willingly to surrender their own intelligence and conscience to the leaders of their party, or to be merely the dupes and slaves of those, who reap the profit of the delusion and the conflict, it is refreshing to fix the eye upon a man of clear views, and strong powers of eloquence, and great firmness and integrity of character, who dared to secede alone from his party, and to oppose singly a popular measure, because it appeared to him to be unconstitutional and perilous in its consequences. He was on the select committee, to whom the bill was referred, with instructions to report a modification of the judiciary system of the United States. But the committee were, on motion of Mr. Breckenridge, Feb. 3, 1802, discharged from that service. On the same day the final question was taken, sixteen to fifteen. Mr. Calhoun voted with Hillhouse, Morris, Tracy, and other political opponents. Before the next session of congress, he died in Pendleton district.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, LL. D., died in Washington March, 31, 1850, aged 68. His father, Patrick, came from Ireland: his mother was a Miss Caldwell of Charlotte county, Va. Born in Abbeville district, S. C., March 18, 1782, at the age of 13 he was put under the care of his brother-in-law, Dr. Waddell in Columbia county, Geo. He entered Yale college in 1802, and graduated in 1804; then prosecuted his law studies at Litchfield law school. He was in congress from 1811 to 1817, when he became Secretary of war and continued in office seven years. In 1825 and 1829 he was chosen vice-president, while Jackson was president; and then a senator. In 1843 he was secretary of State. From 1845 he was a senator until his death. His eloquence, as described by Webster, "was plain, strong, terse, condensed, concise; some-

times impassioned, still always severe." His power consisted "in the closeness of his logic and in the earnestness and energy of his manner." "His colloquial talents were singular and eminent." Although educated at the North, he seems never to have breathed the air of freedom, and not to have caught a particle of the abhorrence of slavery, which was felt and expressed by such illustrious southern men as Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Randolph. Perhaps no man ever did more to extend and strengthen the inhuman slavery of his fellow men. His political doctrines he unfolds in his book, published since his death, called a discourse on the constitution and government of the United States, as he had previously briefly stated them in his speeches. His teaching is briefly this. Our general government is not National but Federal; federal because constituted by a league or compact between sovereign States, written out in the constitution of the United States. Each State is the judge whether the compact is at any time broken by any act of the general government, and may nullify such act. The same general doctrines were set forth by him in his Resolutions in the Senate Jan. 22, 1833, and in his speech Feb. 16th. His theory and scheme were opposed by Mr. Webster Feb. 16th in a speech of unanswerable argument and invincible power, denying that our political system is a compact, of which the States as sovereign communities are parties, and that they have any right to judge of the violation of the constitution and to change the mode and measure of redress; he set himself with all the energies of his mighty mind against the doctrines of Nullification and Secession. "What is a constitution?" asked he. "Certainly not a league, compact, or confederacy, but a *fundamental law*," ordained and established by the people,—"the Government of the United States." In his discussion no thought seems to have entered the mind of Mr. Calhoun that slavery is an evil, much less an immorality and sin. He complains of the ordinance of 1787, by which the Northwestern Territory, now constituting the States of Ohio &c., was devoted to freedom, as an encroachment on the rights of southern slaveholders. He speaks of the difficulties and dangers which have sprung up from the Missouri compromise, excluding slavery from north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude; and doubtless it has been through the influence of his teaching, that the slaveholders have repealed that compromise, and that the border ruffians of Missouri have attempted to drive off by fire and sword the free settlers from New England, who had planted themselves in the territory of Kansas. Mr. C. represents the South as the weaker section of the country; whereas in fact it has had almost the entire control of the government by union among them-

selves and by the aid of office seekers and partisans of the North: as in the case of the Missouri compromise itself, allowing Missouri to be a slave State, and granting all the territories south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes to slavery, by the votes of three Eastern members of congress. Mr. C. proposes as a remedy for the evils the grant of a negative to the weaker section, the south, and the abolition of a single presidency, and the creation of two presidents, one for the North, and one for the South, in office at the same time. His disciples in this year, 1856, are proceeding a little further, and propose or threaten a division of the Union, taking for the South all the tiers of new States west of Missouri to the Pacific, and in good time including Mexico and Cuba, in which case the slave property of the South will be doubled in value. This plan is indignantly exposed by Francis P. Blair, himself a slaveholder, in his ample and patriotic letter of Sept. 17, 1856. A new claim is now set up by the South, that every slaveholder may carry his slave with him into any territory, the slave being a part of "the institutions" of the South. In the present state of things, the great question comes to the intellect and conscience of every Northern freeman, whether as all compromises are now broken up—compromises which ought never to have been made—he is not bound to adopt the fixed and right principle, that there shall never be another Slave State in the American Union? As to existing slavery, its removal must be by the respective States, in which it exists. As Mr. Blair says, "Nature's code, written in the heart, will, with the progress of Christianity and civilization, work out a happy result." His speeches, including his discourse already referred to, were published in four vols. in 1853 and 1854.

CALL, DANIEL D., died at Richmond May 20, 1840, aged about 75, a brother-in-law of judge Marshall. He published six vols. of law reports.

CALLENDER, ELISHA, minister of the first Baptist church in Boston, died March 31, 1738. He was the son of Ellis Callender, who was a member as early as 1669, and minister of the same church from 1708 till 1726. In early life the blessings of Divine grace were imparted to him. He was graduated at Harvard college in the year 1710. At his ordination, May 21, 1718, Increase and Cotton Mather and Mr. Webb, though of a different denomination, gave their assistance. He was very faithful and successful in the pastoral office. He was succeeded by Mr. Condy. A few days before his death he said; "When I look on one hand, I see nothing but sin, guilt, and discouragement; but when I look on the other, I see my glorious Saviour, and the merits of his precious blood, which cleanseth from all sin. I cannot say, that I have such transports of joy as some have had; but through grace I can

say, I have gotten the victory over death and the grave." The last words, which fell from his lips, were, "I shall sleep in Jesus." His life was unspotted; his conversation was always affable, religious, and dignified; and his end was peaceful and serene.—*Backus' Hist. of N. E.* III. 124; *Boston Evening Post* April 3, 1738.

CALLENDER, JOHN, an eminent Baptist minister and writer in Rhode Island, died Jan. 26, 1748, aged 41. He was a nephew of Elisha Callender, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1723. He was ordained colleague with elder Peckum as pastor of the church at Newport Oct. 13, 1731. This was the second Baptist church in America. It was founded in the year 1644. He was a man of very considerable powers of mind, and was distinguished for his candor and piety. He collected many papers relating to the history of the Baptists in this country, which were used by Mr. Backus. A century after the deed of Rhode Island was obtained of the Narragansett Indians, he delivered at Newport, March 24, 1738, a sermon on the history of the colony, which was published in 1739, with additions. This historical discourse brings down the history of Rhode Island and Providence plantations from 1637 to the end of the first century. This is but a small work; yet it is the only history of Rhode Island, which has been written, and it is honorable to its author. He published also a sermon at the ordination of Jeremiah Condy, 1739, and a sermon on the death of Mr. Clap of Newport, 1745.—*Backus' Hist. of N. E.* III. 229.

CALLENDER, JAMES THOMPSON, editor of the Recorder, died at Richmond, Va., in July 1803, being drowned in James River, in which he was accustomed to bathe. He was the author of the Prospect before us, and of other assaults on the administration of Washington and Adams. Mr. Jefferson paid him repeatedly 50 and 100 dollars: the circumstances are explained in Jefferson's letters. Afterwards Callender proclaimed to the world, in hostility to Mr. Jefferson, the patronage or charity, which he had enjoyed. He was a man of talents, with an energetic style, and in severity of invective unequalled. He published political progress of Britain, 3d. ed. 1795; political register, 1795; sketches of the history of America, 1798.—*Coll. Cent.* July 30, 1803.

CALLIERES, CHEVVALIER DE, governor of Canada, died May 26, 1703. He was appointed governor of Montreal in 1684. He enclosed the town with palisades. In 1689 he went to France to suggest the project of the conquest of New York. In the enterprise he was to have been commander in chief; but it failed. After the death of count de Frontenac in 1698, he acted as governor till his appointment in 1699. Without the birth and rank of his predecessor, he was free

also from his haughtiness, prejudice, and violence. His known abilities and valor made him acceptable to the colony. He had various negotiations with the Indians. In signing a treaty Sept. 8, 1700, the Onnontague and Tsonnonthouans delineated a spider; the Goyagouins a calumet; the Onneyonths a piece of cleft wood with a stone in it; the Agniers a bear; the Hurons a beaver; the Abénakis a kid; and the Outaouais a hare. In endeavoring to unite all the Indian tribes in a permanent peace, and to attach them to the French interest, he had enlarged views and adopted wise measures; but in the midst of his toils he died, and was succeeded by Vaudreuil.—*Charlevoix; Univ. Hist.* XL. 127–144.

CALVERT, GEORGE, Baron of Baltimore, founder of the province of Maryland, died at London April 15, 1632, aged 50. He was descended from a noble family in Flanders, and was born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, England, in 1582. After taking his bachelor's degree at Trinity college, Oxford, in 1597, he travelled over the continent of Europe. At his return to England in the beginning of the reign of James I., he was taken into the office of Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of State, by whose favor he was made clerk of the privy council, and received the honor of knighthood. In 1619 he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of State, in the place of Sir Thomas Lake. His great knowledge of public business, and his diligence and fidelity, conciliated the regard of the king, who gave him a pension of a thousand pounds out of the customs. In 1624 he became a Roman Catholic, and having disclosed his new principles to the king, resigned his office. He was continued, however, a member of the privy council, and was created Baron of Baltimore in the kingdom of Ireland, in 1625, at which time he represented the university of Oxford in Parliament.

While he was secretary of the State he was constituted, by patent, proprietor of the southeastern peninsula of Newfoundland, which he named the province of Avalon. He spent 25,000 pounds in advancing his plantation, and visited it twice in person; but it was so annoyed by the French, that, though he once repulsed and pursued their ships and took sixty prisoners, he was obliged to abandon it. Being still inclined to form a settlement in America, whither he might retire with his family and friends of the same religious principles, he made a visit to Virginia, the fertility and advantages of which province had been highly celebrated, and in which he had been interested as one of the adventurers. But meeting with an unwelcome reception on account of his religion, and observing that the Virginians had not extended their plantations beyond the Patowmac, he fixed his attention upon the territory northward of this river, and, as soon as he returned to

England, obtained a grant of it from Charles I. But owing to the tedious forms of public business, before a patent was completed he died. After his death the patent was again drawn in the name of his eldest son, Cecil, who succeeded to his honors, and it passed the seals June 20, 1632. The country was called Maryland, in honor of Henrietta Maria, the queen consort of Charles I. From the great precision of this charter, the powers which it confers upon the proprietor, and the privileges and exemptions which it grants to the people, it is evident that it was written by Sir George himself. The liberal code of religious toleration, which is established, is very honorable to him, and was respected by his son, who carried his design into execution. Sir George was conspicuous for his good sense and moderation. All parties were pleased with him. Not being obstinate in his opinions, he took as much pleasure in hearing the sentiments of others, as in delivering his own. In his views of establishing foreign plantations, he thought that the original inhabitants, instead of being exterminated, should be civilized and converted; that the governors should not be interested merchants, but gentlemen not concerned in trade; and that every one should be left to provide for himself by his own industry, without dependence on a common interest. He published earmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum, 1596; parliamentary speeches; various letters of state; the answer of Tom Tell Troth, the practice of princes and the lamentation of the kirk, 1642.—*Belknap's Amer. Biog.* II. 363–368; *Biog. Brit.*; *Rees*; *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* I. 566; *Keith*, 142.

CALVERT, LEONARD, first governor of Maryland, died in 1676. He was the brother of Cecilus Calvert, the proprietor, who sent him to America as the head of the colony in 1633. After a circuitous voyage he arrived, accompanied by his brother, George Calvert, and about two hundred persons of good families and of the Roman Catholic persuasion, at Point Comfort, in Virginia, Feb. 24, 1634. On the third of March he proceeded in the bay of Chesapeake to the northward, and entered the Patowmac, up which he sailed twelve leagues, and came to an anchor under an island, which he named St. Clement's. Here he fired his cannon, erected a cross, and took possession "in the name of the Saviour of the world and of the King of England." Thence he went fifteen leagues higher to the Indian town of Patowmac, on the Virginia side of the river, now called New Marlborough, where he was received in a friendly manner by the guardian regent, the prince of the country being a minor. Thence he sailed twelve leagues higher to the town of Piscataway, on the Maryland side, where he found Henry Fleet, an Englishman, who had resided several years among the natives, and was held by

them in great esteem. This man was very serviceable as an interpreter. An interview having been procured with the Werowance, or prince, Calvert asked him whether he was willing that a settlement should be made in his own country. He replied: "I will not bid you go, neither will I bid you stay; but you may use your own discretion." Having convinced the natives that his designs were honorable and pacific, the governor now sought a more suitable station for commencing his colony. He visited a creek on the northern side of the Patowmac, about four leagues from its mouth, where was an Indian village. Here he acquainted the prince of the place, with his intentions, and by presents to him and his principal men, conciliated his friendship so much, as to obtain permission to reside in one part of the town until the next harvest, when, it was stipulated, the natives should entirely quit the place. Both parties entered into a contract to live in a friendly manner. After Calvert had given a satisfactory consideration, the Indians readily yielded a number of their houses, and retired to the others. As the season for planting corn had now arrived, both parties went to work. Thus, March 27, 1634, the governor took peaceable possession of the country of Maryland, and gave to the town the name of St. Mary's, and to the creek on which it was situated the name of St. George's. The desire of rendering justice to the natives by giving them a reasonable compensation for their lands, is a trait in the character of the first planters, which will always do honor to their memory. The colony had brought with them meal from England; but they found Indian corn in great plenty, both at Barbadoes and Virginia, and by the next spring they were able to export one thousand bushels to New England and Newfoundland, for which they received in return dried fish and other provisions. The Indians also killed many deer and turkeys, which they sold to the English for knives, beads, and other small articles of traffic. Cattle, swine, and poultry were procured from Virginia. The province was established on the broad foundation of security to property, and of freedom in religion. Fifty acres of land were granted in absolute fee to every emigrant, and christianity was established without allowing pre-eminence to any particular sect. This liberal policy rendered a Roman Catholic colony an asylum for those who were driven from New England by the persecutions which were there experienced from Protestants. The same toleration, or rather perfect freedom, was also established by R. Williams in Rhode Island. The governor built him a house at St. Mary's, for himself and his successors, and superintended the affairs of the country till the civil war in England, when the name of a papist became so obnoxious, that the parliament assumed the

government of the province, and appointed a new governor. Cecilius Calvert, the proprietor, recovered his right to the province upon the restoration of King Charles II, in 1660, and in the same year appointed his son, Philip, the governor, and his son, Charles, in 1662. He died far in years and high in reputation, and was succeeded by his son, Charles, by whom an assembly was called, which passed a law prohibiting the importation of convicts. In 1676 there were in the colony only three clergymen of the church of England.—*Belknap's Amer. Biog.* II. 372-380; *Holmes*, II. 386; *Univ. Hist.* XL. 468; *Brit. Emp. in America*, I. 324-330.

CALVERT, BENEDICT, governor of Maryland, died June 1, 1732. He was succeeded in 1727 by Charles C., who had been governor from 1720. He was induced to resign from ill health in 1732, and died on his passage to England. His brother, Edward Henry Calvert, president of the council, died at Annapolis April 24, 1730, aged 28. His wife was the daughter of the Earl of Litchfield, and sister of the wife of Edward Young.—*Lord's Lempr.*; *Savage's Winth.* I. 139.

CALVERT, FREDERIC, Baron of Baltimore, and proprietor of Maryland, succeeded Charles, Lord Baltimore, in 1751, and died at Naples Sept. 30, 1771, leaving his property in Maryland to his son, Henry Harford. He published a tour in the east, 1764; and *Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica*, &c.

CAMERON, JAMES, M. D., died at New York, Dec. 12, 1851, aged 60, a physician of eminence, a native of Scotland, for thirty years in practice in New York. He was a worthy member of a Presbyterian church.

CAMMERHOF, FREDERIC, a Moravian bishop, came to this country in 1746 to assist Bishop Spangenberg. In 1748 he visited the establishment at Shomokin, on the Susquehannah; in 1750 he repaired to Onondago to promote the introduction of the gospel amongst the Iroquois. He died at Bethlehem, his usual place of residence, April 28, 1751, greatly deplored. During four years he had baptized eighty-nine Indians. There was so much sweetness and benevolence in his character, as to impress even the savages with respect for him. His mild and friendly behaviour once turned the heart of an Indian, enraged by his reproofs, who had resolved to kill him.—*Loskiel*.

CAMMOCK, THOMAS, proprietor of Black Point, obtained a patent Nov. 1, 1631, from the Plymouth company of fifteen thousand acres in Scarborough, in Maine, extending from Black Point river to the Spurwink and back one mile from the sea. He was a nephew of the earl of Warwick, and as early as 1631 resided at Piscataqua. In 1633 he was at Black Point. March 21, 1636, he was one of Georges' commissioners,

or a member of the court of New Somersetshire, at Saco, with Jocelyn and others; but not being in commission Sept. 2, 1639, he may have died before that time. He died in the West Indies.—*Sullivan*, 128; *Maine Hist. Coll.* I. 18, 41; *Savage*, I. 90.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, first minister of Oxford, Mass., was born in Scotland and educated at Edinburgh. He came to this country in 1717. He was ordained pastor of Oxford, a town settled by French protestants, March 11, 1721. He faithfully discharged the duties of his office, until his death, March 25, 1761, aged 70, and was succeeded by Joseph Bowman, who had been a missionary among the Mohawk Indians.—*Whitney's Hist. of Worcester*, 84.

CAMPBELL, lieutenant-colonel, in the battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8, 1781, was ordered to charge the enemy at the head of the Virginia troops, with Col. Williams, commanding the Maryland continentals. In this successful exploit, which broke the British line, he received a ball in his breast and dropped speechless on the pommel of his saddle. Being borne in the rear, he expired the moment he was taken from his horse. Dr. Holmes relates, that on being told, that the British were flying, he said, "I die contented;" but Lee, who was present, says, he uttered not a word.—*Lee*, II. 292; *Holmes*, II. 327.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, attorney of the United States for the district of Virginia, received his appointment from Washington, and was a man of eloquence. He died in July, 1796. His father resided in Virginia; and his uncle, Archibald Campbell,—a Scotch gentleman, the father of Thomas Campbell, the poet,—also resided there in his youth.

CAMPBELL, JOHN P., a minister at Chillicothe, Ohio, died about Dec., 1814, aged 46. He was the author of a manuscript history of the western country. He published the doctrine of justification considered; strictures on Stone's letters, 1805; *Vindex*, in answer to Stone's reply, 1806.

CAMPBELL, SAMUEL, colonel, an officer of the Revolution, died Sept. 12, 1824, aged 86. He was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1738, and in 1745 removed with his father to Cherry Valley, then a wilderness. In the French war his services were useful; he was a brave officer of the militia in the war of the Revolution, and fought in most of the actions on the frontier. He was particularly distinguished at the battle of Oriskany, under Gen. Herkimer. He was engaged also in Nov., 1778, in the conflict at Cherry Valley, when the village was destroyed and many of the people massacred by the enemy under Butler and Brant. At this time his buildings were burnt, his personal property carried off, and his wife and all his children, but his eldest son, led into captivity. The

captives were marched down the Susquehanna river to its junction with the Tioga; thence up that river, and to Geneva and Niagara; and thence to the neighborhood of Montreal. At length, owing to the exertions of Gov. Clinton, Mrs. Campbell was exchanged for the wife of Col. Butler, and the children were with difficulty, at the same time rescued from captivity. In 1783, when Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton were on their exploring tour, they honored him with a visit for one night, and commended warmly his patriotic zeal. After the war he was a member of the legislature and an earnest republican. So firm had been his health, that he was engaged in personal labor the day before he died. His widow, Jane Cannon, died in 1836, aged 93, a happy Christian. Of her sons, William was surveyor-general of New York, James S. was a judge, and Robert a lawyer of Cooperstown. Among his numerous descendants were some of the chief citizens of Cherry Valley. His character through life was irreproachable; and for many years he had been a consistent professor of religion. — *Cherry Valley Gaz.* Sept. 14, 1824.

CAMPBELL, JENNY, Miss, died in Orange county, Va., Dec. 6, 1855, aged 115.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE W., died at Nashville, Feb. 17, 1848, aged 80. He was minister of United States to Russia. He had been representative in 1803-9, senator 1811-14, 1815-18, and secretary of the treasury.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, D. D., died at New Orleans May 6, 1855, aged 63. He was a reformer among the Baptists, abjuring religious creeds, and forming a new sect, which prevailed in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In a debate with Dr. Rice, he boasted of having two hundred thousand followers, not all in this country. He published the *Millennial Harbinger*, a monthly work. — *N. Y. Observer*, March 16, 1850.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, surveyor-general of New York, died at Cherry Valley Oct. 27, 1844, aged 77. He was the son of Colonel C., and the only member of a family, who escaped captivity or death in the massacre of Nov., 1778.

CAMPBELL, JOHN M., missionary to western Africa, sailed from Boston Jan. 1, 1844, and died at Cape Palmas of the acclimating fever, April 19, 1844, saying: "Though one instrument should be taken away, the cause of Christ would go forward."

CAMPBELL, MARIA, a daughter of Gen. Hull, the wife of Edward F. C., died in Augusta, Geo., in 1845. She had talents, cultivated by study, and a heart benevolent and pious. Many feeble hours she devoted to teaching her slaves the principles of the gospel. She finished before her death a work on the Revolutionary services of her father.

CAMPBELL, DANIEL, minister of Orford, N. H., died Oct. 1, 1849, aged 70, bequeathing 20,000 dollars to the American board of missions, and to the home missionary, bible, and tract societies. Born in Lebanon, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, and was settled in Kennebunk, then in Orford. He died suddenly in bed, having retired in usual health.

CAMPBELL, HARVEY M., a missionary, died in Arracan, where he had been only two years, Feb. 22, 1852. He was a graduate of Hamilton college.

CANER, HENRY, D. D., minister of king's chapel in Boston, died in 1792, aged 92. He was graduated at Yale college in 1724. In the following year he began to read prayers in an Episcopal church at Fairfield. In 1727, he went to England for ordination, and was appointed missionary for that town. His occasional services at Norwalk promoted the interest of the church; and it was not long before he had a respectable congregation there, as well as at Fairfield. He was a man of talents and agreeable manners, highly esteemed by his people. Having been chosen rector of the first Episcopal church in Boston, he was inducted into this office April 11, 1747. Here he continued, till the commencement of the American Revolution obliged him to retire from Boston. He left the church March 17, 1775. From this period he resided in England till his death in Long Ashton. A daughter married Mr. Gore of Boston. He published a sermon on Matthew VII, 28, 29, entitled: "The true nature and method of Christian preaching." Jonathan Dickinson, in his vindication of God's sovereign, free grace, replies to some sentiments in the sermon. Mr. Caner published also funeral sermons on the death of Charles Apthorp, 1758; of Frederic, Prince of Wales, 1751; of Rev. Dr. Cutler, 1765; of George II., 1761; of Timothy Cutler, 1765; a thanksgiving sermon for the peace, 1763; perhaps also a vindication of the society for propagating the gospel, 1764. — *Chandler's Life of Johnson*, 62; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* III. 260; *Columb. Centinel*, Feb. 13, 1793.

CANNON, JAMES SPENCER, D. D., died in New Brunswick July 25, 1852, aged 76, of the Dutch reformed church. For 26 years he was professor of metaphysics in Rutgers college, and of theology and ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary. For strong powers of mind, urbanity, and fervent piety he was distinguished.

CANONICUS, an Indian chief of Narragansett, died June 4, 1647, aged about 85. He was the eldest of three brothers and his father's heir. Miantunnomu, son of his youngest brother, was "his marshal and executioner," but did nothing without his uncle's consent. Ninnegrad was the other uncle of Miantunnomu. In 1622, the second year after the landing of the pilgrims at

Plymouth, Canonicus, having about five thousand fighting men, sent as a challenge a bundle of arrows tied with a snake-skin; this skin was returned filled with powder and ball. Peace was preserved by this defiance and by a discreet negotiation.

When Roger Williams, driven from Massachusetts, sought a retreat at Narragansett, the king, Canonicus, generously made him and his companions a present of all the neck of land between Pawtucket and Moshasuck rivers, that they might own it forever. On this neck they settled. Here was an act of kindness, which even at the present day demands a requital from the whites toward the remains of the Indian tribes. About fifty years afterwards, Williams gave a deposition, in which he says: "I declare to posterity, that were it not for the favor that God gave me with Canonicus, none of these parts, no, not Rhode Island, had been purchased or obtained, for I never got anything of Canonicus but by gift." "And I desire posterity to see the gracious hand of the Most High, that when the hearts of my countrymen and friends and brethren failed me, his infinite wisdom and merits stirred up the barbarous heart of Canonicus, to love me as his own son, to his last gasp." Once, in a solemn oration, the sachem said to Williams "I have never suffered any wrong to be offered to the English since they landed, nor never will. Wunnaumwagean Englishman (that is, *If the English speak true*, if he mean truly), then shall I go to my grave in peace." When Williams replied that he had no cause to distrust the Englishman's Wunnaumwauonck, *faithfulness*, the old Indian took a stick and broke it into ten pieces, and related ten instances, laying down a stick to every instance, which awakened his fears. He proved himself at all times the friend of the English. The Indian deed of Rhode Island bears date March 24, 1638. The deed of Providence is dated the same day. In 1632 there was a war between the Narragansetts and Pequots concerning the territory between Paucatuck river and Weepaug brook on the east, ten miles wide, and fifteen or twenty in length, which was claimed by Canonicus, as having conquered it many years before. After three years' war the land was obtained, and given to Sossao or Soehso, a renegade Pequot, who had fought valorously for Canonicus. However, the Pequots very soon recovered it. On losing his son, Canonicus, after burying him, burned his own palace and all his goods in it.

When an embassy was sent to him in 1637 from Massachusetts, he received the ambassadors in his best style. In the royal entertainment which he provided, he gave them boiled chestnuts for white bread; also boiled puddings, made of pounded Indian corn, well filled with a "great store of black berries, somewhat like currants."

His audience chamber was a house fifty feet wide, made of long poles stuck in the ground, covered with mats, save a hole in the roof to let out the smoke. Seated on a mat, his nobility were around him, with their legs doubled under them, their knees touching their chins. He agreed to favor the English rather than the Pequots, and to the latter he gave his faithful advice, designed to hush the tempest of war, which was ready to break out. But in a short time the Pequots forgot his wise counsels, and plunged into a fatal war with the English, and were destroyed by Mason. In the war with Uncas, in 1643, Miantunnomu was taken prisoner and killed. April 19, 1644, Pessacus and Canonicus by deed submitted to the English king for protection. In 1645, the sons of Canonicus having excited a war with some neighboring Indians, troops were sent from Massachusetts under Gibbons, who quelled the disturbance. After Miantunnomu, a sachem, called Mecumeh, was associated with Canonicus. Pessacus, also, was a powerful sachem. Roger Williams calls him "A wise and peaceable prince." Wise he must have been, compared with most princes, since he was peaceable. In about thirty years Philip and his race fell victims to war, which he enkindled.—*Prince*, 392; *Mass. Hist. Coll.* III. 215, 238; v. 237; s. s. IV. 42; VII. 75; IX. 169; *Holmes*, I. 177, 286; *Savage's Winthrop*, II. 308.

CAONABO, a Carib chief, called by the Spaniards the lord of the golden house, in 1493 captured the fortress of La Navidad in Hispaniola, and massacred the Spaniards. The next year he unsuccessfully besieged Ojeda, though he had with him ten thousand warriors. Soon afterwards Ojeda made him prisoner by stratagem, pretending to honor him by putting on him a pair of manacles of burnished steel, resembling silver, and mounting him in-state on his own horse. Thus he galloped off with his prize, the victim of vanity. In 1496 he was put on board a vessel to be conveyed to Spain; but he died in the passage. His death is ascribed to the deep melancholy of his proud spirit. At first a simple Carib warrior, he became the most powerful cacique in the populous island of Hayti. But being made a prisoner, he died in obscurity. Thus sinks away all the glory of human greatness.—*Irving's Columbus*, II.

CAPEN, JOSEPH, a poet and minister of Topsfield, Mass., was the son of John C., who lived in Dorchester in 1634, and died in 1692, aged 79. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1677, ordained June 4, 1684, and died June 30, 1725, aged 66. He published, about 1682, an elegy on the ingenious mathematician and printer, John Foster, which concludes with the following lines, doubtless suggested by Woodbridge's elegy on John Cotton:

"Thy body, which no activeness did lack,
Now 's laid aside, like an old almanac;
But for the present only 's out of date:
'Twill have, at length, a far more active state.
Yea, though with dust thy body soiled be,
Yet, at the resurrection, we shall see
A fair edition, and of matchless worth,
Free from erratas, now in heaven set forth;
'Tis but a word from God, the great Creator,
It shall be done, when he saith 'Imprimatur.'"

CAPERS, WILLIAM, D. D., Methodist bishop, died in South Carolina Jan. 29, 1855, aged 65.

CARDELL, WILLIAM S., a useful writer, died at Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 10, 1828; his usual residence had been in the city of New York. He was a man of talents and active benevolence. He projected an American academy of belles lettres, which had a momentary existence, but soon expired. He published a new system of grammar, and other useful books for youth.

CAREY, JOHN L., died at New Orleans Dec. 14, 1838. He was editor of the *Daily Crescent* four years, and previously of the *Baltimore American*, and the author of popular works on political economy.

CAREY, MATTHEW, died at Philadelphia Sept. 17, 1839, aged 79. He was born in Ireland Jan. 28, 1760, and was early apprenticed to a printer and bookseller. In 1783 he set up "*The Freeman's Journal*." After being prosecuted for a libel, he came to Philadelphia in 1784 with scarce a dozen guineas in his pocket. He established the *Pennsylvania Herald* in 1785, and afterwards, the *Columbian Magazine* and the *American Museum*. By printing and bookselling he amassed an ample fortune. He wrote and published the *Olive Branch*, 1814, of which he sold ten thousand copies; *Vindiciæ Hiberniæ*, 1829; and fifty-nine pieces in favor of the *Protective System of American Industry*. His last publication was the *Philosophy of Common Sense*. He promoted the interests of education and the charities of the day. To the young and deserving he took pleasure in lending a helping hand. His life was written by G. A. Ward, in *Lives of American merchants*.

CARHEIL, ETIENNE DE, a Jesuit missionary, visited the Iroquois in 1668. For more than sixty years he toiled amongst the Indians in Canada, with little success; in 1721 Charlevoix left him in Canada, still full of vigor and vivacity. Though he spoke the Huron and Iroquois languages better than his own, and was regarded by the savages as a saint and a genius of the first order, yet he made but few converts, and for his little success he humbled himself before God. Charlevoix remarks, that the history of Carheil may well teach missionaries that it is the prerogative of God to renew the heart, and that their toils are never in vain, if they themselves become saints.

CARLETON, GUY, Lord Dorchester, a distin-

guished British officer in America, died in 1808, in England, aged 83. He was appointed a brigadier-general in this country in 1776. He was made major-general in 1772. At the close of the year 1774 a commission passed the seals, constituting him captain-general and governor of Quebec. When Canada was invaded by Montgomery in 1775, Carleton was in the most imminent danger of being taken prisoner upon the St. Lawrence after the capture of Montreal; but he escaped in a boat with muffled paddles, and arrived safely at Quebec, which he found threatened by an unexpected enemy. Arnold, though he had been repulsed by Col. Maclean, was yet in the neighborhood of the city, waiting for the arrival of Montgomery previously to another attack. General Carleton, with the skill of an experienced officer, took the necessary measures for the security of the city. His first act was to oblige all to leave Quebec, who would not take up arms in its defence. When Montgomery approached, his summons was treated with contempt by the governor, whose intrepidity was not to be shaken. By his industry and bravery Carleton saved the city. After the unsuccessful assault of the last of December, in which Montgomery was killed, he had nothing more immediately to apprehend. In May, 1776, he obliged the Americans to raise the siege, and it was not long before he compelled them to withdraw entirely from Canada. In October he recaptured Crown Point; but, as the winter was advancing, he did not attempt the reduction of Ticonderoga, but returned to St. John's. In the beginning of the next year he was superseded in his command by Burgoyne, who was intrusted with the northern British army. Carleton's experience, and abilities, and services were such as rendered him worthy of the command, which was given to another. Though he immediately asked leave to resign his government, he yet contributed all in his power to secure the success of the campaign. In the year 1782 he was appointed, as successor of Sir Henry Clinton, commander-in-chief of all his majesty's forces in America. He arrived at New York with his commission in the beginning of May. After the treaty was signed, he delayed for some time the evacuation of the city from regard to the safety of the loyalists; but Nov. 25, 1783, he embarked, and withdrew the British ships from the shores of America. He was a brave and able officer, and he rendered important services to his country. Though he was not conciliating in his manners, and possessed the severity of the soldier, yet his humanity to the American prisoners, whom he took in Canada, has been much praised. In excuse for the little attention which he paid to the honorable burial of Montgomery, it can only be said that he regarded him as a rebel. — *Stedman*, i.; *Annual Reg.* xvii. 189,

XIX. 2-16; XX. 2; *Warren's Hist. Rev.* II. 2, 3; III. 217, 252, 311.

CARLTON, OSGOOD, a teacher of mathematics and navigation, resided chiefly in Mass., but died in Litchfield, N. H., in June 1816. He published valuable maps of Mass., and of the district of Maine; also the American navigator, 1801; the South American pilot, 1804; a map of the U. S., 1806; practice of arithmetic, 1810.

CARMAN, captain, a brave seaman, sailed from New Haven Dec., 1642, in a vessel of 180 tons with clapboards for the Canaries, being earnestly commended by the church at New Haven to the Lord's protection. Near the Island of Palma he was attacked by a Turkish pirate of three hundred tons, with two hundred men and twenty-six cannon, he having only twenty men and seven serviceable cannon. The battle lasted three hours, the Turk lying across his hawse, so that he had to fire through his own "hoodings." At last he was boarded by 100 men; but a shot killing the Turkish captain, and the tiller of his ship being broken, the Turk took in his ensign and fell off, leaving behind fifty men. These Carman and his crew assaulted hand to hand and compelled all, who were not killed, to leap overboard. He had many wounds on his head and body, and several of his men were wounded; but only one was killed. At the island he was courteously entertained. He arrived at Boston July 2, 1643. In Nov. 1645 he sailed from Boston for Malaga, in company with a new ship of four hundred tons; but both vessels ran aground in the night on the coast of Spain, and Carman, Dr. Pratt, and seventeen others were drowned. There were on board the large vessel several ship masters as passengers: but, says Hubbard, "according to the old proverb, the more cooks the worse broth, and the more masters the worse mariners." The lights in the castle of Cadiz had been seen; but were mistaken for lights in enemies' vessels. — 2. *Hist. Coll.* VI. 525; *Savage's Winth.* II. 124, 239.

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM, chargé d'affaires at the court of Spain, died early in 1795. He was a native of Maryland. At the beginning of the Revolution he was in London, and thence he proceeded to Paris on his way to America with despatches from A. Lee. At Paris he was detained by sickness. On the arrival of Mr. Deane in June 1776, he aided him in his correspondence and the transaction of business. In Oct., at the suggestion of the Prussian minister he went to Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, to communicate to the king intelligence concerning American commerce. Returning to Paris, he was employed more than a year by the American commissioners. He arrived at Boston in May, 1778; in Nov., he took his seat in congress as a delegate from Maryland, though he had been appointed secretary to

the commissioners in France. The next year he was appointed secretary of legation to Mr. Jay in his mission to Spain, and accompanied him and remained with him during his residence in Madrid. When Mr. Jay went to Paris in June 1782, Mr. Carmichael was left as chargé d'affaires, and after the peace was commissioned in that character by congress, and continued as such at the court of Spain about fifteen years. In March 1792 William Short was joined with him in a commission to negotiate a treaty with Spain. The attempt was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards Mr. Carmichael returned to the United States. His correspondence makes a part of the 9th vol. of diplomatic correspondence, edited by J. Sparks. — *Dipl. Cor.* IX. 3, 4.

CARNES, THOMAS P., a judge of Georgia, was born and educated at Maryland; removing to Georgia, he there attained to a high rank as a lawyer. He was successively solicitor-general, attorney-general, and judge of the supreme court; and he was also a member of congress. He died at Milledgeville May 8, 1822, aged 60.

CARNEY, DANIEL L., died in Campbell county, Ky., Aug. 1, 1856, aged 76; one of the early settlers of Cincinnati, and editor of the *Western Spy*.

CARPENTER, REBECCA, widow, died at Rehoboth June 23, 1837, aged 67, bequeathing 1000 dollars to be divided among five of the leading charitable societies.

CARR, ROBERT, Sir, died June 1, 1667. He was appointed by Charles II., in 1664, a commissioner, with Col. Nicolls, Cartwright, and Maverick, with extensive powers in New England. It was designed to repress the spirit of liberty. Clarendon said, "they are already hardened into republics." In the summer he and Maverick arrived at Piscataqua. Aug. 27, 1664, Nicolls and Carr, with four frigates, and three hundred men, captured from the Dutch New Amsterdam, and called it New York in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, the brother of the king. Sept. 24th the garrison at fort Orange capitulated, and the place was called Albany. Carr forced the Dutch and Swedes on Delaware bay to capitulate Oct. 1. Thus New Netherlands, including New Jersey, was subjected. The commissioners, excepting Nicolls, repaired to Boston in Feb., 1665. Their proceedings are narrated by Hutchinson. When they arrived in Maine in June, 1665, they assumed all the powers of government, so that the authority of Massachusetts there was suspended. By special commission from them a court was held at Casco by Jocelyn and others in July 1666. The government, thus created by the commissioners, expired in 1668, the people looking to Massachusetts for a firmer administration of affairs. In the mean time Carr had returned to England, where he died at Bristol, the day

after he landed.—*Holmes*, I. 333; *Hutchins*, I. 211-229.

CARR, DABNEY, a distinguished member of the assembly of Virginia, moved and eloquently supported the resolution for appointing a committee of correspondence in consequence of the British encroachments, which was adopted March 12, 1773. But he died in about two months, at Charlottesville, May 16th, aged 30. He married Martha, the sister of Mr. Jefferson, who in his works has delineated his character, as marked by a sound judgment and inflexible firmness, combined with fancy and eloquence, softness and kindness. His eldest son, Peter Carr, died about 1808.—*Jefferson's Works*.

CARR, DABNEY, died Jan. 8, 1837, at Culpepper, Va., aged 63. He was a man of distinction; a judge of the court of appeals; a man of talents, industry, learning, and of colloquial powers.

CARR, DABNEY S., died in Charlottesville, Va., March 24, 1854, aged 51; naval officer at Baltimore, and minister of U. S. at Constantinople six years.

CARRIER, THOMAS, remarkable for longevity, died at Colchester, Conn., May 16, 1735, aged 109 years. He was born in the west of England and removed thence to Andover, Mass. He married in 1664 Martha Allen, who fell a victim to the witchcraft infatuation at Salem village, with Mr. Burroughs, Aug. 19, 1692,—one of her own daughters, aged 7, being allowed to testify against her, as making her a witch, and appearing like a black cat, the cat saying, she was her mother. Hutchinson has preserved her testimony. He lived at Colchester about twenty years, and was a member of the church in that town. His head in his last years was not bald, nor his hair gray. Not many days before his death he travelled on foot six miles, to see a sick man and the very day before he died he was visiting his neighbors.—*New Eng. Week. Jour.* June 9, 1735; *Hutchinson*, II. 47; *Farmer's Coll.* II. 69.

CARRIGAIN, PHILIP, a distinguished physician, died in Aug. 1806. He was born in New York in 1746, and was the son of a Scotch physician, who died in that city. After studying with Dr. Bricket of Haverhill, Mass., he settled in 1768 at Concord, N. H., where he rose to eminence as a physician and surgeon. His practice was for years more extensive than that of any other physician in the State. His son of the same name, a lawyer, and secretary of State, published in 1816 a large and beautiful map of New Hampshire.—*Moore's Annals of Concord*, 62; *Boulton's Cent. Disc.* 94.

CARRINGTON, PAUL, a patriot of the Revolution, died at his seat in Charlotte county, Va., June 22, 1818, aged 85. He was probably older than any surviving Virginian patriot who took an

active part in the councils of the country in the first struggles for liberty and independence.

CARRINGTON, EDWARD, an officer of the Revolution, died Oct. 28, 1810, aged 61. He was an active quarter-master-general under Greene, in the campaign at the south; and served also in the north. He was a representative in congress from Virginia after the peace. When Aaron Burr was tried for high treason, he was foreman of the jury.—*Lord's Lempr.*; *Lee*, I. 296.

CARRINGTON, PAUL, judge of the general court of Virginia, died at his seat in Charlotte county, Virginia, Jan. 8, 1816, aged 52. In his youth he was distinguished as a soldier in the actions at Guilford court-house and Green Spring. On the return of peace he completed his studies at William and Mary college. At the age of twenty-two he was a member of the house of delegates, afterwards of the senate; from which body he was transferred to the bench of the superior court. He died, expressing the hope of a happy immortality through the merits of the Saviour.—*Christian Visitant*.

CARROLL, JOHN, D. D., L. L. D., first Catholic bishop in the United States, died Dec. 3, 1815, aged 80. He was born at Upper Marlborough in Maryland, in 1734, and sent for education at the age of thirteen to Flanders. From St. Omer's, where he remained six years, he was transferred to the colleges of Liege and Bruges. Having been ordained a priest and become a Jesuit, in 1770 he accompanied the son of an English Catholic nobleman on a tour through Europe. In 1773 he was appointed a professor in the college of Bruges. On the suppression of the Jesuits by the pope, he retired to England, and acted as secretary of the fathers; in 1775 he returned to America, and engaged in the duties of a parish priest. By request of congress he accompanied Franklin, C. Carroll, and S. Chase in their mission to Canada, in order to recommend neutrality to the Canadians. Appointed Catholic vicar-general in 1786, he settled at Baltimore. In 1790 he was consecrated in England Catholic bishop of the United States, and he returned with the title of the bishop of Baltimore. A few years before his death he was created archbishop. He was the brother of Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Bishop C. was venerable, dignified, and learned. In Latin, Italian, and French he conversed with ease. He was mild, and courteous, and free from intolerance, living in friendly intercourse with persons of other sects. His end was peaceful. In his last illness he said to a Protestant minister, who alluded to his approaching death: "My hopes have always been on the cross of Christ." *Encycl. Americana*; *American Quar. Rev.* I. 19-24.

CARROLL, CHARLES, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, died at Baltimore Nov. 14, 1832, aged 95. He was born at Annapolis, of an Irish family, Sept. 20, 1737, and inherited a very large estate. Of the Catholic religion, he was educated at St. Omer's; and studied the civil and common law in France and in London. In 1766 he was a delegate to congress from Maryland; in 1789 he was a senator. He signed the Declaration of Independence, though not present when the vote was taken, on account of his mission to Canada. In 1810 he retired to private life. He was learned and refined, of great vivacity and courtesy, made happy in domestic and social intercourse. His grand-daughter, Miss Caton, married Mr. Patterson; afterwards, in 1825, Richard, the marquis of Wellesley.

CARROLL, DANIEL L., D. D., died in Philadelphia Nov. 23, 1851, aged 53. He graduated at Jefferson college, and succeeded Dr. Beecher for two years as the minister of Litchfield; and then was pastor seven years in Brooklyn. For three years he was president of Hampden Sidney college. Then was five years pastor in Philadelphia; afterwards secretary of the New York colonization society. He was buried at Greenwood, near New York. In his last hours he referred to man's sinfulness and the power of Christ to save. *N. Y. Observer*, Dec. 4.

CARTER, THOMAS, first minister of Woburn, Mass., died in 1684, aged 73. He came to this country in 1635, and lived several years at Dedham and Watertown. He was ordained at Woburn Nov. 12, 1642; the church had been gathered Aug. 14th. This was a lay ordination. The church having no elder, or minister, to impose hands, and apprehending a precedent, leading to the "dependence of churches and a presbytery," two of its members performed that solemnity, although several ministers were present. When they had imposed hands for the church, and said, we ordain thee pastor of this church, a prayer was made by an elder of a neighboring church. There are a few undoubted instances of such ordinations, recorded in the early history of this country. — *Savage's Winthrop*, II. 91, 253; 2 *Hist. Coll.* VII. 42; *Chickering's Hist. Woburn*.

CARTER, ROBERT, president of the council of Virginia in 1726, was succeeded next year as the head of the State by Gov. Wm. Gouch. He died Aug. 4, 1732, aged 69. Of great wealth, he was the proprietor of three hundred thousand acres of land and one thousand and one hundred slaves.

CARTER, ROBERT, of Nominy, Virginia, a member of the executive council, probably a descendant of the preceding, died before 1813. He was rich, having seven or eight hundred slaves. Believing that the toleration of slavery indicates very great depravity, he gradually emancipated the whole. Another account mentions, that he

emancipated four hundred and forty-two slaves, at a sacrifice of 100,000 dollars. He was fourteen years a regular Baptist; then became an Arminian; and afterwards a follower of the bewildered enthusiast, Swedenborg. He removed to Baltimore to find a society of the same faith. — *Benedict*, II. 278; *Rippon's Reg.*

CARTER, EZRA, a respectable and benevolent physician, was born in South Hampton, N. H., and settled about 1740 in Concord, where he died Sept. 17, 1767, aged 48. He several times narrowly escaped being killed by the Indians. In one of his visits to a sick and poor family in Bow, something was said concerning the payment of his bill. The man and his wife plead their deep poverty; but the doctor replied: "You have property enough to satisfy me, and I will have my pay before I leave your house." Then, seizing a kitten from the floor, he said: "I told you I should have my pay; I have got it. Good-by, and God bless you." Just before his death he signed receipts to the bills against all poor persons, with directions to his executors to deliver them. — *Moore's Ann. of Concord*, 35.

CARTER, NATHANIEL HAZELTINE, a scholar and traveller, died Jan 2, 1830, aged 42. He was the son of Joseph Carter, and was born in Concord, N. H., about the year 1788. In 1811 he was graduated at Dartmouth college, and afterwards studied law. When the charter of the college was amended by the legislature in 1817, he was appointed professor of languages in Dartmouth university, and officiated in that capacity two or three years. In 1820 he became the proprietor and editor of the Albany Register, the name of which he changed, May 16, to that of the New York Statesman. He removed to the city of New York Jan. 1822, and united his paper with another, entering into partnership with Mr. G. W. Prentiss. He zealously espoused the interests of Dewitt Clinton. From 1825 to 1827 he was abroad, travelling upon the continent of Europe as the companion and guide of a young gentleman of New York, whose father confided in his good judgment. During this absence he enriched his paper with letters from Europe, which on his return he collected and published in two large 8vo. volumes, entitled, Letters from Europe, comprising the journal of a tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, 1827. These writings, the production of a classical scholar and a zealous friend of the republican institutions of America, as well as of a believer in the simple and pure religion of the gospel, are well calculated to promote in the reader the love of country. The exposure of the civil and religious tyranny, under which the greater part of Europe groans, is doing good service to the cause of liberty. Mr. Carter's health becoming impaired, he spent the winters of 1827

and 1828 in Cuba. When he visited Concord in Nov., 1828, he addressed a few lines to his "Native Stream," in which he alludes to his wanderings by other streams:

"Along the Shannon, Doon, and Tay,
I've sauntered many a happy day,
And sought beside the Cam and Thames
Memorials of immortal names;
Or mingled in the polished train
Of fashion on the banks of Selne.
And I have seen the azure Rhone
Rush headlong from his Alpine throne;
Green Minclius and the silver Po
Through vine-clad vales meand'ring flow;
Sweet Aron, wreath'd in summer flowers,
Linger amidst Etrurian bowers;
And the old Tiber's yellow tide
Roll to the sea in sullen pride.
In climes beneath the burning zone,
Wild tangled forests, deep and lone,
Where fervid skies forever glow,
And the soft trade-winds whispering blow,
My roving footsteps too have prest
The loveliest island of the west.
There Yumuri winds deep and calm,
Through groves of citron and of palm;
There on the sluggish wave of Juan
My little boat hath borne me on;
Or up Canimar's silent floods,
Strewn with the blossoms of its woods."

His partner, Mr. Prentiss, died in March, 1829. In the same year he relinquished his interest in the Statesman, and for the benefit of his very enfeebled health proceeded again to France. But a fatal consumption terminated his life a few days after his arrival at Marseilles. His funeral was attended by many Americans and British. Mr. Carter was a very upright and amiable man, and an accomplished scholar. He was a poet, as well as a writer of prose; his longest poetical piece is entitled the Pains of Imagination, delivered at Dartmouth college. His hymn for Christmas is preserved in Specimens of American Poetry. — *Bouton's Cent. Disc. 95; Spec. III. 113.*

CARTER, SAMUEL, M. D., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1853, aged 74, for many years a physician in old Saybrook, Conn. He was an eminent Christian, and died in the triumphs of faith.

CARTER, JAMES G., died at Chicago in July, 1849, a graduate of Harvard in 1820. He lived in Lancaster, and had the confidence of his fellow citizens in public life. He did much in the cause of education. While on a tour at the west he was seized with a fatal bilious fever.

CARTERET, GEORGE, Sir, one of the proprietors of New Jersey, died in Nov., 1682. He obtained with Lord Berkeley from the Duke of York a grant of New Jersey, June 23, 1664, the duke having received from the king a larger patent, March 12. The name of New Jersey was given, because Carteret's family were from the Isle of Jersey. Elizabethtown is said to have been named from his wife. Philip Carteret was governor of New Jersey, with some interruption,

from 1665 till his death. After 1676, when the division of the country was made by Berkeley and Carteret, he governed East Jersey. — *Holmes, II. 333.*

CARTIER, JACQUES, a French navigator, who made important discoveries in Canada, was a native of St. Malo. After the voyage of the Cabots the French learned the value of their discoveries, and in a few years began the cod-fishery upon the banks of Newfoundland. The Baron de Levi is said to have discovered a part of Canada about 1518. In 1524 John Verrazana, a Florentine, in the service of France, ranged the coast of the new continent from Florida to Newfoundland. From a subsequent voyage in 1525 he never returned, and it is supposed that he was cut to pieces and devoured by the savages. His fate discouraged other attempts to discover the new world, till the importance of having a colony in the neighborhood of the fishing banks induced Francis I. to send out Cartier in 1534. The king said: "The kings of Spain and Portugal are taking possession of the new world, without giving me a part; I should be glad to see the article in Adam's last will, which gives them America."

Cartier sailed from St. Malo April 20, with two ships of sixty tons and one hundred and twenty-two men. On the tenth of May he came in sight of Bonavista, on the Island of Newfoundland; but the ice obliged him to go to the south, and he entered a harbor at the distance of five leagues, to which he gave the name of St. Catherine. As soon as the season would permit, he sailed northward and entered the straits of Belle Isle. In this voyage he visited the greater part of the coast which surrounds the gulf of St. Lawrence, and took possession of the country in the name of the king; he discovered a bay, which he called Baye des Chaleurs, on account of the sultry weather which he experienced in it; he sailed so far into the great river, afterwards called the St. Lawrence, as to discover land on the opposite side. August 15, he set sail on his return, and arrived at St. Malo on the fifth of September.

When his discoveries were known in France, it was determined to make a settlement in that part of America which he had visited. Accordingly, in the following year he received a more ample commission and was equipped with three vessels. When he was ready to depart, he went to the cathedral church with his whole company, and the bishop gave them his benediction. He sailed May 19, 1535. He experienced a severe storm on his passage, but in July he reached the destined port. He entered the gulf, as in the preceding year, being accompanied by a number of young men of distinction. He sailed up the St. Lawrence and discovered an island, which he named Bacchus, but which is now called Orleans, in the neighborhood of Quebec. This island was

full of inhabitants, who subsisted by fishing. He went on shore and the natives brought him Indian corn for his refreshment. With his pinnace and two boats he proceeded up the river as far as Hochelaga, a settlement upon an island, which he called Mont-royal, but which is now called Montreal. In this Indian town were about fifty long huts, built with stakes, and covered with bark. The people lived mostly by fishing and tillage. They had corn, beans, squashes, and pumpkins. In two or three days he set out on his return, and arrived Oct. 4 at St. Croix, not far from Quebec, now called Jacques Cartier's river. Here he passed the winter. In Dec., the scurvy began to make its appearance among the natives, and in a short time Cartier's company were seized by the disorder. By the middle of Feb., of one hundred and ten persons, fifty were sick at once, and eight or ten had died. In this extremity he appointed a day of humiliation. A crucifix was placed on a tree, a procession of those who were able to walk was formed, and at the close of the devotional exercises Cartier made a vow, that "if it should please God to permit him to return to France, he would go in pilgrimage to our lady of Roquemado." The sick were all healed by using a medicine which was employed with success by the natives. This was a decoction of the leaves and bark of a tree. The liquor was drank ever other day, and an external application was made to the legs. Charlevoix says the tree was that which yielded turpentine, and Dr. Belknap thinks it was the spruce pine. In May he set sail on his return to France, carrying off with him Donnaconna, the Indian king of the country, and nine other natives, all of whom, but a little girl, died in France. He arrived at St. Malo July 6, 1536.

At the end of four years a third expedition was projected. François de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, was commissioned by the king as his lieutenant governor in Canada; and Cartier was appointed his pilot, with the command of five ships, his commission, which may be seen in Hazard's collections, being dated Oct. 17, 1540. He sailed, however, May 23, 1540, to Newfoundland and Canada. Aug. 23, he arrived at the haven of St. Croix, in the river St. Lawrence; about four leagues above that place, on a cliff, at the east side of the mouth of a small river, he built a fort, which he called Charlesbourg. This was near Quebec. In the spring of 1542 he determined to return to France, and accordingly in June arrived at Saint John's, in Newfoundland, on his way home. Here he met Roberval, who did not accompany him in his voyage, and who had been detained till this time. He was ordered to return to Canada, but he chose to pursue his voyage to France, and sailed out of the harbor privately in the night. Roberval attempted to establish a

colony, but it was soon broken up, and the French did not establish themselves permanently in Canada till after the expiration of half a century.

Cartier published memoirs of Canada after his second voyage. The names which he gave to islands, rivers, &c., are now entirely changed. In this work he shows that he possessed a good share of the credulity or the exaggeration of travellers. Being one day in the chase, he says that he pursued a beast which had but two legs, and which ran with astonishing rapidity. This strange animal was probably an Indian, clothed with the skin of some wild beast. He speaks also of human monsters of different kinds, of which accounts had been given him. Some of them lived without eating.—*Belknap's Amer. Biog.* I. 159-184; *Charlevoix*, Introd. xx.; I. 8-22. edition 4to; *Hakluyt*, III. 186, 201-240; *Holmes*, I.; *Prince*, Introd. 89, 90, 93; *Purchas*. I. 931, 932; v. 1605; *Forster's Voyage*, 337, 443; *Universal History*, xxxix. 407.

CARTWRIGHT, GEORGE, colonel, was one of King Charles' commissioners to New England, with Nicolls, Carr, and Maverick, in 1664. When the commissioners, on their arrival at Boston, informed the general court that they should next day sit and hear a cause against the governor and company, the court published "by sound of trumpet" its disapprobation of this proceeding, and prohibited all persons from abetting it. Thus early and boldly was the note of liberty sounded. The commissioners, finding that they had to do with stiff-necked men, soon went away in displeasure. In Cartwright's voyage to England in 1665, he was taken by the Dutch, and lost his papers, and hardly escaped with his life. Hubbard says they put into his mouth a gag, which he had "threatened to some in New England, that pleased him not." The loss of his papers was deemed a benefit to the colonies, as his prejudices were strong against them, and as the papers would have been employed for purposes of mischief.—*Holmes*, I. 333; *Hist. Coll.* vi. 579.

CARVER, JOHN, first governor of Plymouth colony, died in April, 1621, only about four months after the landing of the pilgrims. He was a native of England, and was among the emigrants to Leyden, who composed Mr. Robinson's church in that place. When a removal to America was contemplated, he was appointed one of the agents to negotiate with the Virginia company in England for a suitable territory. He obtained a patent in 1619, and in the following year came to New England with the first company. Two vessels had been procured, the one called the *Speedwell* and the other the *Mayflower*, which sailed from Southampton, carrying one hundred and twenty passengers, Aug. 5, 1620. As one of the vessels proved leaky, they both put into Dart-

mouth for repairs. They put to sea again Aug. 21; but the same cause, after they had sailed about one hundred leagues, obliged them to put back to Plymouth. The *Speedwell* was there pronounced unfit for the voyage. About twenty of the passengers went on shore. The others were received on board the *Mayflower*, which sailed with one hundred passengers, besides the ship's officers and crew, Sept. 6. During the voyage the weather was unfavorable, and the ship being leaky, the people were almost continually wet. One young man died at sea, and a child was born, the son of Stephen Hopkins, which was called *Oceanus*. Nov. 9, they discovered the white, sandy shores of Cape Cod. As this land was northward of Hudson's river, to which they were destined, the ship was immediately put about to the southward; but the appearance of breakers and the danger from shoals, together with the eagerness of the women and children to be set on shore, induced them to shift their course again to the north. The next day the northern extremity of the cape was doubled; and, on the second day after the discovery of land the ship was safely anchored in the harbor of Cape Cod. As they were without the territory of the south Virginia company, from whom they had received the charter, which was thus rendered useless, and as they perceived the absolute necessity of government, it was thought proper, before they landed, that a political association should be formed, intrusting all powers in the hands of the majority. Accordingly, after solemn prayers and thanksgiving, a written instrument was subscribed, Nov. 11, 1620, by forty-one persons out of the whole number of passengers of all descriptions on board. Mr. Carver's name stood first, and he was unanimously elected governor for one year. Among the other names were those of Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, Allerton, Standish, Alden, Fuller, Warren, Hopkins, White, Rogers, and Cook. Government being thus regularly established on a truly republican principle, sixteen armed men were sent on shore the same day to procure wood and make discoveries. They returned at night, having seen no house nor a human being. The next day, Sunday, was observed as a day of rest. While they lay in this harbor, during the space of five weeks, several excursions were made by the direction of the governor. In one of them Mr. Bradford's foot was caught in a deer-trap, which was made by bending a young tree to the earth, with a noose under ground, covered with acorns. But his companions disengaged him from his unpleasant situation. An Indian burying-ground was discovered, and in one of the graves were found a mortar, an earthen pot, a bow and arrows, and other implements, all of which were carefully replaced. A more important discovery was a cellar, filled with seed-corn in ears, of which

they took as much as they could carry away, after reasoning for some time upon the morality of the action, and resolving to satisfy the owners when they should find them. In other expeditions a number of bushels of corn were obtained, the acquisition of which, at a time when it was much needed, they regarded as a peculiar favor of Divine providence. In six months the owners were remunerated to their entire satisfaction.

On Wednesday, Dec. 6, governor Carver himself, with nine of the principal men, well armed, and the same number of seamen, set sail in the shallop to make further discoveries. The weather was so cold, that the spray of the sea froze on their coats, till they were cased with ice, like coats of iron. They coasted along the cape, and occasionally a party was set on shore. At the dawn of day on Friday, Dec. 8, those who were on the land were surprised by the sudden war-cry of the natives, and a flight of arrows. They immediately seized their arms, and on the first discharge of musketry the Indians fled. Eighteen arrows were taken up, headed either with brass, deer's horns, or bird's claws, which they sent as a present to their friends in England. As they sailed along the shore, they were overtaken by a storm, and the rudder being broken, and the shallop driven into a cove full of breakers, they all expected to perish. By much exertion, however, they came to anchor in a fair sound under a point of land. While they were divided in opinion with respect to landing at this place, the severity of the weather compelled them to go on shore. In the morning of Saturday they found themselves on a small uninhabited island, which has ever since borne the name of Clarke's island, from the mate of the ship, the first man who stepped upon it. As the next day was the Christian Sabbath, they appropriated it to those religious purposes for which it was set apart. On Monday, Dec. 11, they surveyed the bay, and went ashore upon the main land, at the place which they call Plymouth; and a part of the very rock, on which they first set their feet, is now in the public square of the town, and is distinguished by the name of the "Forefathers' rock." The day of their landing, Dec. 11th, in the old style, was many years ago by mistake adjudged to be Dec. 22d, in our new style, by the addition of eleven days instead of ten: and Dec. 22d has been celebrated as an annual festival. But probably hereafter the true day, Dec. 21st, will be celebrated. As they marched into the country they found cornfields, and brooks, and an excellent situation for building. With the news of their success they returned to their company, and, Dec. 16, the ship came to anchor in the harbor. The high ground on the southwest side of the bay was pitched upon as the site of the contemplated town, and a street and house lots were immedi-

ately laid out. It was also resolved to plant their ordinance upon a commanding eminence, that overlooked the plain. Before the end of Dec., they had erected a storehouse with a thatched roof, in which their goods were deposited under a guard. Two rows of houses were begun, and as fast as they could be covered, the people, who were classed into nineteen families, came ashore, and lodged in them. On the last of Dec., the public services of religion were attended for the first time on the shore, and the place was named Plymouth, both because it was so called in Capt. Smith's map, published a few years before, and in remembrance of the kind treatment which they had received from the inhabitants of Plymouth, the last port of their native country from which they sailed. The severe hardships to which this company were exposed in so rigorous a climate, and the scorbutic habits, contracted by living so long on board the ship, caused a great mortality among them, so that before the month of April near one half of them died. Gov. Carver was himself dangerously ill in January. On the 14th of that month, as he lay sick at the storehouse, the building took fire by means of the thatched roof, and it was with difficulty that the stock of ammunition was preserved. By the beginning of March he was so far recovered of his first illness, that he was able to walk three miles to visit a large pond, which had been discovered from the top of a tree by Francis Billington, whose name it has since borne. None of the natives were seen before the sickness among the planters had abated. The pestilence, which raged in the country four years before, had almost depopulated it. March 16th, a savage came boldly into the town alone, and to the astonishment of the emigrants addressed them in these words, "Welcome, Englishmen! Welcome, Englishmen!" His name was Samoset, and he was lord, or sagamore of Moratiggon, distant five days' journey to the eastward. He had learned broken English of the fishermen in his country. By him the governor was informed, that the place where they now were was called Patuxet, and, though it was formerly populous, that every human being had died of the late pestilence. This account was confirmed by the extent of the deserted fields, the number of graves, and the remnants of skeletons lying on the ground. Being dismissed with a present, he returned the next day with five of the Indians, who lived in the neighborhood, and who brought a few skins for trade. He was sent out again in a few days, and, March 22d, returned with Squanto, the only native of Patuxet then living. Having been carried off in 1614 by a Captain Hunt of Smith's fleet, who in his voyage from Virginia to Malaga visited Plymouth and treacherously seized him and twenty-six others of the natives, he escaped

the pestilence, which desolated the country. They were sold at Malaga at 20 pounds a man. As several of these Indians were rescued from slavery by some benevolent monks at Malaga, Squanto was probably thus set at liberty. He had learned the English language at London, and came back to his native country with the fishermen. They informed the planters, that Massasoit, the sachem of the neighboring Indians, was near with his brother and a number of his people; and within an hour he appeared on the top of a hill over against the English town with a train of sixty men. Mutual distrust prevented for some time any advances upon either side; but Mr. Winslow being sent to the Indian king with a copper chain and two knives, with a friendly message from the governor, the sachem was pleased to descend from the hill, accompanied by twenty men unarmed. Capt. Standish met him at the brook at the head of six men with muskets, and escorted him to one of the best houses, where three or four cushions were placed on a green rug, spread over the floor. The governor came in, preceded by a drum and trumpet, the sound of which greatly delighted the Indians. After mutual salutations, the governor kissing his majesty's hand, refreshments were ordered. A league of friendship was then agreed on, which was inviolably observed for above fifty years. The articles of the treaty were the following, "that neither he nor his should injure any of ours; that, if they did, he should send the offender, that we might punish him; that if our tools were taken away, he should restore them; and if ours did any harm to any of his, we would do the like to them; that if any unjustly warred against him, we would aid him, and if any warred against us he should aid us; that he should certify his neighbor confederates of this, that they might not wrong us, but be comprised in the conditions of peace; that, when their men came to us, they should leave their bows and arrows behind them, as we should leave our pieces, when we came to them; that in doing thus king James would esteem him as his friend and ally." After the treaty, the governor conducted Massasoit to the brook, where they embraced each other and parted.

The next day, March 23, a few laws were enacted, and Mr. Carver was confirmed as governor for the following year. In the beginning of April, twenty acres of land were prepared for the reception of Indian corn, and Samoset and Squanto taught the emigrants how to plant, and dress it with herrings, of which an immense quantity came into the brooks. Six acres were sowed with barley and peas. While they were engaged in this labor in April, the governor came out of the field at noon, complaining of a pain in his head, caused by the heat of the sun. In a few hours it

deprived him of his senses, and in a few days put an end to his life, to the great grief of the infant plantation. He was buried with all the honors which could be paid to his memory. The men were under arms, and fired several volleys over his grave. His feeble wife, Catherine, overcome by her loss, survived him but six weeks. In one of his letters to Gov. C., Robinson says, concerning her, "Your good wife, my loving sister." Whether he meant only a Christian sister is not known. When he arrived, there were eight persons in his family; but he left no son nor daughter; and consequently there are no descendants. The Mr. C., who died in Mansfield, aged 102, might have been the grandson of a brother.

Governor Carver was distinguished for his prudence, integrity, and firmness. He had a good estate in England, which he spent in the emigration to Holland and America. He exerted himself to promote the interests of the colony; he bore a large share of its sufferings; and the people confided in him as their friend and father. Piety, humility, and benevolence were eminent traits in his character. In the time of the general sickness which befell the colony, after he had himself recovered, he was assiduous in attending the sick and performing the most humiliating services for them, without any distinction of persons or characters. He was succeeded in the office of governor by Mr. Bradford. The broadsword of Gov. Carver is deposited in the cabinet of the Massachusetts historical society in Boston. A town in the county of Plymouth is named Carver. Other pilgrim fathers have been thus honored, as Bradford and Brewster. — *Belknap's American Biog.* II. 179–216; *Prince*, 66–104; *Holmes*, I. 161, 168; *Purchas*, v. 1843–1850; *Univers. Hist.*, XXXIX. 272; *Neal's N. E.* I. 99; *Davis' Morton*, 38–68.

CARVER, JONATHAN, an enterprising traveller, died in 1780, aged 48. He was a native of Connecticut and was born in 1732. He lost his father, who was a justice of the peace, when he was only five years of age. He was intended for the profession of medicine, which he quitted for a military life. In the French war he commanded an independent company of provincials in the expedition, carried on across the lakes against Canada. He served with reputation till the peace of 1763. After this he formed the resolution of exploring the most interior parts of North America and of even penetrating to the Pacific ocean, over that broad part of the continent which lies between the forty-third and the forty-sixth degrees of north latitude. As the English had come in possession of a vast territory by the conquest of Canada, he wished to render this acquisition profitable to his country, while he gratified his taste for adventures. He believed, that the French had intentionally kept other nations ignorant of the interior

parts of North America. He hoped to facilitate the discovery of a northwest passage, or of a communication between Hudson's bay and the Pacific ocean. If he could effect the establishment of a post on the straits of Annian, he supposed he should thus open a channel for conveying intelligence to China and the English settlements in the East Indies with greater expedition than by a tedious voyage by the cape of Good Hope, or the straits of Magellan.

With these views he set out from Boston in 1766, and in September of that year arrived at Michillimackinac, the most interior English post. He applied to the governor, Mr. Rogers, to furnish him with a proper assortment of goods, as a present for the Indians living on the track which he intended to pursue. Receiving a supply in part, it was promised, that the remainder should be sent to him, when he reached the falls of St. Anthony in the river Mississippi. In consequence of the failure of the goods he found it necessary to return to la Prairie du Chien in the spring of 1767, having spent the preceding winter among the Naudoussee of the plains, on the river St. Pierre, fourteen hundred miles west of Michillimackinac. Being thus retarded in his progress westward, he determined to direct his course northward, that, by finding a communication between the Mississippi and lake Superior, he might meet the traders at the grand portage on the north-west side of the lake. Of them he intended to purchase the goods which he needed, and then to pursue his journey by the way of the lakes la Pluye, Dubois, and Ouiniquie to the heads of the river of the west. He reached lake Superior, before the traders had returned to Michillimackinac, but they could not furnish him with goods. Thus disappointed a second time, he continued some months on the north and east borders of lake Superior, exploring the bays and rivers, which empty themselves into that large body of water, and carefully observing the natural productions of the country, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants. He arrived at Boston in Oct., 1768, having been absent on this expedition two years and five months, and during that time travelled near seven thousand miles.

As soon as he had properly digested his journal and charts, he went to England to publish them. On his arrival he presented a petition to his majesty in council, for a reimbursement of the sums which he had expended in the service of government. This was referred to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, by whom he was examined in regard to his discoveries. Having obtained permission to publish his papers, he disposed of them to a bookseller. When they were almost ready for the press, an order was issued from the council board, requiring him to deliver into the plantation office all his charts

and journals, with every paper relating to the discoveries which he had made. In order to obey this command he was obliged to repurchase them from the bookseller. It was not until ten years after, that he published an account of his travels. Being disappointed in his hopes of preferment, he became clerk of the lottery. As he sold his name to a historical compilation, which was published in 1779, in folio, entitled the *New Universal Traveller*, containing an account of all the empires, kingdoms, and States in the known world, he was abandoned by those whose duty it was to support him, and he died in want of the common necessaries of life. His wife lived at Montague in 1767. He published a tract on the culture of tobacco, and travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768, London, 8vo. 1778. An edition of this work was published at Boston in 1797. — *Introduction to his Travels; New and General Biographical Dictionary; Watkins.*

CARY, THOMAS, minister in Newburyport, Mass., died Nov. 24, 1808, aged 63. He was the son of Samuel Cary, of Charlestown, and was born Oct. 18, 1645, and graduated at Harvard college in 1761. While preparing for the sacred office, he resided in Haverhill, where he enjoyed the instructions of Mr. Barnard, whom he respected and loved. He was ordained as successor of Mr. Lowell, pastor of the first church in Newburyport, May 11, 1768. One third of the church and congregation, being dissatisfied with the choice of Mr. Cary, were formed into a separate society. For nearly twenty years he was enabled to perform all the duties of the ministerial office; but in the forty-third year of his age it pleased God, by a paralytic stroke, to remove him from his public labors. After this event Mr. Andrews was ordained as his colleague, Dec. 10, 1788. From this period until about two years before his death, Mr. Cary was so far restored to health, as to be able occasionally to perform the public offices of religion. He possessed a strong and comprehensive mind, which was highly cultivated by reading, observation, reflection, and prayer. His sermons were plain, forcible, sententious, and altogether practical. He was not ashamed to be called a rational Christian. Though he read writers on all sides of theological questions, yet those were his favorite authors, who treated the doctrines and duties of Christianity in a rational manner. Candid toward those who differed from him in opinion, he sincerely respected the free and honest inquirer after truth. His feelings were keen and his passions strong; but it was the great business of his life, and the subject of his earnest prayers, to reduce them to the government of reason and the gospel. In the various relations of life he conciliated respect and esteem. To his brethren in the ministry he

was a generous friend, a wise counsellor, and a most pleasant and improving associate. He excelled in the charms of conversation. He was held in very high esteem for his public labors, for sound and fervent devotion, for judicious, impressive, pathetic, and edifying discourses. Between him and his people there subsisted an uncommon harmony and affection. During his long debility the religion which he preached was his support and solace. In the leisure which was now afforded him, he took a peculiar interest in attending to the ecclesiastical history of his country; and the fruits of his studies were conspicuous in his conversation. As his disorder increased upon him, he sunk into a state of insensibility, and without a struggle his spirit returned to God, who gave it. He published two sermons on the importance of salvation; a sermon from Matthew xii. 20; at the funeral of S. Webster, 1796; the right hand of fellowship at the ordination of J. Beattie; the charge at the ordination of A. Moore; a sermon on the last day of assembling in the old meeting-house, Sept. 27, 1801. — *Andrews' Funeral Sermon; Panoplist*, Dec. 1808.

CARY, SAMUEL, minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1804, and was settled as the colleague of Dr. Freeman at the stone chapel, Jan. 1, 1809. He died in England Oct. 22, 1815, aged 30. He published a review of English's "Grounds of Christianity examined," 1813; also the following sermons: before Merrimac humane society, 1806; at his ordination, 1809; on the fast, 1813; at Thursday lecture, 1814; on death of S. Bulfinch, 1815.

CARY, LOTT, an African minister, died Nov. 10, 1828. He was born a slave about thirty miles below Richmond, Va., on the estate of Wm. A. Christian. In 1804 he was hired out in Richmond as a common laborer. He was profane and much addicted to intoxication. But about the year 1807 it pleased God to bring him to repentance, and he became a member of the Baptist church, of which his father was a pious member. As yet he was not able to read. But having a strong desire to read the third chapter of John, on which he had heard a sermon, he procured a New Testament, and commenced learning his letters in that chapter. He learned to read and write. Being employed in a tobacco warehouse, and for his singularly faithful and useful services receiving a liberal reward, and being also assisted by a subscription, he was able, soon after the death of his first wife in 1813, to ransom himself and two children for 850 dollars. He soon became a preacher, and was employed every Sabbath among the colored people on plantations near Richmond. His desire to promote the cause of religion in Africa induced him to accompany the first band of emigrants to Africa, sent

out by the colonization society in 1821. He made sacrifices for this object, for in 1820 he received a salary for his services in Richmond of 800 dollars; and this would have been continued to him. It was probably his resolution, that at an early period prevented the abandonment of the colony of Montserado. In the battles of Nov. and Dec., 1822, he bravely participated. He said: "There never has been a minute, no, not when the balls were flying around my head, when I could wish myself again in America." He was health officer and general inspector. During the prevalence of the disease of the climate he acted as a physician, the only one at the time, having obtained some medical information from Dr. Ayres, and made liberal sacrifices of his property for the poor, the sick, and afflicted. In March, 1824, he had one hundred patients. About 1815 he had assisted in forming in Richmond an African missionary society. In Africa he did not forget its objects, but most solicitously sought access to the native tribes, that he might instruct them in the Christian religion. Through his agency a school was established about seventy miles from Monrovia. Before he sailed for Africa a church was formed at Richmond of eight or nine persons, of which he became the pastor. In Sept., 1826, he was elected vice-agent of the colony. Mr. Ashmun, who had perfect confidence in his integrity, good sense, public spirit, decision, and courage, cheerfully committed the affairs of the colony to his hands, when ill health compelled him to withdraw. For six months he was the able and faithful chief of Liberia.

The following were the melancholy circumstances of his death: The natives robbed a neighboring factory of the colony, and, refusing redress, Mr. Cary called out the militia to enforce his claim or to prevent such encroachments. In the evening of Nov. 8, 1828, as he and others were engaged in making cartridges in the old agency house, a candle was upset, which set the powder on fire. This explosion caused the death of Mr. Cary and seven others, though he survived till the 10th. Perhaps Mr. C. did wrong, when he was so ready to light up the torch of war. In resolute self-defence against unprovoked attack, the heroism of 1822 is to be commended; but the resolution to march an army against the natives, because they had plundered a small factory, was a purpose of questionable wisdom and propriety. The accomplishment of the purpose might have issued in the destruction of the colony. It needed the calm of peace, that its roots might strike deep and its branches spread out wide on the African coasts. Besides, the spirit of war is in every respect hostile to the religion of Christ, which, it is hoped, the Liberian colony will recommend to all the natives, with whom they have intercourse. If this last act was an error of

judgment on the part of Mr. Cary, yet will he deserve a perpetual remembrance in the colony, whose foundation he assisted in laying.

"Thy meed shall be a nation's love!
Thy praise the freeman's song!
And in thy star-wreathed home above
Thou mayst the theme prolong;
For hymns of praise from Afric's plains
Shall mingle with seraphic strains."

Some of the letters of Mr. Cary are published in the *African Repository* for Sept., 1828. — *African Repos.* I. 233; IV. 162, 209; v. 10, 64.

CARY, J. ADDISON, died in Columbus in 1852, aged 39, principal of the deaf and dumb asylum.

CARY, JOHN, a colored man, died at Washington June 2, 1843, aged 113 years. He was born in Virginia in Aug., 1729, and was Washington's servant at Braddock's defeat, and also during the war of the Revolution. He lived for the last twenty-eight years in Washington, where he was a member of the first Baptist church.

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW LAS, bishop of Chiapa, died in 1566 at the age of 92. He was born at Seville in 1474, and was of French extraction. His father, Antonio, who went to Hispaniola with Columbus in 1493, and returned rich to Seville in 1498, made him a present of an Indian slave, while he was pursuing his studies at Salamanca. All the slaves being sent back to their country by the command of Isabella, Las Casas became deeply interested in their favor. In 1502 he accompanied Ovando to Hispaniola, and, witnessing the cruel treatment experienced by the natives, he devoted his whole subsequent life, a period of more than sixty years, to the vindication of their cause and the melioration of their sufferings. As a missionary he traversed the wilderness of the new world. As the champion of the natives he made voyages to the court of Spain, and vindicated their cause with his lips and his pen. He was made bishop of Chiapa in 1544, and returned to Spain in 1551. After a life of apostolic intrepidity and zeal he died, and was buried at Madrid at the church of the Dominican convent of Atocha, of which fraternity he was a member. He has been justly reproached for lending his encouragement to the slavery of the Africans in 1517. The traffic existed before that period; in 1511 Ferdinand had ordered many Africans to be transported from Guinea to Hispaniola, since one negro could perform the work of four Indians. It was to spare the Indians, undoubtedly, that Las Casas recommended to Cardinal Ximenes the introduction of negro slaves, the number being limited to four thousand. In this he trespassed on the grand rule, never to do evil for the sake of supposed good. He published "a brief relation of the destruction of the Indians," about 1542. There was published at London, in 1656, *Tears of the Indians*, being a

translation from Las Casas. A French version of his Voyages of the Spaniards appeared in 1697. J. A. Llorente has published a memoir of Las Casas, prefixed to the collection of his works. The most important work of Las Casas is a general history of the Indies, from their discovery in 1520, in 3 vols., in manuscript. It was commenced in 1527 at fifty-three years of age, and finished in 1559, at eighty-five. This work, which was consulted by Herrera and Mr. Irving, exists only in manuscript, the publication of it never having been permitted in Spain, on account of its too faithful delineation of Spanish cruelty. — *Irving's Columbus*, iv.

CASE, MARY, died at Chatham, N. Y., in 1852. She was the daughter of Cornelius C., a Quaker. She had extraordinary talents and a poetic mind. She wrote for several periodicals. Mr. Woodbridge, in his autobiography, has delineated her character and published several of her letters.

CASS, JONATHAN, major, a soldier of the Revolution, died in August, 1830, aged 77. He was born in Salisbury, Mass., and was a descendant of Joseph Cass, who lived in Exeter in 1680. He removed to New Hampshire in early life. He was living at Exeter at the period of the battle of Lexington, and entered the army the day after as a private soldier. He served during the whole Revolution, and attained the rank of captain. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga, of Trenton, of Brandywine, of Monmouth, of Germantown, and was engaged in the most active and trying scenes of the Revolutionary struggle. In the memorable winter when the British occupied Philadelphia, he held a command upon the lines, under Col. Allen McLane, of Delaware, and fully participated in all the dangers and sufferings of that critical period. He was also with Sullivan in his Indian expedition. At the termination of the war, he established himself at Exeter, where he married and resided, till his appointment in 1790 as captain in the army then organizing for the defence of the western frontier. He joined the army, and continued to serve with it till 1800, when he resigned, having the rank of major, and settled upon the bank of the Muskingum, in Ohio, about fifteen miles from Zanesville. Here he resided till his death. He was a man of strong natural powers, and of great purity of purpose; one of that band of patriots who were born for the times in which they lived. He met death in his chamber, as he had faced it in the field, and observed upon its approach, "this, then, is death." He died with the faith of a Christian, and with those hopes and assurances which Christianity only can impart. Lewis Cass is his son.

CASTILLO, BERNAL DIAZ DEL, published *Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva*

Espana, 1692. His True history of Mexico was republished in Salem, 2 vols. 1803.

CASTLE, ANGELINA, wife of S. N. Castle, missionary at Honolulu, died in Feb., 1841, aged 30. She was the daughter of Levi Tenney, of Plainfield, N. Y., and entered upon her missionary labors in 1836. She said on her sick bed, "Tell my parents I do not regret having devoted myself to the missionary work."

CASTIN, SAINT, a French baron, was a captain in the regiment of Carignan, which was sent from Hungary to Canada in 1665. He lived at Penobscot, at what is now the town of Castine, in 1687. The next year his trading-house was pillaged by the English in his absence. He married one of the Abénaquis Indians. In 1696 he led two hundred savages, which Charlevoix calls Canibas and Malcécites, against Pemaquid, associated with Iberville, the French commander, and was successful in the capture of the fort. Capt. Chubb, who had fifteen cannon and ninety men, did not make a brave defence. In 1706 Castin assisted in the defence of Port Royal, and again 1707, when he was wounded. His son, the baron de St. Castin, who succeeded him in the command of the Penobscot Indians, was taken by surprise in Dec. 1721, and carried a prisoner to Boston, but soon released. His last days were spent in France, where he had an estate. — *Charlevoix; Hutchinson; Hist. Coll.*

CASTNER, JACOB R., minister of Mansfield, N. J., died March 19, 1848, aged 62 years. A graduate of Princeton, he was ordained at German Valley in 1813, but soon removed to M. He was a man of influence and usefulness. In one year, 1836, eighty persons were added to his church. He was meek and humble, yet bold and resolute for the truth and the right.

CASWELL, RICHARD, governor of North Carolina, died at Fayetteville Nov. 20, 1789. He received an education suitable for the bar, and was distinguished as a friend to the rights of mankind. Whenever oppressed indigence called for his professional assistance, he afforded it without the hope of any other reward than the consciousness of having exerted himself to promote the happiness of a fellow man. Warmly attached to the liberties of his country, he was appointed a member of the first congress in 1774, and he early took arms in resistance to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He was at the head of a regiment in 1776, when it became necessary to oppose a body of loyalists, composed of a number of the ignorant and disorderly inhabitants of the frontiers styling themselves regulators, and of emigrants from the highlands of Scotland. This party of about fifteen hundred men was collected in the middle of Feb., under Gen. M'Donald. He was pursued by Gen. Moore, and on the 27th he found himself under the necessity of

engaging Col. Caswell, who was intrenched with about one thousand minute-men and militia directly in his front, at a place called Moore's creek bridge. This was about sixteen miles distant from Wilmington, where M'Donald hoped to join Gen. Clinton. But he was defeated and taken prisoner by Caswell, with the loss of seventy men in killed and wounded, and fifteen hundred excellent rifles. This victory was of eminent service to the American cause in North Carolina. Col. Caswell was president of the convention which formed the constitution of North Carolina in Dec., 1776, under which constitution he was governor from 1777 to the year 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. At the time of his death he was president of the senate, and for a number of years he had held the commission of major-general. In his character the public and domestic virtues were united. Ever honored with some marks of the approbation of his fellow citizens, he watched with unremitted attention over the welfare of the community, and anxiously endeavored also to promote the felicity of its members in their separate interests. While the complacency of his disposition and his equal temper peculiarly endeared him to his friends, they commanded respect even from his enemies. Of the society of freemasons he had been grand master. — *Martin's Funeral Oration; Gaz. of the U. S. i. 307, 340; Marshall, i. 380; Gordon, ii. 209; Ramsay, i. 254.*

CATESBY, MARK, F. R. S., an eminent naturalist, died in London, Dec. 24, 1749, aged 70. He was born in England in 1679. Having an early and a strong propensity to the study of nature, he determined to gratify his taste by exploring a part of the new world. As some of his relations lived in Virginia, he was induced first to visit that province, where he arrived April 23, 1712. Here he remained seven years, observing and admiring the various productions of the country, and occasionally sending dried specimens of plants to his correspondents in Great Britain, and particularly to Dr. Sherard. His collections, however, as yet had no reference to the work, which he afterwards published. On his return to England in 1719, he was encouraged by the assistance of several of the nobility, and of some distinguished naturalists, to revisit America with the professed design of describing, delineating, and painting the most curious objects of nature. He arrived at South Carolina, which was selected as the place of his residence, May 23, 1722; and, having first examined the lower parts of the country in occasional excursions from Charleston, he afterwards went into the interior and resided for some time at fort Moore upon Savannah river, three hundred miles from the sea. From this place he made several visits to the Indians, who lived still higher up the river in the more moun-

tainous regions; and he also extended his researches through Georgia and Florida. In his travels he generally engaged one of the savages to be his companion, who carried for him his box, containing conveniences for painting, and the specimens of plants which he collected. Having spent near three years upon the continent, he visited the Bahama Islands at the invitation of the governor, and, residing in the isle of Providence, prosecuted his plan, and made various collections of fishes and submarine productions.

Returning to England in 1726, he was well received by his patrons; but the great expense of procuring engravings induced him to learn from Joseph Goupy the art of etching. He then retired to Hoxton, where he devoted his time to the completion of his great work, which he published in numbers of twenty plants each. The figures were etched by himself from his own paintings, and the colored copies were done under his own inspection. Although his attention was principally devoted to plants, yet most of his plates exhibit some subject of the animal kingdom. The first number appeared in 1730, and the first volume, consisting of one hundred plates, was finished in 1732; the second in 1743; and the appendix of twenty plates in 1748. Of each number a regular account, written by Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, secretary of the royal society, was laid before the society, as it appeared, and printed in the philosophical transactions. The whole work is entitled, the natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, in French and English, containing the figures of birds, beasts, fishes, etc., colored after the life, and a map of the countries. It contains descriptions of many curious and important articles of food, medicine, domestic economy, and ornamental culture; and was one of the most splendid works of the kind, which had ever been published. The principal defect of the work is the want of a separate delineation of all the parts of the flower. For the Latin names, Mr. Catesby was indebted to Dr. Sherard. He did not live to see a second impression. He died leaving a widow and two children, whose dependence for support was entirely upon the profits of his work. He was esteemed by the most respectable members of the royal society, of which he was a fellow, for his modesty, ingenuity, and upright behavior. His name has been perpetuated by Dr. Gronovius, in the plant, called *Catesbæa*.

The second edition of Catesby's natural history was published in 1754, and the third, 1771, to which a Linnæan index was annexed. The colorings, however, of this edition are wretchedly executed; those which passed under the inspection of Catesby himself have most of life and beauty, though even these cannot vie with the splendid figures, which are now presented to the lovers of natural history. He was the author of a paper,

printed in the forty-fourth volume of the philosophical transactions, on birds of passage; in which he proves, that they emigrate in search of proper food, from a variety of observations which he had an opportunity of making during his voyages across the Atlantic. In 1767 there was published under his name, *hortus Americanus*, a collection of eighty-five curious trees and shrubs from North America, adapted to the soil of Great Britain, colored, folio. — *Preface to his Nat. Hist. ; Rees' Cycl. ; Miller*, II. 365; *Pulteney's Sketches of the Prog. of Botany in England*, II. ch. 44.

CATHCART, JAMES LEANDER, died at Washington Oct. 6, 1843, aged 76.

CATHRALL, ISAAC, M. D., a physician in Philadelphia, studied in that city and in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and returned home in 1793. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in that year, and in 1797, 1798, and 1799, he remained at his post, and even dissected those who died of the disease. In 1816 he was seized with a paralytic affection. He died of the apoplexy Feb. 22, 1819, aged 55. He was a judicious physician; a skillful anatomist and surgeon; a man of rigid morality and inflexible integrity; and truly estimable in the relations of a son, husband, and father. In his religious views he was a Quaker. He published remarks on the yellow fever, 1794; Buchan's domestic medicine, with notes, 1797; memoir on the analysis of the black vomit, showing that it might be safely tasted, 1800, in fifth volume of the transactions of the American philosophical society; and a pamphlet on the yellow fever, in conjunction with Dr. Currie, in 1802. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

CATLIN, JACOB, D. D., minister of New Marlborough, Mass., a native of Harwinton, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1784, and ordained July 3d or 4th, 1787. His predecessors were Thomas Strong, who was ordained in 1744, and died in 1777, and Caleb Alexander. After a ministry of nearly forty years, he died April 12, 1826, aged 68. Industry, patience, frankness, and meekness were his characteristics. He was a plain, faithful preacher. During his ministry about two hundred and fifty persons were added to the church. He published a compendium of the system of the divine truth, 12mo. 2d ed. 1825. — *Hist. of Berkshire*, 298.

CATON, RICHARD, died in Baltimore May 19, 1845, aged 83. A native of Lancashire, England, he married a daughter of Charles Carroll, and was the father of the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford. He was a man of wealth, having large landed estates; and was a zealous Catholic.

CAZNEAU, MARGARET, Mrs., died in Wrentham, in April, 1769, aged 97, a Huguenot, born in Rochelle. Her daughter, Elizabeth, who mar-

ried Col. John Boyle of Boston, died Oct. 22, 1846, aged 90.

CHABERT, M. DE, published *Voyage dans l'Amerique Septentr.*, 1750 et 1751, 4to. 1753.

CHALKLEY, THOMAS, died in 1741. He was a preacher among the Quakers of Pennsylvania; removed from England to that colony about the year 1701, and lived there upwards of forty years, excepting when the necessary affairs of trade, or his duties as a preacher, called him away. In 1705 he visited the Indians at Conestoga, near the river Susquehanna, in company with some of his brethren, to secure their friendship and impart to them religious instruction. He died at the Island of Tortola, while on a visit there for the purpose of promoting what he believed to be the truth. He was a man of many virtues, and was endeared to his acquaintance by the gentleness of his manners. The library of the Quakers in Philadelphia was commenced by him. His journal and a collection of his writings was published at Philadelphia, 1749, and New York, 1808. — *Proud*, I. 463.

CHALMERS, LIONEL, M. D., a physician of South Carolina, died in 1777, aged 62. He was born about the year 1715 at Cambleton in the west of Scotland, and came when very young to Carolina, where he practised physic more than forty years. He first practised in Christ church, but soon removed to Charleston. Affecting no mystery in his practice, he employed the knowledge, which he had acquired, for the good of mankind. He left behind him the character of a skillful, humane physician, and of a worthy, honest man. He wrote in 1754 useful remarks on opisthotonos and tetanus, which were published in the first volume of the medical society of London. His work on fevers was published at Charleston, 1767, in which he gave the outlines of the spasmodic theory, which had been taught by Hoffman, and which was afterwards more fully illustrated by Cullen. Besides several smaller productions he also published a valuable work on the weather and diseases of South Carolina, 2 vols. London, 1776. — *Miller*, I. 319; II. 364; *Ramsay's Rev. of Med.* 42, 44; *Hist. of South Carolina*, II. 112, 451.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, died in London in June, 1825, aged 82. In early life he practised law in Maryland. He published, with other works, political annals of the United Colonies, 4to. 1780; estimate of strength of Britain, 1782; opinions on subjects of law and policy, arising from American independence, 1784; opinions of lawyers on English jurisprudence, 2 vols. 1814; life of Mary, queen of Scots, 1822.

CHAMBERLAIN, LEVI, for twenty years the secular superintendent of the mission at the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolulu July 29, 1849, aged nearly 57. Born in Dover, Vt., he was

trained as a merchant in Boston and acquired a good property; but his prosperous business he relinquished, in his zeal to aid the mission, with which he became connected in 1823. His various toils were incessant and most important, as he had judgment, caution, prudence, economy, and self-denial. Once in ill health he revisited Boston, making a voyage around the world. His end, peaceful and triumphant, is described in the *Missionary Herald*, Dec., 1849. His wife was Maria Patten of Pequpa, Pa.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, chief justice of New York, was a member of the executive council in 1754, when he attended, as one of the commissioners, the congress at Albany June 14th. He was soon afterwards appointed judge, and died at New York April 10, 1765.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, a physician of New York, died in that city July 23, 1827. A short time before his death he acquired considerable celebrity by the invention of a medicine for the cure of intemperance. The effect was produced by the strong association of what is nauseous and insufferable with the taste of ardent spirits.

CHAMBERS, DAVID, colonel, died in Cranberry, N. J., Sept., 1842, aged 94, a soldier of the Revolution, highly respected through life.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, died at Newburgh Sept. 26, 1854, aged 77. He was an estimable citizen, president of the bank, and treasurer of the city. He loved the Bible, and the house of God, and lived in daily prayer; but he never ventured to come to the Lord's table. — *N. Y. Observer*, Oct. 12.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, governor of Iowa about 1841, died near Paris, Kentucky, Sept. 21, 1852, aged 73. Born in New Jersey, he emigrated to Kentucky. He was a lawyer and soldier, and a friend of Harrison. As superintendent of Indian affairs and governor of Iowa, he manifested great prudence and ability. At several times he was a member of congress.

CHAMBLY, DE, captain, gave his name to the fort in Canada, which he built of wood, in 1665, but which was afterwards constructed of stone, with four bastions. The fort of Sorel was built at the same time by Capt. De Sorel. Both Chamblay and Sorel were officers in the regiment of Carignan-Salieres, which, after fighting in Hungary against the Turks, was sent to Canada in 1665 to fight against the Iroquois. Chamblay owned the land in the neighborhood of the fort. About the year 1673 he was appointed as successor of Grandfontaine, to the command of the fort at Penobscot; but, Aug. 10, 1674, he was taken prisoner by an Englishman; and at the same period the fort at St. John's was also surprised. In 1680 he was nominated governor of Acadia; but in a short time was promoted to the government of Grenada. — *Charlevoix*, i. 381, 462.

CHAMPE, JOHN, sergeant-major of Lee's legion cavalry in the Revolutionary war, was born in Loudon county, Virginia. In 1776 he entered the army, at the age of 20. Immediately after the treason of Arnold, he was sent by Lee, at the request of Washington, as a spy to New York, for two purposes: to ascertain whether another American general was also a traitor, as has been suggested in some papers in the hands of Washington; and, if possible, to bring off Arnold to the American head-quarters, that he might be tried and punished, and thus Andre be saved. It was with a daring spirit of patriotism, that Champe undertook this enterprise. He feared not the danger; but the ignominy of desertion and of enlisting in the army of the enemy, he apprehended, would destroy his hope of promotion, should he live to return. He was assured, that his character should be protected at a proper time. At eleven o'clock the same night Champe took his cloak, valise, and orderly book, drew his horse from the picket, and fled, as a deserter, from the American camp near Tappan. In half an hour the desertion was reported to Lee, who made all the delay in his power, and then ordered a pursuit about twelve. At about day-break, a few miles north of the village of Bergen, the pursuing party beheld from the summit of a hill the deserter half a mile in front. Champe now put spurs to his horse, and the pursuit was hot; he passed through Bergen, to reach the British galleys a few miles west, at Elizabethtown point. Getting abreast of the galleys, having lashed his valise on his shoulders, with his drawn sword in his hand, he dismounted, and running through the marsh plunged into the river and called to the galleys for help. This was afforded, for a boat was sent to take him up. The horse was carried back to the camp. To Washington the success of Champe was very acceptable intelligence. Champe was taken to New York and examined by Sir Henry Clinton, and by him sent to Arnold, who offered him the place of sergeant-major in a legion he was raising. On the last day of Sept., he was appointed one of Arnold's recruiting sergeants. He enlisted, because that step was necessary, in order that he might gain access to the traitor. Two days afterwards Andre was tried, and, the intelligence from Champe not promising any immediate success in carrying off Arnold, the sentence was executed Oct. 3d. In a few days Champe sent ample evidence of the innocence of the accused general, who probably was Gates, so that Gen. Washington dismissed all his suspicions. Oct. 20, the general expressed his approbation of Champe's plan for taking Arnold, of whom he wished to "make a public example," and pledged himself to bestow the promised rewards on Champe and his associate. The plan was this:

to seize Arnold, when in his garden, whither he went at a late hour every night; to gag him; and to drag him between two men, as a drunken soldier, to a boat on the Hudson, and to deliver him to a party of horse on the Jersey shore. The night was fixed, and the intelligence communicated to Lee, who repaired to Hoboken with a party of dragoons and three led horses for Champe, his associate, and the prisoner; but after waiting in vain for hours near the river shore, he retired, as the day broke, and returned to the army with deep chagrin. It appeared, that on the eventful day Arnold removed his quarters, in order to superintend the embarkation of troops; and the American legion, to which Champe belonged, was transferred to the fleet of transports, and landed in Virginia. After the junction of Cornwallis with Arnold at Petersburg, Champe escaped and rejoined the American army in North Carolina. When his story was known, he secured the respect and love of every officer and soldier. Greene furnished him with a horse and money, and sent him to Washington, who granted him a discharge, lest, falling into the enemy's hands, he should die on a gibbet. When Washington was called by President Adams, in July 1798, to the command of the army then raised, he sent to Lieut.-Col. Lee to inquire for Champe, determined to place him at the head of a company of infantry; but he had removed to Kentucky, where he soon afterwards died.—*Lee's Memoirs*, II. 159-187.

CHAMPION, GEORGE, missionary to Africa, died at Santa Cruz Dec. 17, 1841. Born in Colchester, Conn., June 3, 1810, he graduated at Yale in 1831, at Andover 1834. He embarked for Cape Town in Dec., 1834, and commenced a mission among the Zulus. He returned in 1839 in consequence of the illness of his wife, Susan Larned of Webster, but was hoping to go again to Africa. He devoted his strength and his property, with which providence had liberally supplied him, to the African mission.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, the founder and Governor of Quebec, died in Dec., 1635. He was of a noble family of Brouage, in the province of Saintonge, in France. He commanded a vessel, in which he made a voyage to the East Indies about the year 1600, and acquired a high reputation as an able and experienced officer. After an absence of two years and a half he returned to France, at a time when it was resolved to prosecute the discoveries which had been commenced in Canada by Cartier. The Marquis de la Roche, and Chauvin, governors of Canada, had endeavored to establish a colony, and the latter was succeeded by De Chatte, who engaged Champlain in his service in 1603. Champlain sailed March 16, accompanied by Pontgravé, who had made many voyages to Tadoussac, at the entrance

of the Saguenay into the St. Lawrence. After their arrival at this place, May 25th, he left his vessel, and in a light batteau ascended the St. Lawrence to the falls of St. Louis, which bounded the discoveries of Cartier in 1535. This was in the neighborhood of Hochelaga; but that Indian settlement was not now in existence. After making many inquiries of the natives, and exploring much of the country along the St. Lawrence, he sailed for France in August. On his arrival in Sept., he found that De Chatte was dead, and his commission as lieutenant-general of Canada given to the Sieur De Monts. This gentleman engaged him as his pilot in another voyage to the new world.

Champlain sailed on his second voyage March 7, 1604, and arrived at Acadie May 6. After being employed about a month in the long boat, visiting the coast in order to find a proper situation for a settlement, he pitched upon a small island about twenty leagues to the westward of St John's river, and about half a league in circumference. To this island De Monts, after his arrival at the place, gave the name of St. Croix. It lies in the river of the same name, which divides the United States from the British province of New Brunswick. During the winter, Champlain was occupied in exploring the country, and he went as far as Cape Cod, where he gave the name of Malebarre to a point of land, on account of the imminent danger of running aground near it with his bark. In the next year he pursued his discoveries, though he did not pass more than ten or twelve leagues beyond Malebarre.

In 1607 he was sent out on another voyage to Tadoussac, accompanied by Pontgravé. In July, 1608, he laid the foundation of Quebec. He was a man who did not embarrass himself with commerce, and who felt no interest in the traffic with the Indians, which proved so profitable to many that were engaged in it. Being intrusted with the charge of establishing a permanent colony, he examined the most eligible places for settlement, and selected a spot upon the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of this river and the small river of St. Charles, about three hundred and twenty miles from the sea. The river in this place was very much contracted, and it was on this account that the natives called it Quebec. Here he arrived July 3. He erected barracks, cleared the ground, sowed wheat and rye, and laid the foundation of the capital of Canada. The toil of subduing the wilderness was not very acceptable to all his company, for some of them conspired to put their leader to death, and to embark at Tadoussac for France. The attempt to destroy him was to be made by poison and by a train of gunpowder; but, the apothecary having discovered the scheme, one of the conspirators

was hanged, and others condemned to the galleys. During the winter his people were afflicted with the scurvy. Champlain sought after the medicine which had been so successfully used by Cartier; but the tree, which was called Annedda, was not now to be found. From this circumstance it was concluded that the tribe of Indians with which Cartier was acquainted, had been exterminated by their enemies.

In the summer of the year 1609, when the Hurons, Algonquins, and others were about to march against their common enemy, the Iroquois, Champlain very readily joined them, for he had a keen taste for adventures, and he hoped by a conquest to impress all the Indian tribes with the power of the French, and to secure an alliance with them. He did not foresee, that he should force the Iroquois who lived in what is now the State of New York, to seek the protection of the English and Dutch. He embarked on the river Sorel, which was then called the Iroquois, because these savages usually descended by this stream into Canada. At the falls of Chambly he was stopped, and was obliged to send back his boat. Only two Frenchmen remained with him. He ascended with his allies in the Indian canoes to the lake, to which he gave his own name, which it retains at the present day. The savages, whom he accompanied, hoped to surprise the Iroquois in their villages, but they met them unexpectedly upon the lake. After gaining the land, it was agreed to defer the battle till the next day, as the night was now approaching. In the morning of July 30 Champlain placed a party with his two Frenchmen in a neighboring wood, so as to come upon the enemy in flank. The Iroquois, who were about two hundred in number, seeing but a handful of men, were sure of victory. But as soon as the battle began, Champlain killed two of their chiefs, who were conspicuous by their plumes, by the first discharge of his firelock, loaded with four balls. The report and execution of fire-arms filled the Iroquois with inexpressible consternation. They were quickly put to flight, and the victorious allies returned to Quebec with fifty scalps.

In Sept., 1609, Champlain embarked with Pontgravé for France, leaving the colony under the care of a brave man, named Peter Chavin. But he was soon sent out again to the new world. He sailed from Honfleur April 8, 1610, and arrived at Tadoussac on the 26th. He encouraged the Montagnez Indians, who lived at this place, to engage in a second expedition against the Iroquois. Accordingly, soon after his arrival at Quebec, they sent to him about sixty warriors. At the head of these and others of the allies he proceeded up the river Sorel. The enemy were soon met, and after a severe engagement, in which Champlain was wounded by an arrow, were

entirely defeated. He arrived at Quebec from Montreal June 19, and landed at Rochelle Aug. 11. After the death of Henry IV. the interest of De Monts, in whose service Champlain had been engaged, was entirely ruined, and the latter was obliged to leave a settlement which he was commencing at Mont Royal, or Montreal, and to go again to France in 1611. Charles de Bourbon, being commissioned by the queen regent governor of New France, appointed Champlain his lieutenant, with very extensive powers. He returned to Canada in 1612, was engaged again in war with the Iroquois, and made new discoveries. His voyages across the Atlantic were frequent. He was continued lieutenant under the prince of Conde and Montmorenci. In 1615 his zeal for the spiritual interests of the Indians induced him to bring with him a number of Jesuit fathers, some of whom assisted him in his warfare. He penetrated to Lake Ontario, and, being wounded while assisting the Hurons against their enemies, was obliged to pass a whole winter among them. When he returned to Quebec in July, 1616, he was received as one risen from the dead. In July, 1629, he was obliged to capitulate to an English armament under Sir David Kirk, or Kirk. He was carried to France in an English ship; and there he found the public sentiment much divided with regard to Canada; some thinking it not worth regaining, as it had cost the government vast sums without bringing any returns, others deeming the fishery and fur trade great national objects, especially as a nursery for seamen. Champlain exerted himself to effect the recovery of this country, and Canada was restored by the treaty of St. Germain's in 1632, with Acadie and Cape Breton.

In 1633 the company of New France resumed all their rights, and appointed Champlain the governor. In a short time he was at the head of a new armament, furnished with a fresh recruit of Jesuits, inhabitants, and all kinds of necessities for the welfare of the revived colony. His attention was now engrossed by the spiritual interests of the savages, whom it was his principal object to bring to the knowledge of the Christian religion. The number of ecclesiastical missionaries, exclusive of lay brothers, was now fifteen, the chief of whom were Le Jenne, De Noue, and Masse, and Brebeuf. A mission was established among the Hurons; the colony was gaining an accession of numbers and strength; and an attempt was just commencing to establish a college in Quebec, when the governor died, and was succeeded the next year by De Montmagny.

Champlain merited the title of the father of New France. Though he was credulous, he possessed an uncommon share of penetration. His views were upright, and in circumstances of difficulty no man could make a better choice of

measures. He prosecuted his enterprises with constancy, and no dangers could shake his firmness. His zeal for the interests of his country was ardent and disinterested; his heart was tender and compassionate towards the unhappy; and he was more attentive to the concerns of his friends, than to his own. He was a faithful historian, a voyager who observed everything with attention, skilful in geometry, and an experienced seaman. He appears to have been fond of good cheer, for in the early period of his residence in Canada he established with his associates an order "de bon temps," which contributed not a little to the gratification of the palate. By this order every one of the same table was in his turn to be both steward and caterer for a day. He was careful by hunting to make a suitable provision, and at supper, when the cook had made everything ready, he marched at the head of the company with a napkin over his shoulder, having also the staff of office, and wearing the collar of his order, and was followed by his associates, each of whom bore a dish. At the close of the banquet he pledged his successor in a bumper of wine and resigned to him the collar and staff. It may not be easy to justify Champlain in taking an active part in the war against the Iroquois. It is even supposed by some, that his love of adventures led him to arouse the spirit of the Hurons and to excite them to war. His zeal for the propagation of religion among the savages was so great, that he used to say, "that the salvation of one soul was of more value than the conquest of an empire; and that kings ought not to think of extending their authority over idolatrous nations, except for the purpose of subjecting them to Jesus Christ."

He published an account of his first voyages in 1613, in 4to., and a continuation in 1620, in 8vo. He published an edition of these in 1632, in one volume, entitled, *Les voyages de la Nouvelle France occidentale, dite Canada*, 4to. This work comprises a history of New France from the first discoveries of Verazzani to the year 1631. There is added to it a treatise on navigation and the duty of a good mariner, and an abridgment of the Christian doctrine in Huron and French. — *Champlain's Voyages*; *Charlevoix, Fastes Chronol.*, XXVIII—XXX; I. 111, 141—198; *Belknap's American Biography*, I. 322—345; *Universal History*, XXXIX. 410—426; *Purchas*, I. 933; v. 1605—1615; *Harris' Voyages*, I. 811—815; *Holmes*, I.; *Chalmers*, I. 586; *Churchill*, III. 798—815.

CHAMPLIN, CHRISTOPHER, a senator of the United States, died at Newport, R. I., March 18, 1840, aged 74; a graduate of Harvard in 1786. He was in congress 1797—1801, and senator 1809—11.

CHANDLER, THOMAS BRADBURY, D. D., an eminent Episcopalian minister and writer, died

June 17, 1790, aged 64. He was a native of Woodstock, Conn., and was graduated at Yale college, in 1745. There was with many, in the year 1748, an expectation of an Episcopal establishment in this country, when men of talents could indulge the hope of becoming dignitaries in the church. The bait of preferment was at this time offered to Dr. Stiles. Whether the circumstances of the times had an insensible influence over the mind of Mr. Chandler or not, it was in the year 1748, that he was proselyted to Episcopacy. He went to England in 1751, and took orders in the established church. On his return to this country he became rector of St. John's church at Elizabethtown, N. J., where he long maintained a high character both for erudition and talents. During the last ten years of his life he was afflicted with a disorder, which made trial of all his patience. But he was resigned to the will of God. His hope of final deliverance from sin, and from the evils connected with it, rested upon the incarnation and sufferings of the eternal Son of the Father. He was even cheerful under the heavy troubles which were laid upon him. He was a zealous friend of the Episcopal church, and he wrote much in favor of it. He was engaged in a controversy on the subject with Dr. Chauncey of Boston. He published an appeal to the public in behalf of the church of England in America, 1767; a defence of his appeal, 1769; a further defence of his appeal, 1771; a sermon, preached before the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of Episcopal clergymen, 1771; an examination of the critical commentary on Seeker's letter to Walpole, concerning bishops in America, 1774. He also prepared for the press a life of Dr. Johnson; but the Revolution arrested its publication. It was printed at New York in the year 1805. — *Miller*, II. 356; *Beach's Funeral Sermon*; *Gen. Hist. of Conn.*, 158; *Memoirs of T. Hollis*, I. 435, 436.

CHANDLER, PETER, died in Mexico, N. Y., in 1848. He bequeathed 5,000 dollars to each of five societies, namely: the education, foreign mission, home mission, bible, and tract.

CHANDLER, JOHN, general, died while on a visit in New York, Sept., 1846, aged 75. His residence was Augusta, Me. He took part in the war of 1812, a friend of Dearborn. For some years he was the collector of Portland.

CHANDLER, ABIEL, died in Walpole, N. H., March 22, 1851, aged 73. A native of Concord, N. H., he graduated at Cambridge in 1806, and became a merchant in Boston. He bequeathed 50,000 dollars to Dartmouth college for a scientific school, and provided for the gratuitous instruction of worthy students. To the asylum for the insane in New Hampshire he bequeathed 1,600 dollars and the surplus of his estate. He was a widower without children.

CHANLER, ISAAC, a Baptist minister, was born in Bristol, England, in 1701, and came to South Carolina in 1733. He settled as pastor of a Baptist church on Ashley river in 1736, where he continued till his death, Nov. 30, 1749, aged 48. He was succeeded by Oliver Hart, who remained till 1780, when he removed to New Jersey. Mr. Chanler published a sermon on establishment in grace, preached at Charleston in 1740, by the desire of Mr. Whitefield, at the commencement of a course of lectures by ministers of different denominations; also, the doctrines of glorious grace unfolded, and practically improved; a treatise on original sin; and a sermon on the death of Rev. Wm. Tilly, 1744. — *Miller*, II. 364; *Backus' Abridgment*, 248; *Benedict*, II. 126.

CHANNING, HENRY, died of apoplexy in N. Y., Aug. 27, 1840, aged 81, formerly a minister in New London, the uncle of Dr. W. E. Channing.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, D. D., minister in Boston, died in Bennington, Vt., Oct. 2, 1842, aged 62. He was born at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780, and was the son of William Channing, an eminent lawyer. His mother was the daughter of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After graduating at Harvard in 1798, he resided a year as a teacher in the family of David M. Randolph, of Richmond, Va. He was ordained the pastor of the church in Federal street, Boston, June 1, 1803, as the successor of Mr. Popkin. In 1822 he visited Europe. The winter of 1830 he spent in St. Croix. His colleague, Mr. Gannett, was settled in 1824. In 1840 he was released from his pastoral services. In 1842 he passed some weeks in Berkshire county, chiefly at Lenox. While on his journey, in his proposed return to Boston, he died at Bennington. One, who lived half a century ago in the neighborhood of Boston, must remember the amazing interest created by the two young, eloquent, and unequalled preachers, Buckminster and Channing; of whom the latter, not less scholarly, had less of polished oratory and display, and more of unction and heart-touching address, than the former. Both always attracted hearers, and were heard with deep interest. No ministers did more in promoting the Unitarian doctrines in this country. Mr. Buckminster soon died, and Mr. Channing was left as the acknowledged head of Unitarianism; and, as such, it is an inquiry of much interest, what were his prominent religious doctrines? In his last address, which was made at Lenox, were these words: "The doctrine of the Word made flesh shows us God uniting himself intimately with our nature, manifesting himself in a human form, for the very end of making us partakers of his own perfection." He says also, elsewhere: "In Jesus Christ our nature has been intimately

united with the Divine." Was he, then, a Swedenborgian, who believed that God assumed a human form in Christ? Probably not, for in his other writings, he asserts explicitly that "Christ is one mind, one being,—distinct from the one God;" and that he was sent of God, and received all his powers from God. He also says: "We believe that God dwelt in him, manifested himself through him, taught men by him, and communicated to him his spirit without measure;" "so that when Christ came, God visited the world and dwelt with men more conspicuously, than at any former period." If he was not a Swedenborgian, was he a Socinian? In answer to this inquiry, let the following words be considered: "We say that he, who was sent into the world to save it, cannot be the living God, who sent him." "He is first of the Sons of God." "First of all the ministers of God's mercy and beneficence." "Who came into the world, not to claim supreme homage for himself," &c. "God sent his Son." Some may construe these words as meaning only, that Christ was miraculously born of the Virgin Mary; and it is remarkable that Dr. Channing, in his writings, nowhere speaks of the pre-existence of Christ, or of God's creating the world by him, or uses any expression which proves that he was not a Socinian. Therefore, some may be disposed to ask, if he believed in a doctrine of such vast importance as the pre-existence and glorious attributes of the Son of God, possessed by him before the creation, why did he not teach it clearly and unequivocally? Was he not then a Socinian, or one unsettled on the subject of Socinianism? As to his views on the great doctrine of an atoning sacrifice for sin, they seem obscure or adverse to any such doctrine. He is clear enough in denying the notion of an *infinite* atonement: "I see in it no impression of majesty, or wisdom, or love, nothing worthy of God; and, when I compare it with that nobler faith, which directs our eyes and hearts to God's essential mercy as our only hope, I am amazed, that any should ascribe to it superior efficacy as a religion for sinners, as a means of filling the soul with pious trust and love." He nowhere in his writings dwells upon Christ's propitiatory offering up of himself for the sins of the world; nowhere explains the relation of the Jewish sacrifices to Christ's sacrifice; nowhere alludes to Isaiah's prediction of his atoning death; nor to Paul's teaching of justification through faith in his blood, nor to the song of the heavenly host—"Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath redeemed us to God by his blood." Instead of teaching, that God sent his Son from heaven to die on the cross to atone for sin, that "he might be just and the justifier of him who believeth," he seems to regard the death of Christ as having no relation to God's justice, or holy government, or God's

universe of moral beings, but only as in some way influencing the character of the sinner; for in his last address he says, "Come, Friend and Saviour of the race, who didst shed thy blood upon the cross to reconcile man to man, and earth to heaven." His vehement assaults on Trinitarianism and Calvinism are chiefly contained in his sermons at the ordination of J. Sparks, 1819, and at the dedication of a Unitarian church in New York, in 1826. His monument at Mount Auburn was designed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Allston. He published a volume of his discourses, reviews, etc., in 1830. His works have been published in six volumes, and in several editions.

CHANNING, EDWARD T., L.L. D., the brother of the preceding, died in Boston, Feb. 7, 1856, aged 65. He was appointed professor of rhetoric at Harvard college in 1819.

CHAPIN, SETH, deacon, an officer in the Revolutionary war, died at Mendon, Nov. 15, 1833, aged 79. His grandfather, Joshua, came from Lancashire with a brother Gershom, who settled at Springfield. From these have sprung many ministers.

CHAPIN, WALTER, minister of Woodstock, Vermont, died July 22, 1827, aged 48. He was an efficient friend of various benevolent societies. For several years he was the editor of a small religious paper, which was discontinued in 1824. He published a valuable compilation, the *Missionary Gazetteer*.

CHAPIN, JOEL, died in Bainbridge, N. Y., in 1845, aged 84. A soldier of the Revolution, then a graduate of Dartmouth in 1791, he settled as a minister in the wilderness on the Susquehanna, and was faithful as a preacher of the gospel.

CHAPIN, STEPHEN, D. D., died at Washington, Oct. 1, 1845, aged 67. He published two sermons at Mount Vernon, N. H., 1809; at an ordination, 1825.

CHAPIN, CALVIN, D. D., born in Springfield, died at Rocky Hill in Wethersfield, March 17, 1851, aged 87. He died in his chair. He often said of Christ: "I desire to see him as he is." He lived contented on a salary of 333 dollars, was a most faithful and excellent minister, a good scholar, a wise man of incessant industry, a good farmer, a good mechanic, a skilful bookbinder, of never-failing cheerfulness and good humor, enjoying great happiness even in his old age, never leaving his beloved home except at the call of public duty. Interesting recollections of him are in the *Recorder* of July 17, 1856, probably by Dr. Brace. His wife, whom he loved, Jerusha, daughter of Dr. Edwards, died Dec. 4, 1847, aged 71. Of his college class of 1788 only two are alive; one is Daniel Waldo, aged 94, now chaplain of congress. He was a founder and promoter of missionary and other important societies; for thirty-two years secretary of the American board. He

published an extraordinary essay, recommending, — in his zeal for temperance, — the substitution of water for wine in the Lord's Supper. Probably his mistaken advice was never followed. He published sermons at the ordination of S. Whittlesey, 1807; of H. Beekley, 1808; on the death of President Dwight, 1817; of Dr. Marsh, 1821; on Christian morals. — *N. Y. Observer*, March 27, 1851.

CHAPLIN, EBENEZER, minister of Millbury, Mass., was ordained Nov. 14, 1764, and after about thirty years dismissed, and was succeeded by Mr. Goffe. He died at Hardwick, Dec. 13, 1822, aged 89. He published a sermon on the death of Mr. Webb, Uxbridge, 1772; discourse on political affairs, 1773; result of a council, 1793; a treatise on the sacraments, 12mo. 1802.

CHAPLIN, DANIEL, D. D., minister of Groton, Mass., was a descendant of Hugh Chaplin of Rowley, who came to this country as early as 1638. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1772, and died in May, 1831, aged 87. His son, Dr. James P. Chaplin, a very respectable and useful physician of Cambridgeport, died Oct. 12, 1828, aged 46. He published the character of Rev. Mr. Wright, 1802; convention sermon, 1808; before a charitable society, 1814; before another, 1815.

CHAPLIN, JEREMIAH, D. D., president of Waterville college, Maine, died in May, 1841. Born in Rowley, Jan. 2, 1776, a descendant of Hugh C., one of the first settlers, he graduated at Brown in 1799; preached as a Baptist minister in Danvers till 1818; was then President of Waterville college till 1833, when he resigned, preaching afterwards in Rowley, and in Hamilton, N. Y.

CHAPMAN, ASA, judge of the supreme court of Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1792, and in a few years commenced the practice of the law at Newtown, rising to the first rank in his profession. In 1818 he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court, in which station he was upright and impartial, while he was profound and learned as a jurist. He died at New Haven Sept. 24, 1825, aged 54.

CHARDON, PETER, a Jesuit missionary, was employed for many years among the Indians upon lake Michigan. He began his labors as early as 1697, and continued them for twenty-five or thirty years. He presided over the mission at the village of Poutcautamis, upon the river St. Joseph, and he labored also among the Sakis at the southern extremity of Green Bay, or baye des Puans, as it was called by the French. He was acquainted with almost all the languages of the Indians, who lived on the lakes. — *Charlevoix*, III, 392, 295; *Lettres édifi. et Curieuses*, XI. 372-378.

CHARLEVOIX, PETER FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a historical writer, who lived a number of years

in Canada, died in 1761, aged 78. He was born at St. Quintin in France in 1684, and, entering into the society of Jesuits, taught the languages and philosophy with great reputation. Before the year 1720 he had resided some time in Quebec, and was connected, it is believed, with the college in that place. By order of the king he made a voyage to Canada in 1720, where he arrived in September. From Quebec he passed up the St. Lawrence, and through the lakes to Michillimaekinae; thence down lake Michigan, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, from which place he returned, touching at St. Domingo, to France in 1722. During this period, he collected facts for his history of Canada, and kept a journal, which he afterwards published, annexed to his history. After his arrival in his native country, he had a principal concern for twenty-four years in the journal des Trévoux. He published in French the history of Christianity in Japan, 8 vols. 1715, 8vo.; the life of Mary, 1624, 12mo.; the history of St. Domingo, 2 vols. 1731, 4to.; the history and general description of Japan, 2 vols. 1736, 4to., and 9 vols. 12mo., comprising all that is valuable in Kæmpfer's history of that country; a general history of New France, 3 vols. 1744, 4to., and 6 vols. 12mo.; and a history of Paraguay, 3 vols. 1756, 4to. His works were well received; but the history of New France, or Canada, is deemed peculiarly valuable, as he himself visited the country which he described, and paid particular attention to the manners and customs of the Indians. He has added something upon botany and other parts of natural history; but on these subjects a perfect confidence is not placed in his accuracy. His style is deficient in precision. — *Nouv. Dict. Historique, édit. 1804; Aikin's and Nicholson's General Biography.*

CHASE, SAMUEL, a judge of the supreme court of the United States, died June 19, 1811, aged 70. He was the son of Thomas Chase, an Episcopal minister, who came from England, and was born in Somerset county, Maryland. Under his father, who removed to Baltimore in 1743, he received his early education. He studied law at Annapolis and there settled in the practice, and "his talents, industry, intrepidity, imposing stature, sonorous voice, fluent and energetic elocution raised him to distinction." In the colonial legislature he vehemently resisted the stamp act. He was a delegate to the general congress at Philadelphia in Sept., 1774, and served in that body several years. It was he who denounced Mr. Zubly, the delegate from Georgia, as a traitor, and compelled him to flee. By the congress he was early in 1776 sent with Franklin and Carroll on a mission to Canada, with the design of conciliating the good will of the inhabitants. When the proposition for independence was before congress, as he had been prohibited from voting for

it by the convention of Maryland, he immediately traversed the province and summoned county meetings, which should address the convention. In this way that body was induced to vote for independence; and with this authority Mr. Chase returned again to congress in season to vote for the declaration. In 1783, being invited, at Baltimore, to attend a debating club of young men, the indication of talents by Wm. Pinckney, then clerk to an apothecary, induced him to patronize the young man, who afterwards rose to great eminence. In the same year he went to England as the agent of the State of Maryland, to reclaim a large amount of property, which had been intrusted to the bank of England. At a subsequent period the State recovered 650,000 dollars. In England he became acquainted with Pitt, Fox, and Burke. In 1786 he removed to Baltimore at the request of Col. Howard, who presented him with a square of ten lots of land, on which he built a house. In Annapolis he had been the recorder of the city, and performed his duties highly to the acceptance of his fellow-citizens. In 1788 he was appointed the presiding judge of a court for the county of Baltimore. In 1790 he was a member of the convention in Maryland for considering the constitution of the United States, which he did not deem sufficiently democratical. In 1791 he was appointed chief justice of the general court of Maryland. His characteristic firmness was manifested in 1794, when, on occasion of a riot and the tarring and feathering of some obnoxious persons, he caused two popular men to be arrested as ring-leaders. Refusing to give bail, he directed the sheriff to take them to prison; but the sheriff was apprehensive of resistance. "Call out the posse comitatus, then," exclaimed the judge. "Sir," said the sheriff, "no one will serve." "Summon me, then," cried the judge; "I will be the posse comitatus, and I will take them to jail." This occurred on Saturday. He demanded assistance from the governor and council. On Monday the security was given; but on that day the grand jury, instead of finding a bill against the offender, presented the judge himself for holding what they deemed two incompatible offices, those of judge in the criminal and general courts. But the judge calmly informed them that they touched upon topics beyond their province.

In 1796 he was appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, in which station he continued fifteen years. Yet in 1804, at the instigation of John Randolph, he was impeached by the house of representatives, accused of various misdemeanors in some political trials, as of Fries, Callender, &c. His trial before the senate ended in his acquittal March 5, 1805. On five of the eight charges a majority acquitted him; on the others a majority was

against him, but not the required number of two-thirds. His health failed in 1811, and he clearly saw that he was approaching the grave. A short time before his death he partook of the sacrament, and declared himself to be in peace with all mankind. In his will he prohibited any mourning dress on his account, and requested a plain inscription on his tomb of only his name and the date of his birth and death. His widow, Hannah Kitty, died in Baltimore in 1848, aged 93. Judge Chase was a man of eminent talents and of great courage and firmness. But, unhappily, he was irascible and vehement. More of humility and more of mildness would have preserved him from much trouble. Yet was he a zealous patriot and a sincere and affectionate friend, and notwithstanding some of the imperfections of man, his name deserves to be held in honor. A report of his trial was published. — *Goodrich's Lives; Encyc. Americana.*

CHASE, HANNAH, widow of Stephen Chase, a Quaker, died in Unity, Me., June 21, 1845, aged 106 years. She was born in Swansey. She left ten children, sixty-six grandchildren, one hundred and sixty great-grandchildren, and twelve of the fifth generation. At her funeral one hundred and fifty descendants were present; one hundred and thirty walked in the funeral train.

CHASE, DUDLEY, died in Randolph, Vt., in 1846, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1799. He was many years a senator of the United States. In 1817 he was chief justice of Vermont.

CHASE, PHILANDER, D. D., bishop of Illinois, died at Peoria Sept. 20, 1852, aged 76. Born in Cornish, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1796, and was ordained in 1799, being rector at Poughkeepsie, New Orleans, and Hartford. He was bishop of Ohio twelve years, of Illinois seventeen years; and he also was president of Jubilee college. He previously, in 1827, laid the corner stone of Kenyon college and seminary in Ohio, of which he was president. He published *Plea for the West*, 1826; *Star of Kenyon college*, 1828; *Defence of Kenyon college*, 1831.

CHASE, HENRY, pastor of the Mariner's church, New York, died July 8, 1853, and was buried at Middletown. On the preceding Sabbath he preached from the text, "I would not live away."

CHASE, STEPHEN, professor, died at Hanover Jan. 7, 1851, aged 37. A graduate in 1832, he was chosen professor of mathematics in 1838.

CHASSE, PIERRE DE LA, a Jesuit missionary, in 1710 conducted to Quebec a party of Abénakis Indians from Maine. Their presence was acceptable to Vaudreuil, the governor. For many years before this he had been a missionary. About 1720 he was superior-general of missions. In July, 1721, he wrote a letter to the governor of Massachusetts concerning the detention of

some Indians as prisoners in Boston, threatening reprisals. After the death of Rale, La Chasse requested of the superior of the seminary, that prayers might be made for the repose of his soul; the old man replied, in the words of Augustin, that a martyr did not need prayers. With the characteristic policy of the Jesuits, he represented to the governor that some measures were requisite to attach the Indians in Maine to the French — that grace often needed the co-operation of men, and that temporal interest often served as the vehicle of faith. — *Charlevoix*, II.

CHASTELLUX, F. J. MARQUIS DE, was a member of the French academy, and field marshal of France. He served in America in the Revolutionary war. His travels in North America in 1780–1782 were published at Paris in 1786, and translated, in two vols, 1787. He published also a work on public happiness, and a translation of a poem by Humphreys.

CHAU MONOT, JOSEPH, a Jesuit missionary among the Indians of North America, was an Italian. He labored with indefatigable zeal for more than half a century among the natives of Canada. He was among the Hurons, who lived north of Lake Erie, as early as 1642, and in the following year spent some time with a tribe to the southeast, which was called the neutral nation, because they did not then engage in the war between the Iroquois and the Hurons. From the latter they derived their origin. In the year 1655, when he was the oldest missionary in New France, he visited the Onondagas at their request, and made a number of converts, some of whom were the principal men of the tribe. This mission, however, was soon abandoned, though it was afterwards resumed. About the year 1670 he established the mission of Loretto, three leagues northeast from Quebec, where he collected a number of Indians of the Huron tribe. The Hurons resided originally northward of lake Erie, and it was in consequence of the wars, in which they were engaged with other tribes, that they were induced to go down the St. Lawrence. The name of Hurons was given them on account of the manner in which they dressed their hair. As they cut it for the most part very short, and turned it up in a fantastical way, so as to give themselves a frightful appearance, the French cried out, when they first saw them, "quelles lures!" What wild boars' heads! They were afterwards called Hurons. Champlain calls them Oehastegnins; but their true name is Yendats, with the French pronunciation. Their descendants, the Wyandots, on the southwestern side of Lake Erie, were in 1809 under the care of Joseph Badger, a missionary from New England, who had been with them two or three years with the most flattering prospects of rescuing them from barbarism. Chaumonot composed a grammar of

the Huron language. — *Charlevoix*, I.; *Universal History*; XXXIX. 457; *Lettres édif. Et cur.* XXIII. 213-216.

CHAUNCEY, ISAAC, commodore, died at Washington June 27, 1840. He was one of the senior officers of the navy; president of the board of navy commissioners.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, LL. D., died at Burlington, N. J., Aug. 30, 1849, aged 73. A graduate of Yale in 1792, he was an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia. In his age he retired to B.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, the second president of Harvard college, died Feb. 19, 1672, aged 81. He was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1589, and was the son of Geo. Chauncey. He was at Westminster school, which adjoined to the parliament house, at the time of the gunpowder plot, and must have perished, if the scheme had been executed. After leaving Westminster, he was admitted a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, and attained the degree of bachelor of divinity. He was soon chosen professor of Hebrew; but the vice chancellor, Dr. Williams, wishing to bestow this office upon a kinsman, Mr. Chauncey was chosen professor of Greek. He went from the university an eminent preacher of the gospel. He was first settled in the ministry at Marstow, but afterwards became vicar of Ware in the beginning of 1627, in which place his success in the conversion and edification of souls was remarkably great. He had at this time serious objections to the discipline, and to some of the articles of the established church, and in about two years he began to suffer for his nonconformity to the inventions of man in the worship of God. In 1629 he was charged with asserting in a sermon, that idolatry was admitted into the church; that the preaching of the gospel would be suppressed; and that much atheism, popery, arminianism, and heresy had crept into the church; and, after being questioned in the high commission court, his cause was referred to Dr. William Laud, the bishop of London, his ordinary, who required him to make a submission in Latin. He was again brought before the same court in 1635, when Laud was archbishop of Canterbury. The crime, of which he was now accused, was opposing the making of a rail around the communion-table of his church, as an innovation and a snare to men's consciences. He was pronounced guilty of contempt of ecclesiastical government and of raising a schism, and was suspended from his ministry till he should make in open court a recantation, acknowledging his great offence, and protesting that he was persuaded in his conscience, that kneeling at the sacrament was lawful and commendable, and that the rail set up in the chancel, with the bench for kneeling, was a decent and convenient ornament, and promising never to oppose either that or any

other laudable rite or ceremony prescribed in the church of England. He was sentenced to pay the costs of suit, which were great, and to imprisonment till he complied with the order of court. His fortitude failed him in the midst of his sufferings, and contrary to his conscience he made the recantation Feb. 11. For his weakness and folly he ever reproached himself. He soon repented of his submission, and before he came to New England made a solemn recantation, which was afterwards printed in London. In the preface of his last will he particularly laments, as "still fresh before him, his many sinful compliances with and conformity unto vile human inventions, will-worship, superstition, and patcheries stitched into the service of the Lord, which the English mass book, the book of common prayer, and the ordination of priests, etc., are fully fraught withal." He proceeds to charge his posterity with the greatest warmth of zeal and solemnity of language, as they would answer for their conduct at the tribunal of Christ, "not to conform, as he had done, to rites and ceremonies in religious worship of man's devising and not of God's appointment." Being silenced for refusing to read the book of sports, he determined to seek the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience in New England. He accordingly came to this country, and arrived at Plymouth a few days before the great earthquake of June 1, 1638. He continued in that town about three years, assisting Mr. Reyner in his public labors; but, being invited to take the pastoral charge of the church at Scituate, he was again ordained, and continued in that place about twelve years, faithfully performing the duties of the sacred office. The ecclesiastical state of England had now assumed a new appearance, and, as his maintenance at Scituate was so disproportionate to the necessities of his family that he was sometimes unable to procure bread, he resolved to accept the invitation, which he received from his people in Ware, to return to them. One cause of his difficulties was the opposing influence of Mr. Vassall, which issued in the establishment of the second church. At this period Mr. Chauncey's worldly wealth consisted of a house and about sixty acres of land. His predecessor at Scituate was John Lathrop. He went to Boston to embark for Great Britain, but the presidentship of Harvard college being at that time vacant by the resignation of Mr. Dunster, he was requested, Nov. 2, 1654, to accept that office. As he was of opinion that the baptism of infants and adults should be by immersion, and that the Lord's supper should be celebrated in the evening, the overseers of the college desired him to forbear disseminating his peculiar sentiments. He had no difficulty in yielding to their wishes. He was inducted into the office of president Nov. 27, 1654,

and continued in this station till his death. He left behind him six sons, all of whom were graduated at Harvard college, and were preachers. They were, Isaac, a graduate of 1651, who was pastor of Berry Street church, London, and had for his assistant Dr. Watts in 1698, and by him was succeeded in 1701; Ichabod, a graduate of 1651, who was chaplain of a regiment at Dunkirk; Barnabas, a graduate of 1657; Nathaniel, a graduate of 1661, minister of Windsor, who removed to Hatfield 1672 and died Nov. 4, 1685; El Nathan, a graduate of 1661, a physician in Boston; and Israel. His daughter, Sarah, married G. Bulkley. All, who bear the name of Chauncy in America, are probably his descendants.

President Chauncy was a distinguished scholar, being intimately acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. He enjoyed an opportunity of perfecting his knowledge of the former by living one year in the same house with a Jew. He was well versed also in the sciences, especially in theology, which was his favorite study. To his other acquisitions he added some skill in physic, and thus he was enabled to prescribe for bodily diseases, as well as to cure those of the mind. He presided over the college with dignity and reputation, and some of the most eminent men in the country, as Increase Mather, Willard, Stoddard, and Judge Sewall, were educated under his care. To those students, who were destined for the ministry, he addressed these words: "When you are yourselves interested in the Lord Jesus Christ and his righteousness, you will be fit to teach others." When he attended prayers in the college hall in the morning, he usually expounded a chapter of the old testament, which was first read from the Hebrew by one of his pupils, and in the evening a chapter of the new testament, read from the Greek. On the mornings of the Lord's day, instead of an exposition, he preached a sermon of about three quarters of an hour in length. Once a fortnight in the forenoon his labors were enjoyed by the congregation of Cambridge. As a preacher he was animated and learned, yet remarkably plain, being mindful of the importance of accommodating himself to the understandings of all his hearers. In a letter to a brother in the ministry he advised him not to use any dark, Latin words, or any derived from Latin, lest he should not be understood; and enjoined it upon him to be much in prayer to God, as the surest way to success in his labors. The subjects, which he thought important to be preached, are the misery of the natural state of man, the necessity of union with Christ, and the fruits of justifying faith in love and good works. He believed that Jesus Christ, by suffering the full punishment due to the sins of the elect, made satisfaction to

divine justice, and that faith justifies by receiving the righteousness of the Saviour, which is imputed to believers. He was exceedingly solicitous to exclude works from any share in the antecedent condition of justification; yet few insisted more upon their necessity in all the justified.

He was an indefatigable student, making it his constant practice to rise at four o'clock in the morning; but his studies did not interrupt his intercourse with heaven, for he usually devoted several hours in the course of the day to secret prayer. Immediately after he rose from bed, at eleven o'clock, at four in the afternoon, and at nine, he retired from the world to commune with the Father of mercies. He kept a diary, in which, under the heads of sins and mercies, he recorded his imperfections, and the blessings which were imparted to him. His temper was passionate, but he endeavored to subdue it; and, such was his conscientiousness and self-inspection, that, when his better resolutions were overcome by the warmth of his feelings, he would immediately retire to humble himself before God and to seek his mercy. He kept many days of fasting and prayer, sometimes alone, and sometimes with his family and a few of his pious neighbors. Such was his attention to those whose religious instruction was more peculiarly his duty, that, every morning and evening, after he had expounded a chapter of the Bible in his family, he would endeavor by suitable questions to impress the truths presented, upon the minds of his children and servants.

This venerable man, when he had travelled beyond the boundaries of fourscore, was yet able to preach and to superintend the concerns of the college. His friends at this period observed to him, as he was going to preach on a winter's day, that he would certainly die in the pulpit; but he pressed more vigorously through the snow-drift, replying, "How glad should I be if this should prove true!" He was induced, on account of the infirmities of age, to address to his friends a farewell oration on the day of commencement in 1671, after which he sent for his children and blessed them. He now waited for his departure. When he was stretched on the bed of death, and the flame of life was almost extinct, he was desired by Mr. Oakes to give a sign of his hope and assurance of future glory. The speechless old man accordingly lifted up his hands towards heaven, and his spirit soon rushed forth, and entered eternity.

He published a sermon on Amos ii. 11, preached in the college hall in 1655, entitled, God's mercy showed his people in giving them a faithful ministry, and schools of learning for the continuance thereof. In this sermon he speaks of the wearing of long hair, particularly by students and ministers, with the utmost detestation, and represents it as a heathenish practice, and as

one of the crying sins of the land. In this sentiment he was supported by some of the most distinguished men of that day. He takes occasion at the same time to reprehend the criminal neglect of the people with regard to the suitable maintenance of ministers. He published also the election sermon, 1656; and a volume of twenty-six sermons on justification, 1659, 4to. He published in 1662 the *Antisynodalia Americana*, in opposition to the result of the Synod of 1662, which made a perilous innovation by admitting to baptism the children of those who did not partake of the Lord's supper. In his resistance he had the aid of Mr. Davenport and Increase Mather. On the other side were Mr. Allen of Dedham, who answered the *Antisynodalia*, Richard Mather, and Mr. Mitchell. President Chauncy's manuscripts fell into the hands of the widow of his son, Nathaniel Chauncy of Hatfield; and, as she married a Northampton deacon, who subsisted principally by making and selling pies, these learned and pious writings were not suffered to decay. Being put to the bottom of the pies, they rendered good service by shielding them from the scorching of the oven! By reason of this sad fate of his ancestor's manuscripts Dr. Chauncy resolved to burn his own; but he failed to do it. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 133-141; IV. 128; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* IV. 111.; X. 31, 171-180; S. S. IV. 246. *Rushworth's Hist. Coll.* II. 34, 316; *Neal's N. E.*, I. 387-390; *Hutchinson*, I. 259; *Holmes*, I. 363, 364.

CHAUNCY, NATHANIEL, minister of Hatfield, died Nov. 4, 1686. He was the son of President Chauncy, a graduate of 1661. After being for some time the minister of Windsor, he removed to H. in 1672. His widow married Mr. Pomeroy of Northampton.

CHAUNCY, CHARLES, died June 13, 1695. A grandson of President C., he graduated in 1686, and was settled in 1695 at Poquannock, made up partly of Stratford and Fairfield, the society being called Stratfield.

CHAUNCY, ISRAEL, minister of Stratford, Conn., the son of President Chauncy, was graduated at Harvard college in 1661, and ordained at Stratford in 1665. At his ordination, Elder Brinsmead, one of the lay brethren, assisted in imposing hands, and wore his mittens; on which account the Episcopalians called the induction "the leather-mitten ordination." It is probable, that elders or ministers also imposed their hands on him, and that this was not, as in the case of Mr. Carter, a purely lay ordination. He died March 14, 1703, aged 58, leaving two sons, Charles and Isaac, whose posterity are in England.

CHAUNCY, ISAAC, minister of Hadley, Mass., son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1693, ordained Sept. 9, 1696, and died May 2, 1745, aged 74. His second wife was the widow of Rev. Joseph Metcalf of Falmouth,

Mass. His daughter married Rev. Mr. Graham of Southbury, of whom Rev. Dr. Chauncy Lee was a grandson. Two other daughters married ministers, Estabrook and G. Rawson. His successor was C. Williams. He published a sermon on the death of John Williams of Deerfield, June 12, 1729, which displays very considerable learning and taste, uncommon for the time.

CHAUNCY, NATHANIEL, minister of Durham, Conn., died Feb. 10, 1787, aged 82, in the 60th year of his ministry. He was the son of Nathaniel Chauncy, minister of Windsor and Hatfield. He was in the first class at Yale college, all of whom were ministers, and graduated in 1702. He was ordained Feb. 7, 1711, and died Feb. 1, 1756. His successor was Elizur Goodrich. From 1746 to 1752 he was a trustee of the college. He published the election sermon in 1719, also in 1734. — *Trumbull*, I. 520.

CHAUNCY, CHARLES, D. D., minister in Boston, was born in that town Jan. 1, 1705, and was a descendant of President Chauncy. He was the son of Mr. Charles C., a merchant of Boston, who died about 1712. His father was the eldest son of Rev. Isaac Chauncy of London. Entering Harvard college at twelve years of age, he received his first degree in 1721. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Foxcroft, Oct. 25, 1727, and enjoyed for a few years the assistance of Dr. Clarke. He was eminent for his learning, and for the spirit of independence, which marked his inquiries. Being placed by Divine Providence in a situation which afforded him much leisure, he was diligent in his search after truth. He formed the resolution to see for himself, to understand, if possible, all the articles of his creed, and not to teach for the doctrines of Christ the commandments of men. The result of his inquiries in some instances did not correspond with the opinions embraced generally by his brethren in the ministry; but he adopted them after patient investigation, and he believed them himself to be founded on the Scriptures. His favorite authors were Tillotson and Baxter. Soon after Mr. Whitefield came to this country, when his preaching was attended with very remarkable effects, and many disorders accompanied the reformation produced, Dr. Chauncy stood forth in opposition to him. He could not easily admit, that any good could be done by an itinerant preacher, "who played the bishop in another man's parish," as he rendered I. Peter, IV. 12, "and who went out of his proper line of things." Believing that the welfare of the churches was endangered, he travelled several hundred miles to collect facts, and published in 1743 his seasonable thoughts on the state of religion in New England, in which he gives a faithful picture of the uncharitableness, enthusiasm, and confusion, which prevailed in different parts of the country. He

attacked what was worthy of reprehension; but, like most men of strong passions, by dwelling constantly upon the picture which he was drawing, he almost forgot that different and more pleasant objects might be presented to the eye. Such men as Colman, Sewall, Prince, Cooper, Foxcroft, and Eliot, agreed with him in reprehending and opposing the extravagances which he had witnessed; but they had different views of the general religious state of the country, and thought it their duty to express "their full persuasion, that there had been a happy and remarkable revival of religion in many parts of the land through an uncommon Divine influence." Dr. Chauncy in his work endeavors to distinguish the nature of true religion. He represents the new creation as wrought in the minds of sinners by the Spirit of God in different ways; sometimes as accompanied by terror, and sometimes as exciting little agitation; but as always evincing itself by the fruits of holiness. As a remedy for the evils which he recorded, he enforces it upon his brethren as their most sacred duty, to discourage and oppose all itinerant preaching in places where ministers were settled. He recommends also a more strict examination of candidates for the ministry, and the revival of discipline in the churches. In regard to Mr. Whitefield, than whom there was never a more disinterested man, it was suggested, that vanity might have been the cause of his incessant travels in Great Britain and America, and that in soliciting subscriptions he might have had "a fellow feeling with the orphans in Georgia."

Dr. Chauncy was ardently attached to the civil and religious liberties of his country. After the death of Dr. Mayhew he followed in his steps in withstanding the schemes of Episcopalians. He published in 1767 remarks upon a sermon of the bishop of Landaff; in which pamphlet he expressed his fears, that the appointment of bishops of America, as was projected, would be followed by attempts to promote Episcopacy by force. He then adds, "It may be relied on, our people would not be easy if restrained in the exercise of that liberty wherewith Christ hath made them free; yea, they would hazard everything dear to them,—their estates, their very lives,—rather than suffer their necks to be put under that yoke of bondage, which was so sadly galling to their fathers, and occasioned their retreat into this distant land, that they might enjoy the freedom of men and Christians." A controversy on the subject with Dr. Chandler succeeded, and in his reply to him he observes, "it is with me past all doubt, that the religion of Jesus will never be restored to its primitive purity, simplicity, and glory, until religious establishments are so brought down, as to be no more." In 1771 he published his complete view of Episcopacy from the fathers, a work, which does him great honor, and which

in the opinion of many has settled the controversy.

He was an honest patriot, and at the commencement of the Revolution he entered warmly into those measures which were considered necessary to vindicate our rights, and which were founded in justice and dictated by wisdom. During the war he was a most incurable whig. So firmly was he convinced of the justice of our cause, that he used to say, he had no doubt, if human exertions were ineffectual, that a host of angels would be sent to assist us. When a smile was excited, and some doubts were expressed respecting the possibility of such an ally, he persisted in his assertion, adding, that he knew it. His mind was indeed of a peculiar stamp. In conversation he was apt to be vehement and extravagant; a little opposition would easily kindle a flame; but in his writings he appears more calm and collected. He was respected for the excellence of his character, being honest and sincere in his intercourse with his fellow men, kind, and charitable, and pious. Dissimulation, which was of all things most foreign to his nature, was the object of his severest invective. His language was remarkably plain and pointed, when he spoke against fraud, either in public bodies or individuals. Paper money, tender acts, and every species of knavery met his severest reprehension, both in his public discourses and in private conversation. No company could restrain him from the honest expression of his sentiments. In the latter part of his life he appeared to those, who were near him, to be almost wholly engaged in devotional exercises.

Dr. Chauncy's publications are numerous. The following is a list of them: Funeral sermons from 1731 to 1769, on Sarah Byfield, Elizabeth Price, Nathaniel Byfield, Jonathan Williams, Lucy Waldo, Cornelius Thayer, Anna Foxcroft, Edward Gray, Dr. Mayhew, Mr. Foxcroft, and Dr. Sewall; sermons at the ordination of Thomas Frink, Joseph Bowman, Penuel Bowen, and Simeon Howard: a sermon before the artillery company, 1734; on religious compulsion, 1739; on the new creature; on an unbridled tongue; on the gifts of the Spirit to ministers, 1742; on the outpouring of the Holy Ghost; against enthusiasm; account of the French prophets in a letter to a friend, 1742; seasonable thoughts on the state of religion in New England, 8vo., 1743; a convention sermon, 1744; a thanksgiving sermon on the reduction of Cape Breton, 1745; a letter to George Whitefield; a second letter to the same; a sermon on the rebellion in favor of the pretender, 1746; election sermon, 1747; a sermon for encouraging industry, 1752; on murder, 1754; on the earthquake, 1755; an account of the Ohio defeat, 1755; a particular narrative of the defeat of the French army at lake George, 1755; ser-

mon on the earthquakes in Spain, etc., 1756; the opinion of one, who has perused Clark's summer morning's conversation, 1758; a Duddleian lecture on the validity of Presbyterian ordination, 1762; twelve sermons on seasonable and important subjects, particularly referring to the Sandemanian doctrines, 8vo., 1765; a thanksgiving sermon on the repeal of the stamp act, 1766; on trust in God the duty of a people, etc.; on all things in common 1773; on the accursed thing, 1778; remarks on the bishop of Landaff's sermon, 1767; answer to Dr. Chandler's appeal, 1768; reply to Dr. Chandler's appeal defended, 1770; a complete view of Episcopacy from the fathers, 8vo., 1771; five sermons on the Lord's supper, 1772; a just representation of the sufferings and hardships of the town of Boston, 1774; the mystery hid from ages, or the salvation of all men, 8vo., 1784; this has been answered by Dr. Edwards; the benevolence of the Deity considered, 8vo., 1785; five dissertations on the fall and its consequences, 8vo., 1785; a sermon on the return of his society to their house of worship, after it had undergone repairs. — *Clarke's Fun. Sermon*; *Miller*, II. 368.

CHAUNCY, CHARLES, LL. D., a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, died at New Haven April 18, 1823, aged 75. He was a descendant of President Chauncy, and was born in Durham, Conn., June 11, 1747. Without the advantages of a public education he studied law with J. A. Hillhouse, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. In 1789 he was appointed judge; but in 1793 he resigned his seat on the bench, and retired from the business of the courts, though he afterwards gave lectures to a class of students at law. He was also delightfully employed in educating his children. His thirst for knowledge was unquenchable. In legal science his investigations were profound, and he was well skilled in various departments of literature, history, civil policy, and theology. Having thoroughly studied the evidences of Christianity, he obtained a settled conviction, that the Bible is the word of God. In searching the Scriptures he was led to embrace the tenets, in which most of the Protestant churches are agreed. He early made a profession of religion. As he advanced in years, he had serene anticipations of the future, commingled with grateful recollections of the past. His was not a querulous old age. With deep emotion, as he approached the grave, he reviewed and acknowledged the divine goodness to himself and his family, and then sunk to rest with the hope of awakening to the ineffable glories of heaven. — *Christ. Spectator*, v. 335, 336.

CHECKLEY, JOHN, Episcopal minister at Providence, died in 1753, aged 73. He was born in Boston in 1680. His parents came from England. At the supreme court, held in Boston Nov.

27, 1724, he was fined 50 pounds for publishing a libel; this was a reprint in 1723 of Leslie's "Short and easy method with the deists," with the addition written by himself, of a "Discourse concerning Episcopacy, in defence of Christianity and the church of England against the deists and dissenters, London, 1723." In this he rudely attacked the clergy and people of New England, with some unloyal allusions to the family on the throne. In 1727 he went to England for orders, intending to settle at Marblehead; but the Bishop of London refused to ordain him, in consequence of letters from Mr. Barnard and Mr. Holyoke, describing him as without a liberal education, a non-juror, and a bitter enemy to Christians of other persuasions. Bishop Gibson said, he would never ordain an uncatholic, unloyal man, so obnoxious to the people of New England. Afterwards the Bishop of Exeter ordained him and sent him to Narragansett. He went to Providence in 1739, and preached also once a month at Warwick and Attleborough. He was a wit, a classical scholar, skilful also in Hebrew and Narragansett Indian; but he was more remarkable for the eccentricities of his temper and conduct, than for piety and learning. He published choice dialogues about predestination, 1715; this was answered by Tho. Walter, who defended the Calvinistic doctrine; it was republished, "with an answer by a stripling," 1720. The modest proof of the order of the churches, 1727, which introduced the Episcopal controversy in Massachusetts, and which was answered by Wigglesworth and Martin Mar Prelate, is supposed to have been written by him. He published his speech upon his trial, etc., 2d. edit. 1728, and the same in London, 1738, probably to promote his views as to ordination. — *Hist. Coll.* VIII. 77; *Eliot*.

CHECKLEY, SAMUEL, minister in Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1715. He was ordained the first minister of the new south church in Summer street, Nov. 22, 1719, and died Dec. 1, 1769, in the fifty-first year of his ministry, aged 73. His colleague, Mr. Bowen, who was settled in 1766, survived him, but was dismissed in 1772. In the following year Mr. Howe was ordained his successor. Mr. Checkley's son, Samuel, was minister of the old north church from 1747 to 1768. In his preaching he was plain and evangelical. The great subject of his discourses was Jesus Christ, as a Divine person, and as the end of the law for righteousness to all that believe. He frequently dwelt upon the fall of man, the necessity of the influences of the Spirit of God, the freeness and richness of Divine grace, the necessity of regeneration, justification by faith, and faith as the gift of God. He was careful also to insist upon the importance of the Christian virtues. These he exhibited in his own

life. Discountenancing all parade in religion, it gave him pleasure to encourage the humble and diffident. As he did not consider it of little importance what principles were embraced, he was tenacious of his sentiments. During his last sickness he enjoyed the supports of religion, and anticipated the blessedness of dwelling with his Saviour, and with his pious friends, who had been called before him into eternity. Renouncing his own righteousness, he trusted only in the merits of Christ. He published a sermon on the death of King George I., 1727; of Wm. Waldron, 1727; of Lydia Hutchinson, 1748; at the election, 1755. — *Bowen's Funeral Sermon; Coll. Hist. Soc.* III. 361.

CHEESBOROUGH, WILLIAM, died at Fleming, near Auburn, N. Y., in 1840, aged 95, a native of Stonington, Conn., a venerable Christian.

CHEESHAUTEAUMUCK, CALEB, the only Indian who ever graduated at Harvard college, received his degree in 1665, and died at Charlestown in 1666, aged 20.

CHEETHAM, JAMES, editor of the American Citizen at New York, died Sept. 19, 1810, aged 37. He published a reply to Aristides, 1804; the life of Thomas Paine, 1809.

CHEEVER, EZEKIEL, an eminent instructor, died Aug. 21, 1708, aged 93. He was born in London Jan. 25, 1615, and came to this country in June, 1637, for the sake of the peaceable enjoyment of Christian worship in its purity. He was first employed as a schoolmaster at New Haven for twelve years; then at Ipswich, Mass., eleven years; and afterwards at Charlestown nine years. He removed to Boston Jan. 6, 1671, where he continued his labors during the remainder of his life. Most of the principal gentlemen in Boston had been his pupils, and took pleasure in acknowledging their obligations and honoring their old master. He was not only an excellent teacher, but a pious Christian. He constantly prayed with his pupils every day, and catechized them every week. He also took frequent occasions to address them upon religious subjects. Being well acquainted with divinity, he was an able defender of the faith and order of the gospel. In his old age his intellectual powers were very little impaired. The following extracts from an elegy upon him by Cotton Mather, one of his pupils, will show the esteem in which he was held, and may serve also as a specimen of the poetry of the age.

"A mighty tribe of well-instructed youth
Tell what they owe to him, and tell with truth.
All the eight parts of speech, he taught to them,
They now employ to trumpet his esteem.
Magister pleased them well because 't was he;
They say that *bonus* did with it agree.
While they said *amo*, they the hint improve
Him for to make the object of their love.

No concord so inviolate they knew,
As to pay honors to their master due.
With interjections they break off at last,
But, ah is all they use, wo, and alas!"

He published an essay on the millennium, and a Latin accidence, which passed through twenty editions. — *Mather's Funeral Sermon and Elegy; Hutchinson*, II. 175; *Hist. Coll.* VII. 66.

CHEEVER, SAMUEL, the first minister of Marblehead, died in 1724, aged 85. He was the son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1659. In Nov., 1668, he first visited the town, in which he was afterwards settled, when the people were few. He continued preaching with them sixteen years before his ordination. Illeginson, Hubbard, and Hale assisted in ordaining him, Aug. 13, 1684. He received Mr. Barnard as his colleague in 1716. He possessed good abilities, and was a constant and zealous preacher, a man of peace and of a catholic mind. Never was he sick. For fifty years he was not taken off from his labors one Sabbath. When he died, the lamp of life fairly burned out. He felt no pain in his expiring moments. He published the election sermon, 1712. — *Coll. Hist. Soc.* VIII. 65, 66; x. 168.

CHEEVER, ABIAH, M. D., died at Saugus, April 21, 1843, aged 84; a graduate of 1779. He studied with Dr. Warren, served several years in the army and navy, then had extensive practice and high reputation in Boston. He was a man of integrity and honor, frank, and social.

CHEEVER, CHARLOTTE, Mrs., died at her son's, Rev. Henry T. C., at Greenport, L. I., Jan. 17, 1854, aged 76, formerly of Hallowell, mother of Rev. George B. C. of New York. She was an eminent Christian. — *Observer*, April 13.

CHENEY, SETH, a skilful artist, died at Manchester, Conn., Sept. 10, 1856, aged about 55. He had retired to M., where, with his brother John, the eminent engineer, he had built a studio, and proposed to devote himself to painting. His crayon drawings are chiefly portraits of the size of life, and of rare excellence. There are great dignity and beauty and purity in his ideal pieces. It is remarkable that he never would take the likeness of one, whom he did not respect. Were all artists of this character, they would find very little employment among a host of the great men of the earth.

CHENEY, MOSES, a Baptist minister, died in Sheffield, Vt., Aug. 9, 1856, aged 79. He was long known as an earnest and faithful preacher in Vermont and New Hampshire. He suffered long in sickness, but held an unshaken faith in the gospel.

CHERRY, CHARLOTTE, missionary, died at Chavagacherry, Ceylon, Nov. 4, 1837, aged 26. Her husband was Henry Cherry; her name, Charlotte H. Lathrop of Norwich.

CHESTER, LEONARD, the head of the Ches-

ter family in New England, died Dec. 11, 1648, aged 39. He was the son of John, of Leicester county, England, and of Dorothy Hooker, the sister of the famous Thomas Hooker. He was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield; but his eldest son, John, was born in Watertown in 1635.

CHESTER, JOHN, colonel, died at Wethersfield Sept. 11, 1771, aged 68, a soldier of the Revolution. His father and grandfather each bore the name of John; the preceding ancestor was Leonard. He had four sons and two daughters. His son Leonard married Sarah, daughter of Col. William Williams of Pittsfield, also Miss Welles, and had sons and daughters.

CHESTER, JOHN, colonel, an officer in the army of the Revolution, died Nov. 4, 1809, aged 60. He was graduated at Yale college in 1766. He was among the brave men who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. In August, 1801, after the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, he was removed from the office of supervisor of Connecticut. He lived at Wethersfield, the residence of his ancestors. His sons were Rev. John C. of Albany, Henry, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and William, a minister,—and his daughters married as follows: Elizabeth to Eleazer F. Backus of Albany, Mary to Ebenezer Welles of Brattleborough, Hannah to Charles Chauncy of Philadelphia, and Julia to Matthew C. Ralston of Philadelphia.

CHESTER, JOHN, D. D., died at Philadelphia Jan. 12, 1829, aged about 43. Son of the preceding, he graduated in 1804, and became the minister of the 2d Presbyterian church in Albany, in Nov., 1815. His wife was the daughter of Robert Ralston of Philadelphia. He was an earnest preacher; and published several single sermons.

CHEVERUS, LEFEBURE DE, cardinal, died at Bordeaux July 19, 1836, aged 68. He was born at Mayenne Jan. 28, 1768, came to this country in 1796, and was the first Catholic bishop in Boston in 1810. Returning to France, he was bishop of Montauban in 1832, archbishop of Bordeaux in 1826, and cardinal in 1835. He spoke Latin, and was well versed in Greek and Hebrew. In Boston he was held in great affection and respect. Few preachers were equal to him in pulpit eloquence.

CHEW, SAMUEL, chief justice of Newcastle, etc., in Pennsylvania, was a Quaker and a physician, and died June 16, 1744. Of great influence over the Quakers, his death was deemed a great loss to the province. His speech to the grand jury of Newcastle, on the lawfulness of defence against an armed enemy, was published in 1741, and republished in 1775. For this he was reproached in a Philadelphia paper as an apostate and a time-server, and as having been "hired by Balak to curse Israel." He replied with becoming dignity and spirit.

CHEW, BENJAMIN, chief justice of Pennsylvania, died Jan. 20, 1810, aged 87. He was the son of the preceding, and born in Maryland Nov. 29, 1722. He studied law with Andrew Hamilton; also in London. On his return he settled on the Delaware, and in 1754 removed to Philadelphia. Of this city he was recorder from 1755 to 1772; also register of wills. The office of attorney-general he resigned in 1766. In 1774 he succeeded William Allen as chief justice; but, being opposed to the Revolution, he retired from public life in 1776. Appointed in 1790 president of the high court of errors and appeals, he continued in that station till the abolition of the court in 1806. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Samuel Galloway of Maryland; his second was a daughter of Mr. Oswald; she died about 1809, aged 85. One of his daughters married in 1768 Alexander Wilcox. — *Jennison*.

CHICKERING, JOSEPH, minister of Woburn, died Jan. 27, 1844, aged 63. He was the son of Rev. Jabez C. of Dedham, who died in 1812. A graduate of 1799, he was ordained in 1804, having studied theology with Prof. Tappan at Cambridge. He was a zealous, faithful minister, the earnest supporter of various charitable societies, making to them bequests. He was the father of Rev. Dr. C. of Portland. He published a dedication sermon, 1809; before education society, 1817. — *Christian Mirror*, Feb. 29.

CHICKERING, JONAS, died at Boston Dec. 8, 1853, aged 56. He was so much respected as a citizen, that his funeral was the largest ever known in Boston. He descended from Dr. John C. of Charlestown, who was the son of Henry of Dedham as early as 1635. One act of his beneficence is gratefully recorded by Richard Storrs Willis, who, after his graduation at college, meeting with Mr. C. and explaining, at his request, his projects in life and his wish to study music, Mr. C. instantly offered him 500 dollars a year for four years to support him in his studies abroad. Mr. W. was in 1854 editor of "The N. Y. Musical World." Mr. C.'s life, by J. L. Blake, is in *Lives of American Merchants*.

CHICKERING, JESSE, a physician, was born in Dover, graduated in 1818, and practiced ten years in Boston. He died at Jamaica Plain May 29, 1855, aged 57. He published in 1846 a work on the population of Mass., from 1765 to 1840; a work on immigration, 1846; reports on the census of Boston, 1851; and a letter on slavery, 1855.

CHILD, ROBERT, a physician, was educated at Padua, and came to Massachusetts as early as 1641. His object was to explore the mines of this country. In 1646 he and others caused disturbance in the colony by a petition, supposed to have originated with William Vassall, in which he complained, that the fundamental laws of Eng-

land were disregarded, and that free-born Englishmen, if not members of one of the churches, were denied civil privileges, and debarred from Christian ordinances. He prayed for redress, and threatened to apply to parliament. He was summoned before the court, accused of "false and scandalous passages," etc., and fined 50 pounds. His trial is related by Winthrop. When he was about to proceed to England with his complaints, he was apprehended, and suffered a long imprisonment. His brother, Maj. John Child of England, in his indignation, published a pamphlet, entitled, *New England's Jonas cast up at London*, containing Child's petition to the court, etc., 1647.

This, which is reprinted in 2 *Hist. Coll.* iv., was answered by Winslow, in the "*Salamander*," alluding to Vassall, "a man never at rest, but when he was in the fire of contention." The reason of the title of "*Jonas*" was this, as we learn from the paper: when the ship, in which Vassall proceeded to England in 1646, was about to sail, Cotton in his Thursday lecture said, that writings, carried to England against this country, would be as Jonas in the ship, and advised the ship-master, in case of a storm, to search the chests and throw over any such Jonas. There was a storm: a good woman at midnight entreated Thomas Fowle, if he had a petition, to give it to her. He accordingly gave her, not the petition to parliament, but a copy of the petition to the general court. This was thrown overboard; yet a copy of the same and a petition to parliament were safely cast up at London. — *Winthrop*; 2 *Hist. Coll.* iv. 107-120.

CHILDS, TIMOTHY, M. D., a physician of Pittsfield, Mass., and a patriot of the Revolution, died Feb. 25, 1821, aged 73. He was born at Deerfield in Feb., 1748, and passed several years at Harvard college. Having studied physic under Dr. Williams, he commenced the practice at Pittsfield in 1771. In the political controversy with Great Britain he engaged with zeal. In 1774 he was chairman of a committee of the town to petition the justice of the court of common pleas, to stay all proceedings till certain oppressive acts of parliament should be repealed. When the news of the battle of Lexington was received, he marched to Boston with a company of minute-men, in which he was enrolled in the preceding year. Being soon appointed surgeon of Col. Patterson's regiment, he accompanied the army to New York and thence to Montreal. In 1777 he returned to his practice in Pittsfield, in which he continued till his death. For several years he was a representative in the general court, and also a senator. In his politics he warmly supported the republican party, which came into power with the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801. Till within a few

days of his death he attended to the active duties of his profession, in which he was eminent. Great and general confidence was reposed in his skill. He had always been the supporter of religious institutions, though not a professor of religion; in his last sickness he earnestly besought the Divine mercy, and spoke of the blood and righteousness of Christ as the only hope of a sinner. His son, Henry H. Childs, succeeded him as a physician. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*; *Hist. Berkshire*, 380.

CHILDS, THOMAS, brigadier-general, died of the yellow fever at Tampa Bay, Oct. 8, 1853. He was the son of Dr. Timothy Childs, one of the first settlers of Pittsfield, Mass. His mother, a daughter of Col. Easton of P., died in 1852, aged 92. In the Mexican war he commanded under Taylor the artillery battalion in several battles. Afterwards he was with the army of Scott, who spoke of his "often-distinguished" Col. Childs. He commanded at Puebla, where he was endeared to his soldiers by his humane conduct in all circumstances.

CHIPMAN, JOHN, colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, was an officer in the regiment of Col. Seth Warner; was engaged in the battles of Bennington and Hubbardton, and subsequently commanded fort George, which he was compelled to surrender to a superior force of Tories, Indians, and British. He felled the first tree in Middlebury, Vt., in 1767; and there he died in Sept., 1829, aged 87.

CHIPMAN, NATHANIEL, LL.D., died at Timbmouth, Vt., Feb. 15, 1843, aged 90. He was born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1752; was graduated at Yale in 1777; in 1786 was judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and chief justice in 1789. In 1791 he was appointed judge of the district court of the United States. He was senator from 1797 to 1803.; and again chief justice in 1813 and 1814; in 1815 professor of law in Middlebury college. He revised the laws of Vermont in 1826. He enjoyed a high reputation for literature and science; and was a man of faithfulness and integrity. He published reports of judicial decisions and dissertations in 1 vol.; principles of government, and 2d edit. in 1833.

CHIPMAN, WARD, judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and president of the province, was a native of Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1770. He died at Fredericksburg Feb. 9, 1824. Mrs. Gray of Boston was his sister.

CHIPMAN, DANIEL, died in Ripton, Vt., April 23, 1850, aged 85. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1788, and studied law with his brother, Nathaniel. He was a member of congress; the first reporter of the decisions of the supreme court; the author of a work on the law of contracts, which is highly commended.

CHIPMAN, WARD, chief justice of New Bruns-

wick from 1834 to 1851, died at St. John Nov. 26, 1851, aged 65. A native of N. B., he graduated at Harvard 1805, and was the son of Ward C., a graduate of 1770.

CHISHOLM, JAMES, died of the yellow fever in Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 15, 1855, aged 39, a graduate at Harvard in 1836. He was a useful Episcopal minister. A memoir by Rev. Mr. Conrad has been published. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

CHITTENDEN, THOMAS, first governor of Vermont, died Aug. 24, 1797, aged 67. He was born at East Guilford, Conn., in 1730. His mother was sister of Rev. Dr. Johnson. He received a common school education, which at that period contributed but little to the improvement of the mind. Agreeably to the custom of New England, he married early in life, when in his twentieth year, and soon removed to Salisbury. Here he commanded a regiment. He many years represented the town in the general assembly, and thus acquired that knowledge of public business, which afterward rendered him eminently useful in Vermont. The office of a justice of peace for the county of Litchfield made him acquainted with the laws of the State, and the manner of carrying them into effect. Though destitute of learning, his good sense, affability, kindness, and integrity gained him the confidence of his fellow-citizens; and the highest honors, which a retired town could bestow, were given him. His attention was principally directed to agriculture, and he labored personally, in the field. With a numerous and growing family, a mind formed for adventures, and a firmness which nothing could subdue, he determined to lay a foundation for the future prosperity of his children by emigrating to the New Hampshire grants, as Vermont was then called. He accordingly in 1774 removed to Williston, on Onion river. An almost trackless wilderness now separated him from his former residence. Here he settled on fine lands, which opened a wide field for industry, and encouraged many new settlers. In the year 1776, the troubles occasioned by the war rendering it necessary for him to remove, he purchased an estate in Arlington, and continued in that town until 1787, when he returned to Williston. In the controversy with New York he was a faithful adviser and a strong supporter of the feeble settlers. During the war of the Revolution, while Warner, Allen, and many others were in the field, he was assiduously engaged in the council at home, where he rendered essential service to his country. He was a member of the convention which, January 16, 1777, declared Vermont an independent State, and was appointed one of the committee to communicate to Congress the proceedings of the inhabitants, and to solicit for their

district an admission into the union of the American States. When the powers of government were assumed by this State, and a constitution was established in 1778, the eyes of the freemen were immediately fixed on him as their governor, and in that arduous and difficult office he continued, one year only excepted, until his death.

From the year 1780 till the conclusion of the war, during a period in which the situation of Vermont was peculiarly perplexing, he displayed a consummate policy. The State was not acknowledged by the congress, and they were contending on the one hand for independence, and on the other hand they were threatened by the British forces from Canada. A little management was necessary to promote the interests of this district. A correspondence was opened with the enemy, who were flattered for several years with the belief that the people of Vermont were about to subject themselves to the king of England; and thus a meditated invasion of the territory was averted, and the prisoners were restored. At the same time, the possibility that Vermont would desert the cause of America was held up to congress, and by this means probably the settlers were not required to submit to the claims of New York. Such was the politic course which he thought it necessary to pursue. He enjoyed very good health until about a year before his death. In Oct., 1796, he took an affecting leave of his compatriots in the general assembly, imploring the benediction of Heaven on them and their constituents.

Governor Chittenden, though an illiterate man, possessed great talents. His discernment was keen, and no person knew better how to effect great designs than himself. Though his open frankness was sometimes abused, yet when secrecy was required in order to accomplish his purposes, no misplaced confidence made them liable to be defeated. His negotiations during the war were master-strokes of policy. He possessed a peculiar talent in reconciling the jarring interests among the people. The important services which he rendered to his country, and especially to Vermont, make his name worthy of honorable remembrance. He lived to see astonishing changes in the district, which was almost a wilderness when he first removed to it. Instead of a little band of associates, he could enumerate one hundred thousand persons whose interests were intrusted to his care. He saw them rising superior to oppression, braving the horrors of a foreign war, and finally obtaining a recognition of their independence, and an admission into the United States of America. He was conspicuous for his private virtues. In times of scarcity and distress, which are not unfrequent in new settlements, he displayed a noble liberality of spirit.

His granary was open to all the needy. He was a professor of religion, believing in the Son, to the glory of God the Father. Several of his letters to congress and to General Washington were published. — *Monthly Anthology*, I. 490–492; *Williams' Vermont*, 233–277; *Graham's Sketch of Vermont*, 135–137.

CHITTENDEN, MARTIN, governor of Vermont, died Sept. 5, 1840. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1789, he was in congress 1803–13 and governor 1813–14.

CHOULES, JOHN O., D. D., Baptist minister in Newport, died at New York Jan. 5, 1856, aged 55. He edited Neal's Puritans.

CHOUTEAU, PIERRE, died at St. Louis July 2, 1849, aged 90. He was one of the founders of the city.

CHOVET, ABRAHAM, M. D., died at Philadelphia March 24, 1790, aged 86. He came from Jamaica in 1770. He was an eminent physician and anatomist, and was a professor in the college of Philadelphia, for the aid of which he procured several thousand pounds in Jamaica. Good imitations in wax of all parts of the body were made by him.

CHRISTMAS, JOSEPH S., minister at Montreal, died March 14, 1830, aged 27. When he was in college, he had a passion for painting, to which art he intended to devote his life; but, becoming religious, he resolved to be occupied in more important and useful toils. His father was very solicitous that he should be a physician, and made all the arrangements for his entering upon the study of physic. The son was constrained by a sense of religious duty to disappoint the paternal hopes. He studied theology at Princeton. In 1824 he went to Canada and was ordained as the first minister of the American Presbyterian society in Montreal. Here he labored amidst many difficulties with considerable success for upwards of three years, when his ill health compelled him in 1828 to ask a dismission. In that year he addressed to his people a farewell letter, affectionate, faithful, and able, dated at Danbury, Conn. In 1829 he was called to drink deep in the cup of affliction; for first he lost both his children, and then, Aug. 9th, his wife, Louisa Jones, also died, leaving him singularly desolate in respect to the world, yet joyful in God, his Saviour. He had the consolation of knowing, that his wife, though through much tribulation, as is usually the lot of the righteous, departed in Christian peace. "O, beware of the world!" was her counsel. "How deeply am I convinced that the worldly intercourse of professing Christians is utterly wrong! It cuts out the very heart of piety. Seek not the things which are your own, but things which are Jesus Christ's." This bereavement was perhaps the means of preparing him for heavenly bliss. October 14, 1829,

he was installed the pastor of Bowery church in the city of New York. But here he was allowed to toil in the cause of his Master only a few months; for after an illness of only three or four days he died. He was a faithful and able preacher of the gospel. Two revivals of religion occurred during his ministry at Montreal. His vigorous intellect and cultivated taste were controlled and directed by ardent piety. While rising high in the public esteem, he was snatched away from his toils. Of his wife an interesting sketch appeared in the *New York Observer*. His own life was written by Eleazer Lord. He published Valedictory admonitions, or a farewell letter to his society in Montreal, 1828. — *Boston Recorder*, Sept. 16, 1829.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN, distinguished by his exploits in the Indian wars of New England, died Jan. 17, 1718, aged 77, at Little Compton. He was born at Duxbury, Mass., in 1639, and was the son of Richard, who came over in 1630 and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warren, who was a carpenter, and with J. Tomson built the first church in Plymouth, dying at Dedham in 1668. Benjamin Church commenced the settlement at Saconet or Skonit, since called Little Compton. His life, which was frequently exposed to the greatest dangers, was by Divine Providence remarkably preserved. In the year 1676, when in pursuit of King Philip, he was engaged with the Indians in a swamp. With two men by his side, who were his guard, he met three of the enemy. Each of his men took a prisoner, but the other Indian, who was a stout fellow, with his two locks tied up with red and a great rattlesnake's skin hanging from his hair behind, ran into the swamp. Church pursued, and as he approached him presented his gun, but it missed fire. The Indian, being equally unsuccessful in his attempt to discharge his gun, turned himself to continue his flight, but his foot was caught in a small grape vine, and he fell on his face. Church instantly struck him with the muzzle of his gun, and dispatched him. Looking about he saw another Indian rushing towards him with inexpressible fury; but the fire of his guards preserved him from the danger. After the skirmish his party found they had killed and taken one hundred and seventy-three men. At night they drove their prisoners into Bridgewater pound, where, having a plenty of provisions, they passed a merry night. Col. Church commanded the party which killed Philip in August, 1676. When it was known that the savage monarch was shot, the whole company gave three loud huzzas. Church ordered him to be beheaded and quartered, and gave one of his hands to the friendly Indian, who shot him. The government of Plymouth paid thirty shillings a head for the enemies killed

or taken, and Philip's head went at the same price.

In Sept., 1689, he was commissioned by Hinkley, president of the Plymouth colony, as commander-in-chief of an expedition against the Eastern Indians; and commissioned also by Danforth, president of the province of Maine, and by Bradstreet, governor of Massachusetts. He soon embarked and proceeded to Casco with two hundred and fifty men, partly Saconet and Cape Indians. He arrived at a critical moment, for several hundred French and Indians were then on an island, having come in eighty canoes. The next day he repulsed their attack on the town, with the loss of ten or twelve men. He afterwards visited all the garrisons at Black Point, Spurwink, and Blue Point, and went up the Kennebec. On the approach of winter he returned to Boston. In May following Casco fell into the hands of the enemy, one hundred persons being captured. The whole country was desolated.

He proceeded on a second expedition in Sept., 1690, and, landing at Maquoit, went to Pegypscot fort, in Brunswick, and thence up the river forty or fifty miles to Ameraseogen fort, near the great falls, where he took a few prisoners, and destroyed much corn. He put to death several of the prisoners, women and children, strange as it may seem in the present age, "for an example!" The wives of Hakens of Pennacook and of Worumbo were spared. He returned to Winter Harbor, and thence went again to Pegypscot plain to obtain a quantity of beaver, hid there. At Perpodack he had an engagement with the Indians. In his third expedition in 1692 he accompanied Phipps to Pemaquid. He also went up the Kennebec and destroyed the Indian fort and the corn at Taconoe. In his fourth, in 1696, he went to the Penobscot and to Passamaquoddy. The French houses at Chigneeto were burnt; for which he was blamed. He was soon superseded by Col. Hawthorne of Salem. His fifth and last expedition was early in 1704. The burning of Deerfield in Feb., awakened the spirit of this veteran warrior; and he took his horse and rode seventy miles to offer his services to Gov. Dudley in behalf of his country. He did much damage, in this expedition, to the French and Indians at Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. After Philip's war he lived first at Bristol; and then at Fall River, now Troy; and lastly at Saconet. In his old age he was corpulent. A fall from his horse was the cause of his death. He was buried with military honors. He was a man of integrity and piety. At the gathering of the church in Bristol by Mr. Lee he was a member, and his life was exemplary. His wife, Alice, daughter of Constant Southworth and Elizabeth Collier, died in 1719, aged 71. He had sons Thomas, Constant, Benjamin, and Edward; and of his descendants,

some lived in Little Compton and Boston. His son Thomas compiled from his minutes and under his direction a history of Philip's war, which was published in 1716; a 2d edition, 1772; a 4th, with notes, by S. G. Drake, 1827. — *Church's Narrative; Account of Church annexed to it; Holmes.*

CHURCH, BENJAMIN, a physician in Boston, regarded as a traitor to his country, was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, and having studied with Dr. Pynchon, rose to considerable eminence as a physician and particularly as a surgeon. He had talents, genius, and a poetic fancy. About the year 1768 he built him an elegant house at Raynham, on the side of Nippahonsit pond, allured perhaps by the pleasures of fishing. Perhaps it was this that he created a pecuniary embarrassment, which led to his defection from the cause of his country. In the earnest discussions, which preceded the war of the Revolution, he was a zealous whig and the associate of the principal whigs in Boston. In 1774 he was a member of the provincial congress, and was suspected of communicating intelligence to Gov. Gage and of receiving a reward of his treachery. One of his students, who kept his books, and knew his embarrassment, could not otherwise account for his sudden acquisition of some hundreds of "new British guineas." In Boston he was in frequent intercourse with Capt. Price, a half-pay British officer, and with Robinson, one of the commissioners. A few days after the battle of Lexington in April, 1775, when he was at Cambridge with the committee of safety, he suddenly declared his resolution to go into Boston the next day; he went to the house of Gen. Gage. At length his treachery was detected. A letter, written in cipher, to his brother in Boston, was intrusted by him to a young woman, with whom he was living in crime. The mysterious letter was found upon her; but, the doctor having opportunity to speak to her, it was only by the force of threats that the name of the writer was extorted from her. When Gen. Washington charged him with his baseness, he never attempted to vindicate himself. He was convicted by court martial Oct. 3, of which Washington was president, "of holding a criminal correspondence with the enemy." He was imprisoned at Cambridge. Oct. 27, he was called to the bar of the house of representatives and examined. His defence was very ingenious and able: that the letter was designed for his brother, but that, not being sent, he had communicated no intelligence; that there was nothing in the letter but notorious facts; that his exaggerations of the American force could only be designed to favor the cause of his country; and that his object was purely patriotic. He added: "The warmest bosom here does not flame with a brighter zeal

for the security, happiness, and liberties of America, than mine." His eloquent professions did not avail him. He was expelled from the house; and congress afterwards resolved, that he should be confined in jail in Connecticut and "debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper." In 1776 he was released and allowed to sail for the West Indies; but the vessel was never again heard of. His own well-written account of his examination and defence is in the first vol. of *Historical Collections*. It is very possible, that his sole motive was the supply of his pecuniary wants, occasioned by his extravagance, and that he communicated nothing very injurious to his country; but, that he held correspondence with the enemy, there can hardly be a doubt. Nor is the patriotism of any man to be trusted, who lives in the flagrant violation of the rules of morality.

He was the best of the poetic contributors to the "*Pictas et Gratulatio Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos*," on the accession of George III., 4to., 106 pages. Among the other writers were Sam. Cooper, Judge Lowell, and Stephen Sewall. He published also an elegy on the times, 1765; elegy on Dr. Mayhew, 1766; elegy on the death of Whitefield, 1770; oration on the 5th March, 1773. — *Gordon*, II. 134; *Hist. Coll.* I. 84; v. 106; *Eliot*; *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

CHURCH, JOHN H., D. D., died at Pelham, N. H., June 13, 1840, aged 68. Born in Rutland, he was a graduate of Harvard in 1797, and was for forty years a useful minister and an able counsellor in the churches. Out of a salary of 100 pounds he gave annually 50 dollars to charitable objects. He published a sermon on the settlement of N. E., 1810; one before the pastoral association, 1829. — *Boston Recorder*, July 10, Aug. 28.

CHURCH, EDWARD, died in Lexington, Ky., April 22, 1845, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 66; a native of Boston and descendant of Capt. Church of the war with King Philip. He left Boston when a child, was educated in England, and was the first to establish steamboats in France, Germany, and Italy. He lived during some of his last years in Northampton.

CHURCH, SAMUEL, chief justice of Conn., was born in Salisbury in Feb., 1785, graduated at Yale in 1803, and died at Newtown Sept. 12, 1854, aged 69. A lawyer in his native town, he was a representative, senator, and judge of probate; in 1833 a judge of the superior court; in 1847 chief justice. He had removed to Litchfield in 1845. He was distinguished as a jurist, and honored as a Christian. H. Waite was his successor. He died at the house of his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Stone. He published an address at Salisbury centennial jubilee, 1841.

CHURCHILL, SILAS, minister of New Lebanon, N. Y., died March 1, 1854, aged 84. He

was an excellent pastor from 1776 for forty-two years.

CHURCHMAN, JOHN, a Quaker and a native of Maryland, published a magnetic atlas and explanation, Philadelphia, 1790; also, at London, magnetic atlas, or variation charts of the globe. He died at sea July 24, 1805. — *Lord's Lemp.*

CILLEY, JOSEPH, general, an officer of the Revolution, died in Aug., 1799, aged 64. He was born at Nottingham, N. H., in 1745, of which place his father, Capt. Joseph C., was one of the first settlers in 1727. With but little education he became a self-taught lawyer, in consequence of living amongst a litigious people. Early in 1775, before the war, he with other patriots dismantled the fort at Portsmouth and removed the cannon. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he marched at the head of one hundred volunteers. Congress nominated him a major in the army in May, 1775, and afterwards colonel. At Ticonderoga he commanded a regiment in July, 1777. He fought at the storming of Stony Point under Wayne, and at Monmouth. After the war he was appointed first major-general of the militia, June 22, 1786; and he served the State in various departments of the government. From this time he advised the people to compromise their law-suits. He was a man of temperance, economy, and great industry. His judgment was sound. With strong passions he was yet frank and humane. In politics he was a decided republican, a supporter of the administration of Mr. Jefferson. — *Belknap*, I. 370.

CLAGETT, HENRY, DR., died in Leesburg, Va., May 20, 1842, aged 70, a distinguished physician.

CLAIBORNE, WILLIAM C. C., governor of Mississippi and Louisiana, died at New Orleans Nov. 23, 1817. He was born in Virginia in 1773, and was probably a descendant of Wm. C., an early settler in Virginia and distinguished in the history of that colony from about 1630 to 1651. Being bred a lawyer, he settled in Tennessee. He assisted in forming the constitution of the State in 1796, and was afterwards a member of congress. His appointment of governor of the Mississippi Territory he received from Mr. Jefferson in 1802, in the place of Sargeant. After the purchase of Louisiana he was appointed in 1804 its governor; and to that office, under the constitution, he was also chosen by the people from 1812 to 1816. James Villere succeeded him. Elected a senator of the U. S., he did not live to take his seat. As chief magistrate he was upright and popular, and esteemed in private life. — *Salem Reg.*; *Lord's Lemp.*

CLAIR, ARTHUR ST., general, died at Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, Aug. 31, 1848, aged 84. He was born at Edinburgh, and came to this country with Admiral Boscawen in 1755. He served as a lieutenant under Wolfe. After the peace he was

intrusted with the command of fort Ligonier in Pennsylvania. Here he settled as a citizen. In the Revolutionary war he espoused the American cause. In 1776 he accompanied the troops to Canada, and afterwards was in the battle of Trenton. He was appointed by congress brigadier-general in Aug., 1776, and major-general Feb. 19, 1777. Commanding at Ticonderoga, when Burgoyne approached, he evacuated that post July 6, 1777. A court of inquiry honorably acquitted him of charges of cowardice and treachery. He had not troops enough to man the lines. Had he listened to the counsels of rash heroes, his army would have been sacrificed. He afterwards joined the army of Greene at the south. On the occurrence of peace he returned to Pennsylvania, from which State he was sent a delegate to congress in 1784. In 1787 he was chosen president of congress. Of the territory northwest of the Ohio he was appointed governor in Oct., 1789, and held the place till 1802. In 1791 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces, to be employed against the Indians. He proceeded to the neighborhood of the Miami villages and encamped, Nov. 3, with fourteen hundred men. The next morning, soon after the men were dismissed from the parade, the Indians commenced the attack and instantly put to flight the militia, who were encamped a little in advance. The regular troops fought bravely several hours, repeatedly charging with the bayonet; but the Indians still poured in a deadly fire. Several officers had fallen, among whom was Gen. Butler and Maj. Ferguson; half the army had been killed or wounded; and the terror became so great, that St. Clair found it necessary to retreat. They were pursued only four miles, when the Indians returned to plunder the camp; but the troops fled precipitately thirty miles, and then continued the retreat to fort Washington. The loss was thirty-eight officers killed and five hundred and ninety-three men, twenty-one officers wounded and two hundred and forty-two men. The Indian force was supposed to be from one thousand to fifteen hundred. The Indians said they had four thousand men and lost fifty-six. There was no ground of censure on St. Clair for this defeat. He was ready for the attack. Eight balls passed through his clothes. The next year he resigned his military commission, and Gen. Wayne succeeded him.

Ohio was erected into an independent State in 1802. As the election of governor approached, in an address to the people, Dec. 8, 1802, St. Clair declined being a candidate for governor. He said that for fourteen years, since the first institution of the territorial government, in which lived only thirty men, he had endeavored to extend the liberty and promote the happiness of the people, neglecting his own private affairs. He reprobated the act of congress, imposing certain

conditions, as allowing but one member of congress, and called upon the people to make a constitution in their own way, and to imitate the spirit of Vermont. This address was probably offensive to Mr. Jefferson, who removed him from his office of territorial governor.

By a statement made in 1825, it appears that St. Clair advanced in Oct., 1776, to Maj. Wm. Butler, of the Pennsylvania troops, 1800 dollars, to aid in the re-enlistment of soldiers. This claim was barred by the statute; but it was adjusted in 1817 by the payment only of 2000 dollars, on condition of releasing congress from all claims. The penniless general submitted. There was granted him also the half-pay of a major-general, or 60 dollars per month, which he enjoyed but a short time, being then eighty-three years old. The annuity of 2500 dollars for life to Baron Steuben, and the payments to the daughters of Count de Grasse and to Lady Stirling, were honorable to congress. An obelisk monument was erected to his memory by the masonic society, in 1832, at Greensburg, Penn., over his remains.—*New York Spectator*, Jan. 26, 1803; *Lord's Lempir*.

CLAP, ROGER, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., died in Boston Feb. 2, 1691, aged 81. He was born in England April 6, 1609, and came to this country with Warham and Maverick in 1630. At this time there were only a few settlers at Plymouth, Salem, and Charlestown. Mr. Clap, with others of the company, began a plantation at Dorchester. The hardships endured at first were very considerable, as there was a great want of the necessaries of life; the Indians, however, who brought baskets of corn for traffic, afforded great assistance. The people were glad to procure clams, and muscles, and fish; and often they had nothing but samp, or hominy. Mr. Clap sustained several civil and military offices. He was a representative of the town, and in August, 1665, he was appointed by the general court the captain of castle William. This trust he discharged with great fidelity, and continued in command till 1686, when he resigned. During his residence at the castle he officiated as chaplain, always calling in the soldiers to family prayer. He constantly attended the lectures in Boston. While he was remarkably pious, very meek and humble, and of a quiet and peaceable spirit, there was a dignity in his deportment which commanded respect. He possessed also a pleasant and cheerful disposition. In 1686 he removed from the castle into Boston. Among his sons are the names of Preserved, Hopestill, and Desire, and one of his daughters was named Wait. Mr. Preserved Clap was one of the early settlers of Northampton, and died Sept. 20, 1720, aged about 77 years. Capt. Clap wrote memoirs of himself, in which he gives a sketch of the early

history of New England, and leaves some excellent advice to his descendants. These memoirs were published in a small pamphlet by Mr. Prince in 1731, and they were republished in 1807, with an appendix by James Blake.—*Clap's Memoirs; Coll. Hist. Soc.* ix. 149, 150.

CLAP, NATHANIEL, minister of Newport, R. I., died Oct. 30, 1745, aged 77. He was the son of Nathaniel Clap and grandson of Deacon Nicholas C., a settler of Dorchester in 1636. He was born Jan., 1668, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1690. In 1695 he began to preach at Newport; and he continued his labors under many discouragements till a church was formed, of which he was ordained pastor Nov. 3, 1720. In a few years, however, a popular young man, whom he disapproved, drew away a majority of his people; in consequence of which a new church was formed, of which Mr. Clap was the pastor for the remainder of his life. He preached in Newport nearly fifty years. In 1740, when Mr. Whitefield arrived at Newport from Charleston, he called upon Mr. Clap, and he speaks of him as the most venerable man he ever saw. "He looked like a good old Puritan, and gave me an idea of what stamp those men were who first settled New England. His countenance was very heavenly, and he prayed most affectionately for a blessing on my coming to Rhode Island. I could not but think that I was sitting with one of the patriarchs. He is full of days, a bachelor, and has been a minister of a congregation in Rhode Island upwards of forty years." Dean Berkley, who esteemed him highly for his good deeds, said: "Before I saw father Clap, I thought the bishop of Rome had the gravest aspect of any man I ever saw; but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance." His colleague, Jonathan Hoyer, who was ordained June 20, 1744, died a few months before him, May 27, 1745.

Mr. Clap was eminent for sanctity, piety, and an ardent desire to promote true godliness in others. The powers of his mind and his learning were above the common level, but he made no attempt to display himself and attract attention. Though he had some singularities, yet his zeal to promote the knowledge of Jesus Christ and the interests of his gospel spread a lustre over all his character. He was zealously attached to what he considered the true doctrines of grace, and to the forms of worship which he believed to be of Divine institution; but his charity embraced good men of all denominations. He had little value for merely speculative, local, nominal Christianity, and a form of godliness without its power. He insisted chiefly upon that faith by which we are justified and have peace with God through our Lord Jesus, and that repentance toward God and new obedience, which are the necessary effect and

evidence of regeneration, and the proper exercise of Christianity. In his preaching he dwelt much upon the evil of sin and the worth of the soul, the influence of the Divine Spirit in restoring us to the image of God, and the necessity of constant piety and devotion. He addressed his brethren with the affectionate earnestness which a regard to their welfare and a full conviction of the great truths of the gospel could not but inspire. He abounded in acts of charity, being the father and guardian of the poor and necessitous, and giving away all his living. He scattered many little books of piety and virtue, and put himself to very considerable expense, that he might in this way awaken the careless, instruct the ignorant, encourage the servants of Christ, and save the sinner from death. He was remarkable for his care with regard to the education of children, and his concern for the instruction of servants. He knew by experience the advantages of a pious education, and, fully aware of the consequences of suffering the youthful mind to be undirected to what is good, he gave much of his attention to the lambs of his flock. His benevolent labors also extended to the humble and numerous class of slaves, to whom he endeavored with unwearied care to impart the knowledge of the gospel. Thus evincing the reality of his religion by the purity and benevolence of his life, he, was an honor to the cause of the Redeemer, in which he was engaged. He departed this life in peace, without those raptures which some express, but with perfect resignation to the will of God and with confidence in Jesus Christ, who was the sum of his doctrine and the end of his conversation. He published advice to children, 1691; a sermon on the Lord's voice crying to the people in some extraordinary dispensations, 1715.—*Callender's Funeral Sermon; Hist. Coll.* ix. 182, 183; *Backus' Abridgm.* 157, 168; *Whitefield's Journal* of 1749; 39-45; *Eliot*.

CLAP, THOMAS, president of Yale college, died at New Haven Jan. 7, 1767, aged 63. He was born at Scituate, Mass., June 26, 1703, the son of Stephen, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1722. He was the descendant of Thomas Clap, the brother of Nicholas Clap of Dorchester, who died at Scituate in 1684; the early impressions, made upon his mind by Divine grace, inclined him to the study of divinity. He was settled in the ministry at Windham, Conn., Aug. 3, 1726, the successor of Samuel Whiting, whose daughter he married. His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Haynes, and widow of Rosewell Saltonstall; he married her in 1741. From this place he was removed in 1739 to the presidentship of Yale college, as successor of E. Williams. This office he resigned Sept. 10, 1766. He was succeeded by Dr. Daggett. In his last years a clamor was raised against him: it was

represented that he was attached to antiquated notions and averse to improvements in education. Men less evangelical than he in their religious views were his enemies. He possessed strong powers of mind, a clear perception, and solid judgment. Though not very eminent for classical learning, he had a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. In the higher branches of mathematics, in astronomy, and in the various departments of natural philosophy he had probably no equal in America, excepting Prof. Winthrop of Cambridge. He appears to have been extensively and profoundly acquainted with history, theology, moral philosophy, the canon and civil law, and with most of the objects of study in his time. The labors of his office left a most contemplative mind only a few hours for reading; but he employed what time he could devote to study, in a most advantageous method. He always pursued his researches systematically, with an arrangement which had respect to some whole. A large library before him he treated as a collection of reports, books delivering the knowledge and reasonings of the learned world on all subjects of literature. He seldom read a volume through in course. Having previously settled in his mind the particular subjects to be examined, he had recourse directly to the book, or the parts of a book, which would give him the desired information, generally passing by what did not relate to the object of his inquiry, however attracting and interesting. He thus amassed and digested a valuable treasure of erudition, having investigated almost all the principal subjects in the whole circle of literature. He was indefatigable in labors both secular and scientific for the institution over which he presided. He was the means of building a college edifice and chapel; and he gave frequent public dissertations in the various departments of learning.

As a preacher he was solid, grave, and powerful; not so much delighting by a florid manner, as impressing by the weight of his matter. His religious sentiments accorded with the Calvinism of the Westminster Assembly. He had thoroughly studied the Scriptures, and had read the most eminent divines of the two preceding centuries. Though in his person he was not tall, he yet appeared rather bulky. His aspect was light, placid, and contemplative; and he was a calm and judicious man, who had the entire command of his passions. Intent on being useful, he was economical and lived by rule, and was a rare pattern of industry. He had no fondness for parade. As he was exemplary for piety in life, so he was resigned and peaceful at the hour of death. When some one in his last illness observed to him, that he was dangerously sick, he replied that a person was not in a dangerous situation who was approaching the end of his toils. By some means he acquired

a prejudice against Mr. Whitefield. He was apprehensive, that it was the design of that eloquent preacher to break down our churches, and to introduce ministers from Scotland and Ireland. He therefore opposed him, though it is believed that they did not differ much in their religious sentiments. He had a controversy with Mr. Edwards of Northampton respecting a conversation which passed between them in reference to Mr. Whitefield. He seems to have misapprehended Mr. Edwards. Mr. Clap constructed the first orrery, or planetarium, made in America. His manuscripts were plundered in the expedition against New Haven under Gen. Tyron. He had made collections of materials for a history of Connecticut. He published a sermon at the ordination of Ephraim Little, Colchester, Sept. 20, 1732; letter to Mr. Edwards, respecting Mr. Whitefield's design, 1745; the religious constitution of colleges, 1754; a brief history and vindication of the doctrines, received and established in the churches of New England, with a specimen of the new scheme of religion, beginning to prevail, 1755; this scheme he collects from the writings of Chubb, Taylor, Foster, Hutcheson, Campbell, and Ramsay; and in opposing it he vindicates the use of creeds, and contends for the doctrines of the Divinity and satisfaction of Christ, original sin, the necessity of special grace in regeneration, and justification by faith. He published also an essay on the nature and foundation of moral virtue and obligation, 1765; a history of Yale college, 1766; and conjectures upon the nature and motion of meteors which are above the atmosphere, 1781. — *Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 263, 393–396; *Annals*, II. 151; *Miller*, II. 360; *Daggett's Funeral Sermon*; *Hist. Yale Coll.*

CLAPP, ASA, died in Portland May 17, 1848, aged 86; a successful merchant, regarded as the richest man in Maine. Judge Woodbury married his daughter. His life, by J. A. Lowell, is in *Lives of American merchants*.

CLAPP, PHEBE, widow of Benjamin, died in Easthampton May 30, 1847, aged 97. There followed her to the grave, fifteen children, of whom thirteen were heads of families, one a daughter 79 years old. She had seventy grand-children and seventy great-grand-children. She was one of the seventy-three original members of the church sixty-three years before.

CLARK, JOHN, a physician, died in Boston in 1664, aged 66. He was born in England, came to Newbury in 1638, and lived there till 1651, when he removed to Boston. His picture, with appropriate symbols of his profession, is in the Massachusetts historical society library; a print in Collin's history of Newbury.

CLARK, JOHN, a physician in Boston, was the eldest son of John C., a physician, who died in 1690, and the grandson of John C., also a physi-

cian, who arrived in this country about 1650. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1687. For several years he was the speaker of the house of representatives, and a member of the council. In the controversy with Shute he was a strong opponent. He died Dec. 6, 1728, aged 59. His third wife, Sarah Leverett, survived him and married Dr. Colman. His son John, a physician in Boston, died April 6, 1768, aged 69, being the father of Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Mayhew, and the father of John Clark, also a physician, who died in 1788. This last was the father of John, a physician, who died at Weston, April, 1806, aged 27, leaving no male issue. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

CLARK, DANIEL, the head of the families of Clarks, died at Windsor, Ct., of which he was an early settler, Aug. 12, 1710, aged 87. His wife, by whom he had ten children, was Mary Newberry, daughter of Thomas of Dorchester. He was an attorney and a magistrate. As the town of Windsor had a "great pew," which was wainscotted, for the sitting of the magistrates, the town appointed him to sit in that pew. Goodwin gives the names of two hundred and twenty-three of his descendants.

CLARK, PETER, minister of Danvers, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1712, and was ordained pastor of the first church in Salem village, now Danvers, June 5, 1717. Here he continued more than half a century. He died June 10, 1768, aged 75. He was highly respected as a minister of the gospel, and there were few who were more universally venerated. He was very plain and faithful in his admonitions, and he applied himself diligently to sacred studies. Possessing an inquisitive genius, he read all the modern books of any note which came in his way. By conversing much with some of the best and most celebrated, he had formed a style somewhat superior to that of most of his contemporaries. He was warmly attached to the sentiments generally embraced in the New England churches. He published a sermon at the ordination of W. Jennison, Salem, 1728; two letters on baptism, 1732; the necessity and efficacy of the grace of God in the conversion of the sinner, 1734; at the artillery election, 1736; at the election, 1739; at a fast, occasioned by the war, Feb. 26, 1741; before the annual convention of ministers, 1745; a defence of the divine right of infant baptism, 8vo. 1752; spiritual fortitude recommended to young men, 1757; the Scripture doctrine of original sin stated and defended in a summer morning's conversation, 1758; this was in answer to the "winter evening's conversation;" a defence of the principles of the summer morning's conversation, 1760; a Dudleian lecture, 1763. — *Barnard's Fun. Sermon.*

CLARK, ABRAHAM, a patriot of the Revolution, was born Feb. 5, 1726, at Elizabethtown,

New Jersey, and was bred a farmer, but gave his chief attention to surveying, conveyancing, and the imparting of gratuitous legal advice to his neighbors. Being appointed a member of congress, he voted for the Declaration of Independence and affixed his name to that instrument. After the adoption of the constitution he was chosen a member of the second congress. He died in consequence of a stroke of the sun, in Sept., 1794, aged 67, and was buried at Rahway. During the war several of his sons, officers in the army, fell into the hands of the enemy and were shut up in the memorable prison-ship Jersey. The sufferings of one of them were such, that congress ordered a retaliation. — *Goodrich's Lives; Biog. Signers of Dec. Independence.*

CLARK, JONAS, minister of Lexington, Mass., was born at Newton, Dec. 25, 1730, was graduated at Harvard college in 1752, and ordained as successor of Mr. Hancock Nov. 5, 1755. Having through the course of half a century approved himself an able and faithful minister of the gospel, he died in much peace Nov. 15, 1805, aged 74. His daughter, Lydia, wife of Benjamin Greene of Berwick, died in 1830. He was wholly devoted to the duties of his sacred calling. His public discourses consisted not of learned discussions on speculative or metaphysical subjects, nor yet of dry lectures on heathen morality; but of the most interesting truths of the gospel, delivered with uncommon energy and zeal. In the times preceding the American Revolution he was not behind any of his brethren in giving his influence on the side of his country, in opposition to its oppressors. It was but a few rods from his own door, that the first blood was shed in the war. On the morning of April 19, 1775, he saw his parishioners most wantonly murdered. During the struggle, which then commenced, the anniversary of this outrage was religiously observed by him and his people. He published a sermon and narrative on Lexington battle, 1776. This was the first anniversary. Successive preachers on the occasion, whose sermons were published, were S. Cook, J. Cushing, S. Woodward, J. Morrill, H. Cumings, P. Payson, and Z. Adams. He published also a sermon at the artillery election, 1768; at the election, 1781. — *Panopl. i. 324; Columbian Cent. Dec. 31, 1805.*

CLARK, JAMES, colonel, a descendant of Daniel, died in Lebanon in 1826, aged 96. An officer in the army, he fought at Bunker Hill.

CLARK, DANIEL, died in Brooklyn, Conn., April 14, 1854, aged 101. He was born at Chatham. His father lived to the age of 94; his grandfather to that of 99. The three were deacons.

CLARK, JOHN, Dr., died at Utica in 1822, aged nearly 94, a graduate of Yale in 1749. His widow, who died in 1823, aged 92, was Jerusha,

daughter of Jabez Huntington, of Windham, and of Elizabeth Edwards, who was the daughter of Rev. Timothy E. They had twelve children.

CLARK, JABEZ, judge, died at Windham in 1836, aged 83. He served in the Revolutionary war in the quartermaster's department, and was judge of the county court. He had ten children.

CLARK, WILLIAM, governor, died at the residence of his son, Meriwether L. Clark, in St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1838, aged 68. He arrived at St. Louis in 1803, and with Meriwether Lewis performed the first journey across the continent to the mouth of the Columbia. After being governor of Missouri he was superintendent of Indian affairs for the west till his death. Well understanding the Indian character, he had their entire confidence. Lewis and Clark's expedition was published in 2 vols., 1814.

CLARK, DANIEL A., died of apoplexy in New York March 3, 1840, aged 60; he was buried in New Haven. A native of Rahway, N. J., and a graduate of Princeton in 1808, he was first settled as a minister near Boston; afterwards at Bennington, Southbury, and Amherst; and was known as an able preacher and writer. He published a sermon July 4, 1814; at Amherst, 1820; a tract, the rich believer bountiful; a sermon, the church safe; and 3 vols. of sermons. — *Holland's Hist.* II. 168.

CLARK, WILLIS GAYLORD, died at Philadelphia in June, 1841, aged 32, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. He was a poet, and a man of talents, of an amiable and exemplary character. He was born in Otisco, N. Y., to which place his father, Capt. Eliakim Clark, a native of Northampton, Mass., and brother of Bohan C., emigrated. His sister is the wife of Gen. Pomeroy, one of the leaders of the free settlers of Kansas in their struggle against the Missouri ruffians in Nov., 1855.

CLARK, JOHN A., D.D., died Nov. 27, 1843, editor of the Episcopal Recorder. A successful preacher, he toiled in New York, Providence, and Philadelphia.

CLARK, JOSIAH, minister of Rutland, Mass., died in 1845, aged 60. A native of Northampton, he graduated at Williams college in 1809, and was for a few years principal of Leicester academy, in which station he was highly respected, for he was a scholar, and had ready sympathies and kind feelings, which gained the attachment of his pupils. His son was afterwards preceptor in the English and Latin departments. He was a popular preacher, and in his parish a willing counsellor and faithful friend. — *Washburn's Sketch of Leicester Academy.*

CLARK, JOHN, major, died in Powhatan Co., Va., May 17, 1844, aged 78, a Revolutionary soldier, and a distinguished mechanic, who built the Virginia armory.

CLARK, EBENEZER, died at Rye, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1847, aged 78. In his town he built two churches at his own expense, and liberally contributed for the continued preaching of the gospel in both. At his death he manifested a deep humility united with a strong faith and hope.

CLARK, MARSTON G., general, died in Indiana July 25, 1846, aged 74, and was one of twenty-nine brothers and two sisters by the same father and mother. He was born in Lunenburg county in Va. He held various civil and military offices. He was aid to Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe, also Indian agent.

CLARK, JAMES, governor of Iowa, died near Burlington July 28, 1850, aged 38. He published in 1837 the Territorial now State Gazette. He was territorial governor in 1845 and 1846.

CLARK, ENOCH W., died at Philadelphia in Aug., 1856, leaving 15,000 dollars to several charities. He was formerly of Northampton, and since 1841 had acquired in money and exchange brokerage a million of dollars.

CLARKE, JOHN, one of the first founders of Rhode Island, died at Newport April 20, 1676, aged about 56. He was a physician in London, before he came to this country. Soon after the first settlement of Massachusetts he was driven from that colony with a number of others, and, March 7, 1638, they formed themselves into a body politic and purchased Aquetneck of the Indian sachems, calling it the Isle of Rhodes, or Rhode Island. The settlement commenced at Pocasset, or Portsmouth. The Indian deed is dated March 24, 1638. Mr. Clarke was soon employed as a preacher, and in 1644 he formed a church at Newport and became its pastor. This was the second Baptist church which was established in America. In 1649 he was an assistant and treasurer of Rhode Island colony. In 1651 he went to visit one of his brethren at Lynn, near Boston, and he preached on Sunday, July 20; but, before he had completed the services of the forenoon, he was seized, with his friends, by an officer of the government. In the afternoon he was compelled to attend the parish meeting, at the close of which he spoke a few words. July 31, he was tried before the court of assistants and fined twenty pounds, in case of failure in the payment of which sum he was to be whipped. In passing the sentence Judge Endicot observed: "You secretly insinuate things into those who are weak, which you cannot maintain before our ministers; you may try and dispute with them." Mr. Clarke accordingly wrote from prison, proposing a dispute upon the principles which he professed. He represented his principles to be that Jesus Christ had the sole right of prescribing any laws respecting the worship of God, which it was necessary to obey; that baptism, or dipping in water, was an ordinance to be administered

only to those who gave some evidence of repentance towards God and faith in Jesus Christ; that such visible believers only constituted the church; that each of them had a right to speak in the congregation, according as the Lord had given him talents, either to make inquiries for his own instruction, or to prophesy for the edification of others, and that at all times and in all places they ought to reprove folly and open their lips to justify wisdom; and that no servant of Jesus Christ had any authority to restrain any fellow servant in his worship, where injury was not offered to others. No dispute, however, occurred, and Mr. Clarke, after paying his fine, was soon released from prison and directed to leave the colony. His companion, Obadiah Holmes, shared a severer fate; for, on declining to pay his fine of thirty pounds, which his friends offered to do for him, he was publicly whipped in Boston.

In 1651 Mr. Clarke was sent to England with Mr. Williams to promote the interests of Rhode Island, and particularly to procure a revocation of Mr. Coddington's commission as governor. Soon after his arrival he published a book, giving an account of the persecutions in New England. In Oct., 1652, the commission of Mr. Coddington was annulled. After the return of Mr. Williams, Mr. Clarke was left behind, and continued in England as agent for the colony, till he obtained the second charter, July 8, 1663, to procure which he mortgaged his estate in Newport. He returned in 1664, and continued the pastor of his church till his death. Some years passed before he obtained from the assembly a repayment of his expenses during his absence, though a considerable reward was voted him. The Quakers about this time occasioned much trouble in New England, and Mr. Clark and his church were obliged in Oct., 1673, to exclude five persons from their communion for asserting, "that the man Christ Jesus was not now in heaven, nor on earth, nor anywhere else; but that his body was entirely lost." Mr. Clarke died, resigning his soul to his merciful Redeemer, through faith in whose name he enjoyed the hope of a resurrection to eternal life.

His life was so pure, that he was never accused of any vice which has left a blot on his memory. His sentiments respecting religious toleration did not indeed accord with the sentiments of the age in which he lived, and exposed him to some trouble; but at the present time they are almost universally embraced. His exertions to promote the civil prosperity of Rhode Island must endear his name to those who are now enjoying the fruits of his labors. He possessed the singular honor of contributing much towards establishing the first government upon the earth which gave equal liberty, civil and religious, to all men living under it. In Maryland, too, during the adminis-

tration of Charles Calvert, appointed governor in 1662, an act was passed allowing all Christians to settle in the province.

He left behind him a writing, which expressed his religious opinions. He believed, that all things, with their causes, effects, circumstances, and manner of being, are decreed by God; that this decree is the determination from eternity of what shall come to pass in time; that it is most wise, just, necessary, and unchangeable, the cause of all good, but not of any sin; that election is the decree of God, choosing, of his free love, grace, and mercy, some men to faith, holiness, and eternal life; that sin is the effect of man's free will, and condemnation an effect of justice, inflicted upon man for sin and disobedience. It was not in these opinions, but in his sentiments respecting baptism, that he differed from the ministers of Massachusetts.

In his last will he left his farm in Newport to charitable purposes; the income of it to be given to the poor and to be employed for the support of learning and religion. It has produced about 200 dollars a year, and has thus been promoting the public interests ever since his death.

The title of the book, which he published in London in 1652, is: *Ill news from New England, or a narrative of New England's persecution; wherein it is declared, that while Old England is becoming New, New England is becoming Old; also four proposals to parliament and four conclusions, touching the faith and order of the gospel of Christ, out of his last will and testament*, 4to., pp. 76. This work was answered by Thomas Cobbett of Lynn.—*Backus' Church Hist. of N. E.* III. 227, 228; *Backus' Abridg.* 84, 86, 109–116.

CLARKE, RICHARD, an elegant classical scholar, came to this country from England before the middle of the last century. He was for some time rector of St. Philip's church in Charleston. He returned to England in the year 1759, and in 1768 was curate of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. He published several pieces on the prophecies, and on universal redemption. The following are the titles of them: *An essay on the number seven, wherein the duration of the church of Rome and of the Mahometan imposture, the time of the conversion of the Jews, and the year of the world for the millennium and for the first resurrection are attempted to be settled*, 1769; *a warning to the world, or the prophetic numbers of Daniel and John calculated*; *a second warning to the world*, 1762; *glad tidings to the Jews and Gentiles*, 1763; *the gospel of the daily service of the law preached to the Jew and Gentile*, 1768. He seems to have been tinctured with the mystical doctrines of William Law and Jacob Behmen.—*Miller's Retrospect*, II. 365; *Ramsay's Hist. S. C.* II. 452–454.

CLARKE, GEORGE ROGERS, general, a Revolutionary officer, died Feb. 13, 1808, aged 66. He resided on the western border of Virginia, and had all the hardihood and energy necessary for a soldier. After the massacre at Wyoming in 1778 he took the command of a body of troops, designed to operate against the Indians, for the protection of the frontiers. He descended the Monongahela with between two and three hundred men for the purpose of capturing the British post at Kaskaskias, on the Mississippi, whither the Indians were accustomed to resort for the reward of their barbarities. So secret was the approach of Clarke, that the fort and town were taken without the escape of a man to spread the alarm. In this expedition his scanty provisions were consumed, and his men for one or two days subsisted on roots found in the woods. He now mounted a detachment on horses, and reduced three other towns higher up the river, and sent the principal agent of the enemy a prisoner to Virginia. At this period the county of Illinois was organized; and new troops ordered to be raised for the protection of the west. In the mean time Col. Clarke was informed that Hamilton, the governor of Detroit, was about to attack him in the spring of 1779 and to lay waste the settlements of Kentucky. He resolved therefore to anticipate this movement, and to surprise the British commander. Having garrisoned Kaskaskias, he proceeded across the country with one hundred and fifty brave companions. When within a few miles of the enemy, he was five days wading, frequently breast-high in water, through the drowned lands of the Wabash. Feb. 23d he came in sight of Vincennes. The attack was commenced in the evening, and the next day Clarke was in possession of the fort, with Hamilton and the garrison prisoners. He also intercepted a convoy of goods and provisions, coming from Detroit, valued at 10,000 pounds, and took forty prisoners at the same time. Hamilton and his officers were sent to Williamsburg. In this year he built fort Jefferson on the western bank of the Mississippi, below the Ohio. An expedition against Detroit was projected, but not executed. When Arnold invaded Virginia in 1780, Col. Clarke, then at Richmond, joined Baron Steuben in an expedition against the traitor. Being detached with two hundred and forty men, he drew a party of the enemy into an ambuscade, killing and wounding thirty men. In 1781 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Being commander of the post at Kaskaskias, he was restrained to defensive measures, and was obliged to abandon the long meditated project of capturing Detroit. In Aug., 1782, he was in command at the falls of Ohio. After the war he settled in Kentucky with a small band of associates, and

was regarded by his fellow-citizens as the protector and father of the western country. John Randolph called him the American Hannibal, who, by the reduction of Vincennes, obtained the lakes for the northern boundary at the peace of Paris. He died at Locust Grove, near Louisville. It is related in the Notes of an old officer, that at the treaty of fort Washington, where the troops were only seventy men, all the Indians in council appeared peaceable, excepting three hundred Shawahanecs, whose chief made a boisterous speech, and then placed on the table his belt of black and white wampum, to intimate that he was prepared for either peace or war, while his three hundred savages applauded him by a whoop. At the table sat Commissary-general Clarke and Gen. Richard Butler. Clarke with his cane coolly pushed the wampum from the table; then rising, as the savages muttered their indignation, he trampled on the belt, and with a voice of authority bid them instantly quit the hall. The next day they sued for peace.—*Marshall*, III. 565; *Jennison*, *Enc. Amer.*

CLARKE, JOHN, D. D., minister in Boston, died April 2, 1798, aged 42. He was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 13, 1755. While a member of Harvard college, at which he was graduated in 1774, he was distinguished by his improvements in literature and science, by a strict obedience to the laws, and by irreproachable morals. He afterwards engaged in the instruction of youth; but in his leisure hours he pursued with assiduity his theological studies. In the office of preceptor he was gentle and persuasive, beloved by his pupils, and esteemed by their friends. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Dr. Chauncy, July 8, 1778. With him he lived in the most intimate and respectful friendship about nine years, and afterwards labored alone in the service of the church, until April 1, 1798, when, as he was addressing his hearers, he was seized by apoplexy and fell down in his pulpit. He expired the next morning. He was of a mild and cheerful temper, easy and polite in his manners, and endeared to all his acquaintance. Though fond of literary and philosophical researches, he yet considered theology as the proper science of a minister of the gospel. To this object he principally devoted his time and studies, and was earnestly desirous of investigating every branch of it, not merely to gratify curiosity, but that he might be able to impart instruction. He was habitually a close student. His public discourses bore the marks of penetration, judgment, perspicuity, and elegance. In the private offices of pastoral friendship he was truly exemplary and engaging. In the various relations of life his deportment was marked with carefulness, fidelity, and affection. His successor was W. Emerson.

He published the following sermons: on the death of S. Cooper, 1784; of C. Chauncy, 1787; of N. W. Appleton, 1796; before the humane society, 1793; also, an answer to the question, why are you a Christian? 8vo. 1705, and several other editions; letters to a student at college, 12mo. 1796. After his death a vol. of sermons was published, 1799; and discourses to young persons, 1804. — *Thacher's Fun. Ser.; Hist. Coll.* VI. I-IX.

CLARKE, JABEZ, judge, died at Windham, Conn., Nov. 11, 1836, aged 83; chief justice of the county court. In the Revolutionary war he was quartermaster-general. He was an excellent citizen and an exemplary Christian.

CLARKE, JAMES D., died in Newcastle, Penn., Dec. 2, 1854, aged 40, worthy of honorable remembrance for his labors for years as a tract distributor. He was qualified for his work, being fluent, entertaining, affectionate, earnest, fervent in his addresses,—going into ignorant families and melting the occupants into tears.

CLARKE, JAMES, died at Burlington, Iowa, July 28, 1850, editor of the Iowa Gazette. He had been governor of the State.

CLARKE, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR, died at Washington May 6, 1852, aged 59; many years clerk of the house of representatives, and auditor of the treasury; highly respected.

CLARKE, Dr. THADDEUS, died at New Brighton, Pa., Feb. 15, 1854, aged 83. He was a descendant of President Edwards, and imbibed his faith, and was a man of piety and benevolence. He lived in Lebanon till 1821; then removed to Pompey, N. Y.; and thence in 1843 to New Brighton for the sake of a more favorable climate: in all these places he was an eminent physician. In his last hours the songs of Zion as sung by his daughter-in-law refreshed him: "Jerusalem, my happy home," etc. For more than fifty years he was a Christian professor. He had eleven children. His daughter, Sarah Jane, born in 1823, in Pompey, N. Y., known as a writer with the signature of "Grace Greenwood," married Mr. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

CLARKSON, GERARDUS, M. D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was the son of Matthew C., a merchant of New York, who died in 1770, and a descendant of David C., an English non-conforming minister of distinction, who died in 1686. Dr. Clarkson was a practitioner as early as 1774, and he died Sept. 19, 1790, aged 53. Rev. Dr. Finley married his sister in 1761. John Swanwick wrote a poem on his death.

CLARKSON, MATTHEW, general, a soldier of the Revolution, was distinguished in the war of Independence for his courage, talents, and integrity. He acted as aid-de-camp to Gen. Gates in the battle of Stillwater, in which, as he was car-

rying an order to the officer of the left wing, by passing in front of the American line when engaged, he received a severe wound in his neck. In his last years he was vice-president of the American bible society, and much of his time was devoted to the meetings of the managers. He died at New York, after an illness of five days, April 22, 1825, aged 66 years. Amiable, frank, affectionate, pure, and beneficent, his character was crowned by an exalted piety.

CLAVIGERO, ABEE, was the author of a history of Mexico, which was published in 2 vols. 4to. London, 1787.

CLAY, JOSEPH, a judge and a minister, was born at Savannah in 1764, and graduated at Princeton in 1784. His father, Joseph Clay, a Revolutionary patriot and soldier, judge of the county court, and an exemplary Christian, died at Savannah, Dec., 1804, aged 63. He was appointed the judge of the district court of Georgia in 1796, and resigned the office in 1801. Becoming in 1803 a member of the Baptist church in Savannah, he was ordained the next year as colleague with Mr. Holcombe, the pastor. Having visited New England, he was invited to settle as colleague with Dr. Stillman, a Baptist minister in Boston, and was installed Aug. 19, 1807. In Nov., 1808, he visited Savannah, and, finding his health declining, he asked a dismission from his people. But, anxious to be in the bosom of his family, he returned in 1810 to Boston, where he died Jan. 11, 1811. His daughter married William R. Gray of Boston. Mr. Clay was highly respected for his learning, talents, piety, and benevolence. In college he was the most distinguished of his class. With an ample fortune he yet determined to live a life of toil in the best of causes. The circumstance of his relinquishing the office of a judge for that of a minister probably drew after him some hearers of the legal profession. After hearing him at Providence, Mr. Burrill, a lawyer, exclaimed to a friend, "See what a lawyer can do." The reply was, "See what the grace of God can do with a lawyer." He published his installation sermon, 1807. — *Benedict*, i. 403.

CLAY, ELIZABETH, mother of Henry, was the daughter of George Hudson of Hanover, Va., born in 1750. In her fifteenth year she married John Clay, a Baptist preacher, and became the mother of eight children. Her second husband was Henry Watkins, by whom also she had eight children. She was a faithful mother, with her hands full. In 1792, Mr. W. removed to Woodford county, Ky. She died in 1827, a Baptist professor. In 1848 only two children by each husband survived. Her son, Rev. Porter Clay of Camden, Ark., died 1850, aged 70.

CLAY, HENRY, died at Washington, June 29, 1852, aged 75. He was born April 12, 1777, in Hancock county, Va., the seventh son of Rev.

John Clay, a Baptist minister. Admitted to the bar at twenty, he removed to Lexington and soon had extensive practice. In 1808 he was guilty of the folly and wickedness of engaging in a duel with Humphrey Marshall. He was in the senate of the United States in 1806, and again in 1809. In 1811 he was in the house and was chosen speaker. In 1814 he was a commissioner at Ghent. In 1825 he was secretary of State under Mr. Adams. Again he was chargeable with the madness of fighting a duel; it was with John Randolph. He was re-elected to the senate in 1831, also in 1836; but he resigned his seat in 1842. He was re-chosen in 1849. Although a slaveholder himself, he said in debate in the senate: "I never can, and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, to spread slavery over territory, where it does not exist." The passage of the Missouri compromise was much owing to his efforts; but he did not live to see its repeal, for the purpose of opening to slavery the immense territory west of Missouri, and this sacrifice of freedom to the slave-power introduced and supported in the senate by a northern aspirant to the presidency, yet a slaveholder, as a means of securing to himself the votes of the south. For the office of president, he was a candidate in 1832, and again in 1844; doubtless to such a man it was a deep-felt grief to be defeated. But the race is not to the swift. In ill health he visited Havana in 1850-51, but with no relief; he returned to Washington, but only to die. The death of three such aspirants to the presidency as Calhoun, Webster, and Clay may well teach the men of like claims what vanities they pursue. He was an earnest supporter of the colonization society. His wife, and three sons of his twelve children, survived him. In person he was tall and slender, and he stooped somewhat. His countenance expressed great placidity and suavity; his manners were somewhat elaborate; his eloquence was most varied, energetic, and persuasive. His life and times, in 2 vols. 8vo., second edition, was published by Calvin Colton in 1816.

CLAYPOOLE, David C., an editor, died at Philadelphia in 1849, aged 92, one of the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser, the first daily newspaper, set up in 1775. The firm was Dunlap and C. The paper afterwards passed into the hands of Poulson. The records of the debates of congress from 1783 to 1799 are found in his paper.

CLAYTON, JOHN, an eminent botanist and physician of Virginia, died Dec. 15, 1773, aged 87. He was born at Fulham, in Great Britain, and came to Virginia with his father in 1705, aged about twenty years. His father was an eminent lawyer, and was appointed attorney-general of Virginia. Young Clayton was put into the

office of Peter Beverly, who was clerk or prothonotary for Gloucester county, and, succeeding him in this office, filled it fifty-one years. During the year preceding his decease, such was the vigor of his constitution, even at his advanced period, and such his zeal in botanical researches, that he made a botanical tour through Orange county; and it is believed that he had visited most of the settled parts of Virginia. His residence was about twenty miles from the city of Williamsburg. His character stands high as a man of integrity, and as a citizen. He was a strict, though not ostentatious, observer of the worship of the church of England, and he seemed constantly piously disposed. He was heard to say, while examining a flower, that he could not look into one, without seeing the display of infinite power and contrivance, and that he thought it impossible for a botanist to be an atheist. He was a member of some of the most learned literary societies of Europe, and corresponded with Gronovius, Linnaeus, and other able botanists. As a practical botanist he was perhaps inferior to no botanist of his time.

He left behind him two volumes of manuscripts, nearly prepared for the press, and a hortus siccus of folio size, with marginal notes and directions for the engraver in preparing the plates for his proposed work. This work, which was in the possession of his son, when the Revolutionary war commenced, was sent to William Clayton, clerk of New Kent, as to a place of security from the invading enemy. It was lodged in the office with the records of the county. An incendiary put a torch to the building; and thus perished not only the records of the county but the labors of Clayton.

Several of his communications, treating of the culture and different species of tobacco, were published in numbers 201, 204, 205, and 206, of the philosophical transactions; and in number 454 is an ample account of medicinal plants, which he had discovered growing in Virginia. He is chiefly known to the learned, especially in Europe, by his *Flora Virginica*, a work published by Gronovius at Leyden, in 8vo., 1739—1743, and again in 4to., in 1762. This is frequently referred to by Linnaeus, and by all the succeeding botanists, who have had occasion to treat of the plants of North America. It is to be regretted, however, that they so frequently refer to the flora as the work of Gronovius, though its greatest value is derived from the masterly descriptions, communicated to the Leyden professor by Mr. Clayton.—*Barton's Med. and Phys. Journal*, II. 139-145; *Rees' Cycl. American edit.*; *Miller*, I. 142; II. 368.

CLAYTON, JOSHUA, a physician, was the president of Delaware from 1729 to 1793, and governor under the present constitution from 1793 to

1796, when he was succeeded by G. Bedford. In 1798 he was elected to the senate of the United States. He died in 1799. During the war, when the Peruvian bark was scarce, he substituted for it successfully in his practice the poplar, *liriodendron tulipifera*, combined with nearly an equal quantity of the bark of the root of the dogwood, *cornus florida*, and half the quantity of the inside bark of the white oak tree. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

CLAYTON, THOMAS, judge, died at Newcastle, Aug. 21, 1854, aged 76. He was a senator of the United States from 1823 to 1826, and from 1837 to 1847; and chief justice of the Delaware superior court.

CLEAVELAND, MOSES, the founder of a large family, came from Ipswich, England, a carpenter's apprentice; became a freeholder in Woburn, Mass., in 1643; married Ann Winn, 1648, and died in 1702. They had seven sons and three daughters. These all married and all had children. From them are doubtless descended all in this country, who bear the name of Cleaveland and Cleveland, as the name is variously written.

CLEAVELAND, AARON, a minister, died in Philadelphia in 1757, aged 42. Born at Cambridge, Mass., he was a grandson of Aaron, the third child of Moses of Woburn. He graduated at Harvard in 1735. He was a prodigy of physical strength and agility. In 1739 he was ordained over the Congregational church in Haddam, Conn., where he stayed seven years. From 1747 to 1750 he was pastor in Malden, Mass. His next move was to Halifax, N. S., where he became an Episcopalian. In 1755 he went to England, and returned as an Episcopal missionary to certain parts of Delaware. Two years afterward, while on a journey to visit his family in New England, he was taken sick in Philadelphia, and died in the house of his friend, Dr. Franklin. In early life, he was an admirer of Whitefield, and a zealous as well as able preacher. There is no reason to think that his denominational change impaired his ardor or efficiency. It is much, that the great Franklin honored and praised him. It is more and better, that the people of his charge loved him and mourned for him. He married Susanna, daughter of Rev. Aaron Foster of Medford, and left a large family. Of these, his daughter, Susanna Cleaveland, married Stephen Higginson, a distinguished Boston merchant. Rev. Thomas W. Higginson of Worcester, and Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng of New York, are her grandsons.

CLEAVELAND, JOHN, minister of Ipswich, Mass., died April 22, 1799, aged 77. He was born in Canterbury, Conn., April 22, 1722. He was graduated at Yale college in 1745, and while a member of that institution he exhibited that independence and courage in the cause of truth,

for which he was ever distinguished. While at home during a vacation in 1744, he attended a separate meeting, for which, on his return to college, he was required to make a confession. He justified himself on the ground, that he was a member of the church, and attended the meeting with his father and a majority of the church. The same defence was made by Ebenezer Cleaveland, also of Canterbury, who was involved in the same difficulty. They were both expelled from college. This act of persecution, especially as Episcopalians were tolerated in their own worship, awakened the public indignation. Distinguished men, among whom was Dr. E. Wheelock, advised him to petition the Connecticut assembly for redress, and assured him of their aid. About twenty years afterwards Rector Clap sent him his degree, and the catalogue dates it in 1745, with his class, — with whom he spent three years in successful study. He was a descendant of Moses; his grandfather, Josiah, was a pioneer settler of Canterbury; his parents were Josiah and Abigail. Having obtained a license to preach, he ministered to a Separatist society in Boston, in that Huguenot church in School street, where Daillé and Le Mercier had before preached to the expatriated Bowdoin and Amorys. Declining an invitation to settle there, he accepted a call from the parish of Chebaeco in Ipswich, now the town of Essex. Here his earnest ministry of fifty-two years ended only with his life, after a short and painful illness. In 1758 he went as the chaplain of Col. Bagley's regiment, in Abercrombie's ill-starred expedition. His journal, kept daily on the spot, and letters to his "dear and loving wife," present a lively image of the scenes through which he passed. His brother chaplains of the provincial forces were all respectable clergymen, good and faithful ministers, as well as true patriots. During their long encampment at fort George, it was their custom to meet twice a week, under some tent or booth, to strengthen each other by mutual converse, prayer, and exhortation. To these scenes of Christian labor, as depicted by Mr. C., Mr. Baneroff alludes in the narration of the time. In the following year, he went in the same capacity and the same regiment to Louisburg, already in British hands. The year 1763 was made joyful to him by a great revival of piety among his people. In the controversies, which about this time sprung up with his mother country, he took a warm interest. Espousing heartily the American side, he devoted to it a ready tongue and a ready pen. With the first sound of war he was again in the field. He served as chaplain at Cambridge — while in the same camp were two of his brothers, and all four of his sons. In 1776 he was with the army, for a time, in Connecticut and New York. These occasional absences from his flock seem but to have

endeared him to them the more. An enlarged acquaintance with men and things undoubtedly widened and liberalized his views, without abating the fervor of his piety. It appears that after a few unhappy years of religious dissension, the two congregations in Chebacco re-united under him and went on in harmony. He was a man of strong constitution and ardent temperament. An earnest spirit, an unpolished energy, and a sincerity, which none could question, characterized him in the pulpit. His familiarity with the Scriptures was proverbial. His general learning was respectable. His writings, though often forcible and fervid, could lay no claim to elegance. He was not afraid of controversy, and more than once ventured into the camps of polemic, as well as those of natural war. In his dispute with Dr. Mayhew, several ponderous pamphlets appeared on both sides. Mr. C. had blue eyes, and a florid complexion, was nearly six feet high, erect and muscular; his voice was heavy and of great compass, and his gestures were appropriate. In his preaching he was not confined to written sermons. Dr. Emmons said of him, that he was "a pattern of piety and an ornament to the Christian and clerical profession." His faithful labors were crowned with great success; at one period, in about six months, one hundred persons were added to his church. He died in peace and hope on his seventy-seventh birth-day. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Parker Dodge, and great-granddaughter of John Choate of Ipswich. They reared four sons and three daughters. She died in 1768. He next married Mary Neale Foster, widow of Capt. John F. She survived him eleven years. In both connections he was eminently happy. It was his custom to devote particular days to private fasting and prayer.

He published a narrative of the work of God at Chebacco in 1763 and 1764; an essay to defend some of the most important principles in the protestant reformed system of Christianity, more especially Christ's sacrifice and atonement, against the injurious aspersions cast on the same by Dr. Mayhew in a thanksgiving sermon, 1763; a reply to Dr. Mayhew's letter of reproof, 1765; a treatise on infant baptism, 1784. — *Parish's Fun. Ser.*; *Mass. Miss. Mag.* II. 129-133; *Backus*, III. 241; *Pan.* XII. 49.

CLEAVELAND, EBENEZER, brother of the preceding, the minister of Gloucester, now Rockport, Mass., died July 4, 1805, aged 79. His parents were Josiah and Abigail. Expelled from Yale college with his brother John in 1744 and for the same reasons, he yet after some years obtained his degree, and is mentioned in the catalogue as a graduate of 1748, which was the time of the graduation of his class. He went to Rockport, then called Sandy Bay, in 1751, and was settled in 1755 in a new church, remaining the minister

for twenty years. He was chaplain in the French war of 1758, and in the triumphant Canada expedition in 1759. In the Revolutionary war, he also served as a chaplain. After being some years in Landaff, Randolph, and Amesbury, he returned to Rockport. His lot was cast in hard places and in hard times; and he had a large family and domestic causes of uneasiness, so that his life was that of a worthy man struggling with adversity. His son Ebenezer was a captain in the continental service. His daughter Mary married professor John Smith of Dartmouth college. She was the mother of two daughters, still living in 1856; Abby Smith, widow of Dr. Cyrus Perkins, of New York, formerly professor in the Medical School at Dartmouth, and Mary Cleaveland Smith, married to John Bryant, a prosperous merchant of Boston, one of the eight or ten wealthiest men of that city.

CLEAVELAND, PARKER, a physician and patriot of the Revolution, the son of John, died in Feb., 1826, aged 74. He was born in Ipswich in 1751, and settled as a physician at Byfield, a parish of Rowley, at the age of 19. During the first year of the war he was the surgeon of a regiment. He was frequently a representative of Rowley in the legislature. As a physician he was intelligent and skilful. But the glory of his character was his religion. He read much in theology. After much investigation he embraced and earnestly supported the orthodox doctrines; and he exhibited also "the best affections and graces of the Christian character. He was benevolent, humble, and devout. Emphatically might he be called a man of prayer." At different periods of revivals of religion he exerted a pious and useful influence. In affliction and adverse circumstances he was resigned and cheerful; and from every earthly care he found a relief in the love of his Redeemer. His sons, who have long been men of distinction, are Professor Parker C., of Bowdoin college, and Rev. Dr. John P. C., of Lowell. — *Boston Recorder*, March 3, 1826.

CLEAVELAND, BENJAMIN, colonel, removed before the Revolution from Culpepper co., Va., to Wilkes co., N. C. During the war he was commander of a militia regiment in Wilkes, and he was one of the five partisan colonels who achieved the victory of King's Mountain. His sons, Absalom and John, were officers in the same service. The latter as capt. of dragoons was in the battle of Camden. Col. Cleaveland removed afterwards to South Carolina. His descendants are numerous and respectable.

CLEAVELAND, STEPHEN, captain, son of Rev. Aaron C., died in Salem in 1801, aged 61. Born in East Haddam, he was left destitute by his father's death, and went to sea at the age of fourteen. In the French war of 1756 he was seized

by a British press-gang in Boston and detained in service until the peace of 1763. Soon after the Declaration of Independence he received a commission as captain from congress, bearing the names of Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, and Robert Morris, which is still preserved. This is believed to have been the first naval commission issued by our government, after we became an independent people. Capt. C. sailed soon after from Salem in the small brig *Despatch*, laden with sperm oil, fish, potash, &c., for Bordeaux. After a long delay in that port, during which he carried on a correspondence with Silas Deane, Arthur Lee, and Dr. Franklin, he obtained the material of war, for which he had been sent, and brought the welcome freight safely into Boston. Before he sailed he had been promised the command of one of the three frigates, then in the process of construction. But in consequence of his long delay in France, others got the appointments, and his ambitious spirit would not suffer him to accept an inferior post. His wife was Margaret, daughter of James Jeffrey. Their eldest child, Richard Jeffrey, still living in Salem, has also been a man of various adventure. His well written narrative of his own "Voyages and commercial enterprises," published in two volumes, has been read by thousands. It is a work full of interest, and one which leaves on the mind a most agreeable impression of its author. From 1829 to 1834, Capt. R. J. Cleveland was U. S. vice consul at Havana.

CLEAVELAND, AARON, minister of Royalton, Vt., and missionary, died in New Haven Sept. 21, 1815, aged 71. He was the son of Rev. Aaron C., of Haddam. He was preparing for college, when his father died. This event compelled him to learn a trade. He became a hatter, and followed the business for many years in Norwich and in Guilford, Conn. During this period he was more than once an active and intelligent member of the State legislature. At this time he held the doctrine of the Universalists, and was a leader among them. Other views at length took possession of his mind. He became a decided Calvinist, and soon resolved to preach the faith which he had so long derided. He was settled for a year or two in Royalton, Vt., and labored as a missionary. His last days were spent in New Haven, Conn. He was a man of more than ordinary powers. To plain good sense, he added a fine poetic taste and ready wit. He was twice married. By his first wife, Abiah Hyde of Norwich, he had ten children. By the second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Clement Breed, he had five more children. The venerable Rev. Charles Cleveland, as he writes his name, for many years past a faithful missionary among the poor of Boston, traversing its streets at the age of 83 or 84, was his third child. Mrs. Abiah Hyde Cox, wife

of Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, was the thirteenth on the list. In the third generation may be enumerated the late Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, son of William, Rev. A. Cleveland Cox of Baltimore, and Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, son of Charles, of Philadelphia. A host of Clevelands, Pratts, Smiths, Dodges, and Coxes, who trace their descent from Aaron Cleveland, have no reason to be ashamed of their ancestor. He published some political poetic satires, also a poem in blank verse on slavery, 1775.

CLEAVELAND, JOHN, minister of Stoneham, Mass., died at North Wrentham in 1818, aged 68. He was the eldest son of Rev. John C., of Ipswich. He was fitted for college, but was prevented from entering by ill health. When the war began he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. He soon obtained a lieutenant's commission, and remained in the service during the war. His thoughts had long been turned towards the ministry. In 1785, he settled at Stoneham, near Boston, where he remained about ten years. He was subsequently settled at North Wrentham. He was a man of respectable talents and of rare piety. At Wrentham, Dr. Emmons of Franklin was his near neighbor and intimate friend. To his fidelity as a pastor, Dr. E., in the funeral discourse, paid a just and affectionate tribute. He was twice married. His first wife was his cousin, Abigail Adams of Canterbury, Conn. The second wife was Elizabeth Evans of Stoneham, who survived him, and became the wife of Rev. Dr. Harris of Dunbarton, N. H. He had no children.

CLEAVELAND, MOSES, general, died in Canterbury, Conn., in 1806, aged 52. He was the son of Col. Aaron C., the brother of John and Ebenezer, who died after sixty fits of the palsy and apoplexy, April 14, 1785, aged 57, descended from either Josiah or Samuel C., who were settlers of C., about 1690. He entered Yale college, but soon left to take part in the great struggle for liberty, and served, for a time, as captain of a company of sappers and miners. He subsequently returned to New Haven and took his degree in 1777. He became a lawyer, and soon made himself known as a man of talent and energy. He was repeatedly in the legislature, and held high command in the militia. In 1796 he went to Ohio, as a commissioner to treat with the Indians and make purchases in the western reserve. The site of Cleveland now a fair and fast growing city, was his selection, and from him the place received its name. He was brave, ardent, and patriotic: a man of cheerful temper, of ready humor, and the most free-hearted hospitality. His wife was Esther Champion of Colchester. Their daughter, Mary Esther, was married to Prof. Andrew Harris of the New Haven medical school. Another daughter, Frances A., is the wife of Samuel Morgan of Norwich. His

brother, Judge William Pitt Cleaveland, died in New London in 1845, aged about 70, a graduate of Yale in 1793. There was a graduate of the same name in 1816, who died in 1841.

CLEAVELAND, NEHEMIAH, M. D., died at Topsfield, Mass., Feb. 26, 1837, aged 76, the youngest son of Rev. John C., of Ipswich. At the age of 16 he attended his father during the siege of Boston in 1775; in 1777 he enlisted in the army for about a year. Then he toiled on his father's little farm. Having studied physic with his brother, and with Dr. Manning of Ipswich, he entered on the practice at Topsfield in 1783. Together with his employment as a physician, his services were often required in various public offices. A zealous federalist in politics, he was for years a useful member of the senate. From 1823 to 1828 he was chief justice of the court of sessions. His form was well-proportioned, and he was of large stature and commanding aspect. A print of him from a picture by Cole may be seen in the address at Topsfield celebration in 1850 by his son, Nehemiah Cleaveland. His constitution was vigorous and his health unbroken until his fiftieth year: from that period he suffered much from one of the most painful of maladies. In other respects he had a happy old age, employed in his profession, imparting sound advice to his neighbors, seeking the welfare of the church and the general interests of Zion. Then he had the consolation of books and the pleasures of home. "His setting sun went gently down, while the brightness of a better day seemed to glow in the departing orb, and left its consoling radiance behind." His first wife, who died childless in four years, in 1791, was Lucy, the daughter of Dr. Manning. His second wife, the mother of nine children, was Experience, the daughter of Dr. Elisha Lord of Pomfret, Conn.; she died in 1845 at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. O. A. Taylor, aged 81. Five of her children were living in 1856, William, at Topsfield, Nehemiah C., at Brooklyn, N. Y., a distinguished teacher and scholar, a graduate of Bowdoin college in 1813, John C., a lawyer in the city of New York, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1826, and Rev. Dr. Elisha Lord C., a minister in New Haven, a graduate of 1829. His daughter, Mary, married Rev. O. A. Taylor. The following are some of the verses of the hymn, written by Nehemiah Cleaveland and sung at the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

"Then came the pious task to rear
Meet shrines, Benignant Power, for Thee:
Schools free as air were founded here,
And law, and sacred liberty.

"O Thou, whose arm, all-powerful, bore
Those pilgrims o'er the storm-swept sea,
And help'd them plant along this shore
These homesteads of the brave and free,—

"Here, where our fathers hymn'd thy name,
List to their grateful children's praise,
And still be ours the heavenly flame
That warm'd their hearts in olden days."

CLEAVELAND, NEHEMIAH, deacon, a Revolutionary pensioner, died at Skaneateles, New York, Oct. 25, 1843, aged 90. A native of Mansfield, Conn., he lived for a period in Williamsburg, Mass.

CLEVELAND, JOSIAH, captain, of Owego, died at Charlestown, Mass., June 30, 1843, aged 89, and was buried at Mount Auburn in Cambridge. Born in Canterbury, Conn., he was an officer, and served in the war of the Revolution, and fought in various battles, first at Bunker Hill. It was to attend the commemoration on finishing the monument at Bunker Hill, that he came five-hundred miles, which he witnessed, and died.

CLEEVES, GEORGE, an early settler and distinguished magistrate of Maine, lived at Spurwink, Cape Elizabeth, in 1630, associated in business with Richard Tucker. In 1632 they commenced the settlement at Casco and erected the first house on the Neck, called Machigonne by the Indians, then Cleeves' Neck and Munjoy's Neck, now Portland. In 1643 he was appointed by Rigby his deputy in the government of Ligonis, and was a large land-owner under grants from Gorges and Rigby. He died at Portland between Nov., 1666, and Jan., 1671, at an advanced age, probably more than 90. The Bracketts are his descendants. An ample account of him is given in Willis' history of Portland. — *Maine Hist. Coll.* i. 124.

CLEVELAND, HENRY RUSSELL, of Boston, died at St. Louis June 12, 1843, aged 34. He graduated at Harvard in 1827. The life of Hudson in Sparks' Biography was written by him: he was also the editor of an edition of Sallust much approved, and the author of a volume on classical studies.

CLEVINGER, SHOBAL L. VAI, an eminent sculptor, died at sea Sept. 28, 1843. He was born in Middletown, Ohio, in 1812: his father was a weaver, who removed to Indian Creek. At the age of 15 he went to Centreville to learn stone-cutting with his brother, who was employed on the canal. He was soon afflicted with the ague and fever and returned home. Next he went to Cincinnati and was employed by Mr. Guino, a stone-cutter. Here he married Elizabeth Wright. At length he went into partnership with Mr. Bassett. His chiselling of a cherub on a tomb-stone attracted the notice of Mr. Thomas, editor of the Evening Post. He soon, without a clay model, cut from the stone an excellent bust of Mr. Thomas. Going to Boston, he made a bust of Mr. Webster; and also of Mr. Biddle, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Van Buren. He then

went to Italy, where he spent several years. His great work was an Indian, bold and wild, which was much admired by the Italians. Returning with his family, he sailed from Leghorn, but in ten days he died of the consumption on his passage.

CLIFFORD, JOHN D., a man of science, died at Lexington, Ky., May 8, 1820, aged 42. He formed a valuable cabinet of natural history, and published essays on the antiquities of the western country, in the *Western Review*, 1819 and 1820.

CLIFTON, WILLIAM, a poet, the son of a rich mechanic in Philadelphia, was born in 1772, and was educated as a Quaker, but in the latter part of his life threw off the Quaker dress and manners. He died of the consumption in Dec., 1799, aged 26. He published an epistle to Mr. Gifford, in an edition of Gifford's poems, evincing much poetical power. He also commenced, but did not finish, a poem called the *Chimeriad*, in which, under the character of the witch, Chimeria, the genius of false philosophy is portrayed. His poems were printed at New York, 12mo., 1800. Much of his poetry is of a satirical, political cast, containing vituperations of the French revolutionists and of the party to which he was opposed. — *Encyclopedia Amer.*; *Knapp's Lect.* 179; *Specimens American Poetry*, II. 86.

CLINTON, GEORGE, governor of the colony of New York before the Revolution, was the youngest son of Francis Clinton, the earl of Lincoln. He was appointed governor in 1743. His administration of ten years was turbulent. He was engaged in a violent controversy with the general assembly, instigated by chief justice James Delancy, the ruling demagogue of that period. Mr. Horsemander wrote against the governor; Mr. Colden in his favor. The governor was the friend of Sir William Johnson. Mr. Clinton was succeeded in Oct., 1753, by Sir D. Osborne, who in two days, in consequence of political troubles, committed suicide. He was afterwards governor of Greenwich hospital. — *Hist. Coll.*, VII. 79; *Lempriere*.

CLINTON, CHARLES, the ancestor of the family of Clintons in New York, died in Ulster, afterwards Orange county, Nov. 19, 1773. He was a descendant of Wm. C., who, after being an adherent of Charles I., took refuge in the north of Ireland. James, the son of Wm., married Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of a captain in Cromwell's army, and was the father of Charles, who was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, in 1690. Having induced a number of his friends to join him in the project of emigrating to America, he chartered a ship for Philadelphia in 1729 and sailed May 20th. On the passage it was ascertained, that the captain had formed the design to starve the passengers in order to seize their property. Among those, who died, were a

son and daughter of Mr. Clinton. It was now proposed to wrest the command from the captain; but there was not energy enough in the passengers to make the attempt. At length they were landed at Cape Cod, Oct. 4th. It was not till the spring of 1731, that they removed and formed a settlement in the county of Ulster, State of New York, about sixty miles from the city and eight miles west of the river. Mr. Clinton was a farmer and land surveyor. His house was surrounded by a palisade, against the Indians. He was made judge of the county court; and in 1756 was appointed lieutenant-colonel under Col. Oliver Delancy. He served under Bradstreet at the capture of fort Frontenac. Of his four sons in America, Alexander, a graduate in the third class at Princeton, in 1750, was a physician; Charles was a surgeon in the army, which took Havana in 1762, and died in April, 1791; James was major-general; and George vice president of the United States. With an uncommon genius and a fund of useful knowledge, he was affable and interesting in conversation. He was tall, graceful, and dignified. The duties of the various relations of private life were regarded by him; and he was a patriot and a sincere Christian. — *Lord's Lempriere*; *Rogers' Biog. Dictionary*; *N. Y. Statesman*, Aug. 23, 1828.

CLINTON, JAMES, brigadier-general, the fourth son of the preceding, died Dec. 22, 1812, aged 75. He was born in Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1736. He received a good education. In 1756 he was a captain under Bradstreet at fort Frontenac, and captured a French sloop of war on Lake Ontario. In 1763 he was appointed captain commandant of four companies, raised for the defence of Ulster and Orange, whose western frontiers were exposed to the inroads of the savages. In the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was appointed colonel June 30, 1775, and accompanied Montgomery to Canada. He was made brigadier-general Aug. 9, 1776. In Oct., 1777, he commanded, under Gov. Clinton, at fort Clinton, which, with fort Montgomery, separated from each other by a creek, defended the Hudson against the ascent of the enemy below West Point. Sir Henry Clinton, in order to favor the designs of Burgoyne, attacked these forts Oct. 6th, with three thousand men, and carried them by storm, as they were defended by only about five hundred militia. A brave resistance was made from four o'clock until it was dark, when the garrison were overpowered. Gen. Clinton was severely wounded by a bayonet, but escaped. After riding a little distance he dismounted, that he might escape the pursuing enemy, and taking the bridle from his horse slid down a precipice one hundred feet to the creek, which separated the forts. Thus he reached the mountain at a secure distance. In the morning he found a horse,

which conveyed him, covered with blood, about sixteen miles from the fort to his house.

In 1779 he joined with sixteen hundred men General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. Proceeding up the Mohawk in batteaux about fifty-four miles above Schenectady, he conveyed them from Canajoharie to the head of the Otsego lake, one of the sources of the Susquehannah, down which he was to join Sullivan. As the water in the outlet of the lake was too low to float his batteaux, he constructed a dam across it, and thus accumulated the water in the lake. By letting out this water his boats and troops were rapidly conveyed to Tioga, where he joined Sullivan, who had ascended the Susquehannah. During most of the war General Clinton was stationed in command of the northern department at Albany. But he was afterwards present at the capture of Cornwallis. On the evacuation of New York, bidding the commander-in-chief an affectionate farewell, he retired to his estate. Yet was he afterwards called by his fellow-citizens to various public services, being a commissioner to adjust the boundary line with Pennsylvania, representative, delegate to the convention of 1801 for amending the constitution, and senator; and in all his labors manifesting integrity and ability. He was buried at Little Britain, in Orange county. His temper was affectionate and mild, but capable of being roused to vehemence by injuries and insults. His wife, Mary De Witt, was of a family which emigrated from Holland. — *Rogers' Biog. Dict.*; *Encyc. Amer.*; *Lord's Lempriere*.

CLINTON, GEORGE, governor of New York and vice president of the United States, died at Washington April 20, 1812, aged 72. He was named after the colonial governor, a friend of his father. He was the youngest son of Col. Charles Clinton, and was born in Ulster county, now Orange, July 26, 1739. In his education his father was assisted by Daniel Thain, a minister from Scotland. In early life he evinced the enterprise which distinguished him afterwards. He once left his father's house and sailed in a privateer. On his return he accompanied as a lieutenant his brother, James, in the expedition against fort Frontenac, now Kingston. He afterwards studied law under William Smith, and rose to some distinction in his native country. As a member of the colonial assembly in 1775 and afterwards, he was a zealous whig. May 15, 1775, he took his seat as a member of congress. He voted for the declaration of independence, July 4, 1776; but, being called away by his appointment as brigadier-general before the instrument was ready for the signature of the members, his name is not attached to it. March 25, 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general of the United States. At the first election under the constitution of New York, he was chosen, April 20, 1777, both governor and

lieutenant-governor. Accepting the former office, the latter was filled by Mr. Van Cortlandt. He was thus elected chief magistrate six successive periods, or for eighteen years, till 1795, when he was succeeded by Mr. Jay. Being at the head of a powerful State, and in the command of the militia, his patriotic services were of the highest importance to his country. On the advance of the enemy up the Hudson in Oct., 1777, he protracted the assembly and proceeded to take command of fort Montgomery, where he and his brother James made a most gallant defence Oct. 6th. He escaped under cover of the night. The next day forts Independence and Constitution were evacuated. He presided in the convention at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, for deliberating on the federal constitution, which he deemed not sufficiently guarded in favor of the sovereignty of each State. After being five years in private life, he was elected to the legislature. Again in 1801 was he chosen governor, but in 1804 was succeeded by Mr. Lewis. In that year he was elevated to the vice presidency of the United States, in which station he continued till his death. It was by his casting vote that the bill for renewing the bank charter was negatived. In private life he was frank, amiable, and warm in friendship. By his wife, Cornelia Tappan, of Kingston, he had one son and five daughters, of whom but one daughter was living in 1832. His daughter, Maria, wife of Dr. S. D. Beckman, died in April, 1829; his second daughter, Cornelia, wife of E. C. Genet, died March, 1810, aged 35; his third daughter, Elizabeth, widow of Matthias Talmadge, died April, 1825, aged 45. Another daughter married Col. Van Cortlandt, and died in 1811. An oration on his death was delivered by Gouverneur Morris.

Of his energy and decision the following are instances. At the conclusion of the war, when a British officer was placed on a cart in the city of New York, to be tarred and feathered, he rushed in among the mob with a drawn sword and rescued the sufferer. During the raging of what was called the doctor's mob, when, in consequence of the disinterment of some bodies for dissection, the houses of the physicians were in danger of being pulled down, he called out the militia and quelled the turbulence. The following is an instance of the skill with which he diverted attention from his growing infirmities. On a visit to Pittsfield, as he was rising from a dinner table in his old age, he fell, but was caught by a lady sitting next to him. "Thus," said he, "should I ever wish to fall — into the hands of the ladies." For many years he suffered much by the rheumatism. — *Delaplaine's Repository*; *Encyclopædia Americana*; *Lord's Lempriere*; *Rogers*; *Marshall*, v. 396; *Almon's Remembrancer*, 1780, 160.

CLINTON, HENRY, Sir, an English general, son of the colonial governor C., was the grandson of the earl of Lincoln. After distinguishing himself in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, he was sent unsuccessfully against New York and Charleston. He afterwards, in Sept., 1776, occupied the city of New York. Oct. 6, 1777, he assaulted and took forts Clinton and Montgomery. In 1778 he succeeded Howe in the command at Philadelphia, whence Washington compelled him to retire. In May, 1780, he took Charleston. It was he who negotiated with Arnold in his treason. He returned to England in 1782, and died Dec. 22, 1795. A few months before his death he was made governor of Gibraltar. He published a narrative of his conduct in America, 1782; observations on Cornwallis' answer, 1783; observations on Stedman, 1784.

CLINTON, DE WITT, LL. D., governor of New York, died at Albany Feb. 11, 1828, aged 59. He was the son of Gen. James Clinton, and was born at Little Britain, in Orange county, March 2, 1769. He was graduated at Columbia college, with the highest honors of his class, in 1786. Although he studied law under Samuel Jones, he was never much engaged in the practice. After having been private secretary of his uncle Gov. George Clinton, he was elected to the senate of New York in 1799. He was two years before in the house. It was a time of violent party excitement; he entered into the struggle with all his energy, and was one of the champions of democracy. At this period, as afterwards, he was the friend of education, the sciences, and the arts, and advocated liberal grants to Union college and the common schools. He exerted himself also to procure the abolition of slavery in New York. As a member of the council of appointment, he claimed a co-ordinate right of nomination, in which claim he and a majority of the council were resisted by Gov. Jay. By reason of this controversy all the officers of the State held over for one year. In 1801 the constitution was amended, allowing the co-ordinate nomination. In July, 1802, he betrayed a want of moral and religious principle by fighting a duel with John Swartwout, arising from political controversy concerning Mr. Burr. In the same year he was appointed a senator of the United States, in which station he voted for the treaty with the Creek Indians, guaranteeing to them the peaceful possession of their own territory in Georgia. In the difficulty with Spain concerning the navigation of the Mississippi, he successfully, in a powerful speech, resisted the attempt of the federal party to plunge the country into war. His last vote in the senate was to confirm the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana. He was chosen mayor of New York, an office of great emolument and patronage, in 1803, and annually, — excepting in

1807 and 1810, — until 1815, exerting himself to promote in every way the prosperity of the city. Under his auspices the historical society and the academy of arts were incorporated; the city hall was founded; the orphan asylum established; and the city fortified. While he was mayor, he was also, during several years, a senator and the lieutenant-governor, engaging with zeal and with strong ambition in the political movements of the day. He could not be content without being a prominent leader. In respect to the war of 1812, he was opposed to its declaration, as inexpedient and injurious; yet, after it was commenced, he made every effort to call forth the energies of the country against the enemy. In 1812, he consented to become the candidate of the peace party for the presidency of the United States, and received eighty-nine votes, Mr. Madison obtaining one hundred and twenty-eight and being re-elected. By thus arraying himself against Madison, Clinton alienated from himself many of his former friends.

In 1815 he became a private citizen. In 1816 he was appointed a canal commissioner and president of the board; he had been a member of the first board, with Gov. Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and others, in 1810; but nothing was effected until April, 1817, when, in consequence of the exertions of Mr. Clinton, a law was passed, authorizing the Erie canal, three hundred and sixty-three miles in length, at an estimated expense of five millions of dollars. Being in the next month elected governor, in his able message to the legislature he called their attention, among other subjects, to the great interests of education and of internal improvement, particularly to the proposed most important canal. During his administration of three years, a strong party was arrayed against him. He was however re-elected in 1820 against Mr. Tompkins. But his opponents obtained majorities in both branches of the legislature, so that, when under the amended constitution, limiting the term of office to two years, a new election came on in 1822, Mr. Clinton, in order to avoid certain defeat, withdrew from the contest. Yet the various measures of his administration had all been wisely directed to promote the public welfare. In regard to education he remarked to the legislature: "It cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests of moral and intellectual cultivation, there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure."

He acted as a president of the board of canal commissioners in 1823 and 1824; but in this last year the legislature, without accusation, removed him from this place. This flagrant act of injustice towards the father of the great system of internal improvement roused the indignation of the people. He was immediately nominated for

governor, and was elected by a majority of sixteen thousand votes over his antagonist. During his administration, the Erie canal was in 1825 finished, and the completion of the work was celebrated throughout the State. Re-elected in 1826, he in that year declined the embassy to England, which Mr. Adams offered him. At this period, the most important measure which he recommended was an amendment of the constitution, making the right of suffrage universal. The change was made by the people; but there were those who regarded the recommendation as arising from the desire of gaining popularity. He died suddenly from a disease of the heart, in consequence of a catarrhal affection of the throat and chest. His first wife was Maria Franklin, the daughter of an eminent merchant of New York, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters survived him. His second wife was Catherine Jones, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. Clinton was a member, and the president of various learned societies, before which he was frequently invited to deliver discourses, in all which, as well as in his official communications, he displayed the energies of an enlightened and comprehensive intellect. His title as the head of the freemasons was sufficiently ridiculous: "Most Excellent General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States!" In his person he was tall and of a commanding aspect. His manners were distant and reserved; yet was he cheerful, and kind, and sincere in friendship. He rose early and toiled incessantly for the enlargement of his knowledge. There is no doubt that he was ambitious, and that he was looking higher than the office of governor. But his political measures deserve to be commended, as subservient to the prosperity and honor of the State. His failure to reach the height to which he aimed in the national government, and his sudden removal from the world, present a new and striking instance of the vanity of earthly pursuits. They who fix their aim upon any object beneath the sky will be disappointed; even the man of ambition, who gains the desired and giddy eminence, will not there be happy. In Hosack's life of Clinton, there is published a letter, addressed to him by one of the ministers of New York, deploring his neglect of an important religious duty, and pointing out a path, which leads to the unwithering honors of a future life. He published a discourse before the New York historical society, 1811; discourse before the literary and philosophical society of New York, 1815; and in the transactions of that society, remarks on the fishes of the western waters of New York; discourse before the American academy of the arts, 1816; a discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1823; address before the Ameri-

can Bible society, 1823 and 1825; address to the freemasons on resigning a high office, 1825. — *Hosack's Memoirs*; *American Ann. Reg.* 1827-29, p. 151-166; *Proudfit's Sermon*; *Renwick's Life of C.*

CLINTON, ISAAC, minister of Southwick, Mass., died at Lowville, N. Y., March 18, 1840, aged 82. A graduate of Yale in 1786, he was pastor from 1788 to 1807. He published a treatise on baptism. — *Holland*, II. 114.

CLYMER, GEORGE, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Morrisville, Penn., Jan. 23, 1813, aged 73. He was born in Philadelphia in 1739. He received a good education and acquired a taste for books; but engaged in mercantile pursuits. He early espoused the cause of his country. In 1773 he resolutely opposed the sale of tea, sent out by the British government. Not a pound was sold in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was one of the first continental treasurers. As a member of congress, he the next year signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1774 the furniture of his house in Chester county, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, was destroyed by the enemy. In this year he was commissioner to the Indians to preserve peace and enlist warriors from the Shawanese and Delaware tribes. In this capacity he resided for a while at Pittsburg. In 1780 he co-operated with Robert Morris in the establishment of a bank for the relief of the country. Again was he a member of congress in 1780; but in 1782 he removed to Princeton for the education of his children. After the adoption of the constitution he was again a member of congress. On the passage of the bill for imposing a duty on distilled spirits in 1791, he was placed at the head of the excise department in Pennsylvania. The insurrection made the duties sufficiently disagreeable; and he resigned the office. In 1796 he was sent to Georgia, to negotiate, together with Hawkins and Pickens, a treaty with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He was afterwards president of the Philadelphia bank and of the academy of fine arts. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Meredith. Joseph Hopkinson pronounced an eulogy upon his character. In his various stations he was remarkable for the punctual and conscientious discharge of duty. He had a delicacy of taste, and was attached to the refined pursuits of a cultivated genius. The improvement of his country awakened his constant solicitude. — *Goodrich's Lives*.

CLYMER, GEORGE, inventor of a printing-press, lived in Philadelphia; he died in London Sept. 4, 1834, aged 80.

COBB, EBENEZER, remarkable for longevity, died at Kingston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1801, aged 107. He was born in Plymouth March 22, 1694, and was ten years contemporary with Peregrine White, of Marshfield, the first son of New England, who

was born on board the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod harbor, in Nov., 1620. His days were passed in cultivating the earth. His mode of living was simple. Only twice in his life, and then it was to gratify his brethren on a jury, did he substitute an enervating cup of tea in place of the invigorating bowl of broth, or the nutritive porringer of milk. He never used glasses, but for several years could not see to read. He was of a moderate stature, stooping in attitude, having an expanded chest, and of a fair and florid countenance. He enjoyed life in his old age, and in his last year declared that he had the same attachment to life as ever. He was a professed Christian. As he approached the close of his days, he shrewdly replied to some one, who made a remark upon his expected dissolution, "It is very rare that persons of my age die." His posterity were not numerous, being only one hundred and eighty-five. — *Columbian Centinel*, Dec. 16, 1801; *N. Y. Spect.*, Dec. 23.

COBB, THOMAS, captain, died in Jersey City Feb. 17, 1845, aged 85. A native of Parsippany, he was engaged in thirteen battles of the war, and not wounded, though he saw eleven men fall at his side.

COBB, OLIVER, D. D., died at Sippican, Rochester, Mass., June 23, 1849, aged 79. Born in Kingston, he graduated at Brown university, and was ordained at R. Feb. 6, 1799, and was for more than fifty years the pastor of the church. He had prepared, but did not preach a half-century sermon. His earnestness and success were evinced in three revivals, in which more than two hundred persons were added to his church. His son was at last his colleague.

COBB, SYLVANUS R., a merchant, died in Boston May 22, 1834, aged 35. As he began business he wrote a solemn covenant, that he would give a quarter of his profits to charitable uses; and one-half if he should be worth 20,000 dollars; three-quarters if worth 30,000; the whole if worth 50,000. He was faithful. Being a Baptist, he gave the surplus, 7,500 dollars, to found Newton institution, and as much more at other times.

COBBETT, THOMAS, an eminent minister and writer, died Nov. 5, 1685, aged 77. He was born at Newbury, in England, in 1608. He entered the university of Oxford, and was for some time a student there; but in the time of the plague he was induced to remove, and to become a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Twiss of Newbury. In consequence of his nonconformity to the established church, he experienced a storm of persecution which drove him to this country in 1637. He came in the same vessel with Mr. Davenport. He was soon chosen as a colleague to his old friend Mr. Whiting, of Lynn, with whom he labored in his benevolent work nearly twenty years. In the

year in which their salary was reduced to 30 pounds each, the town suffered a loss by disease among the cattle of 300 pounds, which may be regarded, in the opinion of Cotton Mather, as a punishment of their parsimony. After the removal of Mr. Norton of Ipswich, to Boston, and the death of Mr. Rogers, he became the pastor of the first church in Ipswich. During his ministry there was a powerful and extensive revival of religion in the town. Here he continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of the sacred office till his death. From the records of the town it appears, that the expenses of the funeral were about £18, including 32 galls. of wine at 4s., 62 lbs. of sugar, cider, and ginger, and some dozen pairs of gloves. His predecessors were Ward, Norton, and Rogers; his successors Hubbard, Dennison, J. Rogers, Fitch, N. Rogers, Frisbie, and Kimball.

Mr. Cobbett was remarkable not only for a constant spirit of devotion and for the frequency of his addresses to heaven, but for a particular faith, or assurance in prayer. During the wars with the Indians one of his sons was taken prisoner by the savages. The aged parent called together a number of his neighbors, and they mingled their prayers for the deliverance of the captive. He was impressed with the belief that the Father of mercies had heard the supplications addressed to him, and his heart was no more sad. In a few days his son, who had been redeemed of a sachem at Penobscot for a red coat, actually returned. He published a work on infant baptism, 1648, which is much commended by Cotton, and described by Mather as "a large, nervous, golden discourse;" the civil magistrate's power in matters of religion modestly debated, etc., with an answer to a pamphlet called, ill news from England, by John Clarke, of R. I., 1653; a practical discourse of prayer, 8vo., 1654; on the honor due from children to their parents, 1656. — *Magnalia*, III. 165—167.

COCHRAN, JOHN, M. D., a physician, was born in 1730 in Chester county, Penn. His father, a farmer, came from the north of Ireland. He studied physic with Dr. Thompson, of Lancaster. In the French war, which began in 1755, he served as surgeon's mate in the hospital department. At the close of the war he settled in Albany, and married Gertrude Schuyler, the only sister of Gen. Schuyler. But he soon removed to New Brunswick. April 10, 1777, on the recommendation of Washington, he was appointed physician and surgeon-general in the middle department, and in Oct., 1781, director-general of the hospitals of the United States. After the peace he removed to New York, where Washington nominated him the commissioner of loans. He died at Palatine, Montgomery county, April

6, 1807, aged 76. The impressions in early life derived from a religious father were never obliterated. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

COCHRAN, JAMES, died in Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1846, aged 83. He was a brass-founder in Philadelphia. Although the inventor of the method of making cut nails, he died poor.

COCKE, JOHN, general, died in Grainger Co., Tenn., in 1854, aged 72; another account makes his age 82. The eldest son of Col. Wm. Cocke, of Nottoway county, Va., he early emigrated to Tennessee. He sustained various offices, and was many years speaker of the house; from 1819 to 1827 a member of congress.

CODDINGTON, WILLIAM, the father of Rhode Island, died Nov. 1, 1678, aged 77. He was a native of Lincolnshire, England. He came to this country as an assistant, or one of the magistrates, of Massachusetts, and arrived at Salem in the *Arabella* June 12, 1630. He was several times rechosen to that office; but in 1637, when Governor Vane, to whose interests he was attached, was superseded by Mr. Winthrop, he also was left out of the magistracy. The freemen of Boston, however, the next day chose him and Mr. Vane their deputies to the court. Mr. Coddington expressed his dissatisfaction in losing the office which he had sustained, by sitting with the deacons at public worship, instead of placing himself as usual in the magistrates' seat, and by going to Mount Wollaston on the day of the general fast, to hear Mr. Wheelwright. When the religious contentions ran high in 1637, he defended Mrs. Hutchinson at her trial, in opposition to Governor Winthrop and the ministers; he opposed the proceedings of the court against Mr. Wheelwright and others; and, when he found that his exertions were unavailing, he relinquished his advantageous situation as a merchant at Boston, and his large property and improvements in Braintree, and accompanied the emigrants, who at that time left the colony. He removed to Rhode Island April 26, 1638, and was the principal instrument in effecting the original settlement of that place. His name stands first on the covenant, signed by eighteen persons at Aquetneck, or Rhode Island, March 7, 1638, forming themselves into a body politic, to be governed by the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings. It was soon found necessary to have something more definite. Mr. Coddington was appointed judge, and three elders were joined with him. These were directed by a vote of the freemen, Jan. 2, 1639, to be governed by the general rules of the word of God, when no particular rule was known. But this plan was changed March 12, 1640, when a governor, lieutenant-governor, and four assistants were appointed.

Mr. Coddington was chosen governor seven years, until the charter was obtained, and the

island was incorporated with Providence plantations. In 1647 he assisted in forming the body of laws, which has been the basis of the government of Rhode Island ever since. The next year, May 16, 1648, he was elected governor; but he declined the office on account of a controversy in which he was engaged respecting some lands. In September he made an unsuccessful attempt to procure the reception of Rhode Island into the confederacy of the united colonies. In 1651 he went to England, and was commissioned governor of Aquetneck island, separate from the rest of the colony; but, as the people were jealous lest his commission should affect their laws and liberties, he resigned it. He now retired from public business; but toward the close of his life he was prevailed on to accept the chief-magistracy. He was governor in the years 1674 and 1675.

He appears to have been prudent in his administration, and active in promoting the welfare of the little commonwealth which he had assisted in founding. While he lived in Rhode Island, he embraced the sentiments of the Quakers. He was a warm advocate for liberty of conscience. A letter, which he wrote in 1674 to the governor of New England, is preserved in Besse's *Sufferings of the Quakers*, II. 265-270. — *Dedication of Callender's Hist. Disc.; Holmes; Winthrop; Hutchinson*, I. 18.

CODMAN, JOHN, a member of the senate of Mass., died in Boston May 17, 1803, aged 48. He filled the public stations, in which he was placed, with integrity and honor. As a merchant, he sustained a character of the first respectability. Endeared to his friends by a natural disposition which rendered him warm in his attachments, he also possessed, by the gift of Divine grace, a principle of benevolence, which drew upon him the blessings of the poor. In his last moments, more anxious for the safety of others than for his own, he resigned himself to death with the fortitude, calmness, and triumph, becoming the religion which he professed. — *N. Y. Herald*, May 25, 1803.

CODMAN, CATHERINE, the second wife and widow of the preceding, died in Boston Dec., 1831, aged 62. She was of the family of Amory of Boston. Her minister in her widowhood was Dr. Channing, for whom she had the highest regard. Her house was the seat of hospitality. Her life was a life of active benevolence and eminent usefulness: no one could doubt her sincere and ardent piety. She went down to the grave in Christian peace, rejoicing in the hope of a blessed immortality.

CODMAN, JOHN, D. D., a minister in Dorchester, died Dec. 23, 1847, aged 65. Born in Boston Aug. 3, 1782, the son of John Codman above mentioned and Mary Russell, he graduated at Harvard

in the large class of 1802, and studied theology at Cambridge and in Edinburgh. He spent nearly three years abroad, from 1805 to 1808, the last of which he was employed as the preacher to the Scotch church in Swallow street, London. Among the eminent ministers, whom he knew in England, were George Burder, David Bayne, Robert Hall, Andrew Fuller, and William Jay, the last of whom with two others gave him a license to preach in April, 1807. Of the ministers of Edinburgh, Dr. David Dickson was especially his friend. During his residence abroad he made a visit of six weeks to Paris. Returning to America in May, 1808, he was soon invited to become the minister of the second church and society, newly established in Dorchester. Before accepting the invitation, he sent a letter to the people, declaring, that in his faith he was opposed to certain doctrines, which he named, then prevalent, and accorded in general with the old Massachusetts confession of 1680. The people voted to accept his letter, and said, "We venerate the principles of our forefathers." He was ordained Dec. 7, 1808, so that he was thirty-nine years the minister of his church. His ordination sermon was preached by his friend and his mother's pastor, Mr. Channing. For a year he labored in quietude; but the three following years were years of controversy, arising from the loose religious principles and customs of a portion of his people, and because he would not exchange with all the ministers they wished to hear. So great was their folly, that on the Sabbath they planted eight men on the pulpit-stairs, who prevented the minister from entering his pulpit, into which they placed an intruder, and compelled Mr. Codman to preach on the floor below. But this outrage was so frowned upon, even by the men of accordant sentiments in Boston, that the offenders were compelled to sell out their pews, and they left the society in peace. Dr. Codman was a very faithful, acceptable, and successful minister, and had the pleasure of seeing a great increase of his church and society. Inheriting wealth from his father, he was able to do much for the religious interests of Dorchester, and for the general objects of Christian benevolence. To Princeton theological seminary he gave a considerable sum of money; to Andover theological seminary he gave his excellent library of several thousand volumes. His wife, Mary Wheelwright of Newburyport, whom he married Jan. 19, 1813, survived the companion of her youth, the father of her children, and still lives. His father's sister, Parnell, widow of Ezekiel Savage of Salem, died at his house in 1846, aged 85; her sister, Abigail, died in 1843. A memoir of Dr. Codman, by his early friend, the author of this Dictionary, was published, together with reminiscences by another friend, Dr. Joshua Bates, with six select sermons, 8vo., 1853, with a

portrait: one of the most beautifully printed books of the day. He published sermons on various occasions, 1834; a narrative of a visit to England, 1836; and many separate sermons.

COFFEE, JOHN, general, died near Florence, Alabama, July 7, 1833, aged 61. He fought in various Indian battles, serving under Jackson. At Emuchaw he was shot through the body; yet afterwards he rose from his litter and mounted his horse to repel an assault on our retiring army. His death was caused by disease of the lungs, contracted at Washington in the preceding winter. — A Gen. John Coffee died in 1836, a member of congress from Georgia.

COFFEE, JOHN, a slave, born in Africa, died in Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2, 1836, aged about 120.

COFFIN, PAUL, D. D., a minister in Maine, was graduated at Harvard college in 1759, and was settled the first minister of Buxton, then called "Narragansett, No. 1," in March, 1763. Having preached fifty-four years, he received Levi Loring as his colleague in Nov., 1817, and died June, 1821, aged 85. He published Mass. election sermon, 1799.

COFFIN, CHARLES, Dr., died at Newburyport May, 1821, aged 80.

COFFIN, NATHANIEL, M. D., a physician in Portland, died Oct. 18, 1826, aged 82. He was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, who came from Newburyport to Portland in 1738, and died of the palsy in Jan., 1766, aged 50, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin, who came to this country in 1642, and after living at Newbury, died at Nantucket in 1681. He was born May 3, 1744. His medical studies were completed in the hospitals of London. His long life of professional services was spent in Portland. By his wife, the daughter of Isaac Foster of Charlestown, he had eleven children. He was the first president of the Maine medical society. As a surgeon he was particularly skilful and eminent. As to his religion, he united forty years before his death in the Unitarian faith of Dr. Freeman of Boston, and was afterwards a member of the church of the first parish in Portland. — *Thacher's Medical Biog.*

COFFIN, ALEXANDER, mayor of Hudson, died Jan. 11, 1839, aged 98. Born in Nantucket in 1740, he was the last of the original settlers of Hudson, N. Y., in 1784: a man of talents and usefulness.

COFFIN, JOHN GORHAM, M. D., a physician in Boston, died at Brookfield in Jan., 1829, aged 59. He published a treatise on cold and warm bathing, 12mo., 1818; on medical education, 1822.

COFFIN, ISAAC, judge, died at Nantucket Dec. 24, 1841, aged 77. He was judge of probate; and a man of benevolence and urbanity.

COFFIN, ROBERT S., a poet, died May 7, 1827, aged about 30. He was the son of Ebenezer Coffin, minister of Brunswick, Maine, and born

about the year 1797. As his father soon removed to Newburyport, he was there apprenticed to a printer. He began to indite poetry at an early age. In the war he was a sailor, and found himself a prisoner on board a British frigate. After the war he pursued his business as a printer at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, sending forth also occasional pieces of poetry under the name of "the Boston Bard." In March, 1826, he was in New York, in sickness and poverty, and with the wretchedness of self-reproach for his misconduct. He had been in habits of intemperance. Some benevolent ladies and others assisted him to return to his destitute, widowed mother and sister in Massachusetts. In Boston some sympathy was awakened by his distresses. After many months of extreme suffering he died at Rowley, and was buried at Newbury Old Town, as the place is contradictionaryly called by the inhabitants. He was buried by the side of his father, whose example unhappily was of no benefit to the son. His poetical pieces were collected and published in a volume in 1826. His last production breathed the wish, that he might die the death of the righteous. — *Specimens American Poetry*, II. 159.

COFFIN, CHARLES, D. D., died at Greenville, East Tennessee, in June, 1853, aged nearly 78. Born in Newburyport, he graduated at Cambridge in 1793; was president of Greenville, then of Knoxville college; and had lived in Tennessee fifty years. He published a sermon on obedience to God.

COGGESHALL, JOHN, first president of Rhode Island, was a representative of Boston in the first court in May, 1634, and in various courts afterwards. His name was written Caxeall. Being exiled from Mass. in March, 1638, he joined his companions in persecution at Rhode Island, and was chosen governor in 1647. Jer. Clarke succeeded him the next year. His descendants remain to the present day. — *Savage's Winthrop*, I. 130.

COGSWELL, JAMES, D. D., minister of Windham, Conn., died Jan. 2, 1807, aged 87. He was born in Saybrook, Jan. 6, 1720. In his childhood his parents removed to Lebanon, where they remained till, in their old age, he with filial affection took them to his own house. He was graduated at Yale college in 1742, and, while a member of that institution, at the time of the general revival of religion through America, he became experimentally acquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus. Forming the resolution to devote his life to the service of the Redeemer, he was ordained in 1744 pastor of the first church in Canterbury. In 1771 he was removed from this charge. But early in the following year he was installed minister of Scotland, a parish in the town of Windham, where he continued until Dec.,

1804. The infirmities of age now rendering him incapable of public service, he found a retreat for the remainder of his life in the family of his son, Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell of Hartford. His own filial piety was now repaid him. His wife's name was Fitch. His father was Samuel; his mother was Anne, daughter of Capt. Mason of Lebanon or Norwich. He was in early life distinguished for his learning, and he retained it in his old age. His temper was cheerful and social, and benevolence shone in his countenance. Under heavy afflictions he was submissive, adoring the sovereignty of God. His preaching was generally plain and practical, addressed to the understandings and consciences of his hearers. On the great doctrines of the gospel, which he inculcated, he built his own hope of a blessed immortality. He published a sermon preached at the funeral of Solomon Williams, 1776, 2d edition, 1806. — *Panoplist*, II. 581-583; *Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine*, III. 196.

COGSWELL, MASON FITCH, M. D., son of the preceding, was graduated at Yale college in 1780, and, after studying physic, settled at Hartford. In 1812 he was chosen president of the Connecticut medical society, and held the office ten years. He died Dec., 1830, aged 69. As a physician he was distinguished, and as a surgeon he had few equals. Dr. Cogswell first formed the design of an establishment for the education of the deaf and dumb in this country. His sympathy for them had been awakened by the unfortunate condition of his own daughter. The asylum for the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, commenced by Mr. Gallaudet, is to be ascribed in a considerable degree to the exertions of Dr. Cogswell. It is remarkable, that his own deaf and dumb daughter survived her father only a few weeks, her heart being broken by the event of his removal. Mrs. Sigourney, in a piece upon her death, supposes Alice Cogswell to say to some of her relatives:

"Sisters! there's music here;
From countless harps it flows
Throughout this wide, celestial sphere,
Nor pause nor discord knows.
The seal is melted from my ear
By love divine;
And what through life I pined to hear
Is mine! is mine!
The warbling of an ever tuneful choir,
And the full, deep response of David's golden lyre.
Did the kind earth hide from me
Her broken harmony,
That thus the melodies of Heaven might roll
And whelm in deeper tides of bliss my wondering soul?"

COGSWELL, WILLIAM, D. D., died in Gilmanton, N. H., April 18, 1850, aged 62. He was the son of Dr. William C., of Atkinson, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1811. He was descended from John, of London, who came to Ipswich about 1635. His grandfather was Nathaniel, who, by his wife Judith Badger, had eighteen

or nineteen children, and died at Atkinson March 23, 1783, aged 76. His father died Jan. 1, 1831, aged 70. For fourteen years he was pastor of the south church in Dedham. In 1832 he was secretary of the American education society; for three years he was professor of history at Dartmouth; and then professor of theology at Gilmanton. His wife was a daughter of Rev. J. Strong of Randolph. His only son, Wm. Strong Cogswell, died while a member of college. He published a manual of theology and devotion; the Christian philanthropist; the theological class-book; and was editor of the American quarterly register, the N. H. repository, and the N. E. historical register.

COIT, JOSEPH, the first minister of Plainfield, Conn., died July 1, 1750, aged 76, in the forty-fifth year of his ministry. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1697, and he had an honorary degree at Yale in its first year, 1702.

COIT, JONATHAN, died in New London in Dec., 1855, leaving property to the amount of 300,000 dollars, of which he bequeathed about 50,000 to charitable uses. He gave 30,000 dollars to be divided among eight Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches in New London for the support of their ministers; 10,000 dollars for the poor in the alms-house; and 2500 to the N. L. seamen's friend society.

COKE, THOMAS, LL. D., a Methodist bishop in the United States, was born in Wales in 1747, and educated at Oxford. At the university he was a deist. He afterwards was a curate in Somersetshire. By reading Witherspoon on regeneration, he was convinced that he needed a new heart. His first interview with Mr. Wesley was in 1776; he became his assistant in 1780. In Sept., 1784, he sailed for New York, and communicated in America the new plan of government and discipline, which Mr. W. had drawn, and which still binds the great body of Methodists. In 1786 he established missions in the West Indies. In the subsequent year he repeatedly visited the United States; for the last time in 1804. He sailed for Ceylon with six preachers Dec. 31, 1813, but died suddenly on his passage, May 3, 1814, aged 66 years, being in the morning found dead in his cabin. On his passage he wrote several sermons in Portuguese, that his usefulness might be increased in Asia. His pious zeal may well shame the slothfulness of Christians, if such they can be called, who do nothing for the diffusion of the gospel in the world. He published a history of the West Indies; a commentary on the Scriptures. — *Christian Visitant*.

COLBERT, PITMAN, major, a Chickasaw Indian, died near Fort Towson Feb. 24, 1853, aged 96, wealthy, and of influence in his tribe, an advocate of Christian education.

COLBURN, LEWIS, captain, died at Dedham

in 1843, aged 91, a soldier of the Revolution; he fought at the first battle, April 19, 1775.

COLBURN, WARREN, died at Lowell Sept. 15, 1833, aged 40, superintendent of the Merrimack manufacturing company. He graduated at Harvard in 1820, and was a man of talents and excellent character. He published treatises on arithmetic and algebra, and other valuable books of education.

COLBURN, ZERAH, died at Norwich, Vt., March 2, 1839, aged 34. He was born at Cabot, Vt., Sept 1, 1804. When nearly six years old, in Aug., 1810, he began to manifest wonderful powers of arithmetical computation. His father, Abia, exhibited him at Boston in Nov., and in 1812 in London. Being asked the number of seconds since the Christian era, in 1813 years, 7 months, 27 days, he answered correctly, 57,234,384,000. Being asked the square root of 106,929, he immediately answered 327. Asked the cube root of 268,336,125, he readily answered 645. After proceeding to Ireland, and Scotland, and Paris, he returned to London in 1816. For three years he was at Westminster school; afterwards he was a teacher. His father dying in London in 1824, he returned to this country. In July, 1825, he joined the Congregational church in Burlington, but soon became a Methodist minister, and was for several years an itinerant preacher. He lost his power of calculation before he left England. As a preacher he displayed no uncommon talent. He published his own memoir in 1833. Some other results of his remarkable faculty when a boy of eight or nine years and afterwards are the following: Being asked the factors which produce 247,483, he answered 941 and 263; which are indeed its only two factors. Being asked for the factors of 36,083, he immediately replied that it had none. Now the dark mystery is, how the boy could reach these true conclusions by the rapid action of his mind? Being asked the factors of 171,395, he mentioned the seven pairs of factors which will produce that number, as $5 \times 34,279$, etc. The French mathematicians had said, that $4,294,967,297 (= 2^{32} + 1)$ was a prime number having no factors. But Colburn announced the factors $641 \times 6,700,417$. Being asked to give the square of 999,999, he said he could not directly, but he accomplished it by multiplying 37,037 by itself, and that product twice by 27; the answer being 999,998,000,001. How could the child discover all this? He added that he could multiply this twice by 49 and once by 25, giving the final product, 60,024,879,950,060,025. It was not by inspiration that he did this, but by wonderful mental processes and astonishing powers of memory as to figures, as was judged by the motion of his lips and by his nervous indications. So rapid was his process, that, when less than seven years old, when asked how

many days and hours in 1811 years, he answered in twenty seconds, 661,015 days, 15,864,360 hours. How many seconds in 11 years? He answered in four seconds, 346,896,000. In some of his easier labors he was able, after two or three years, to explain the process. For instance, in extracting roots; if the square consisted of five figures, as 92,416, he first sought a number squared, which would produce the two last figures, and that is 04. Next he sought a number, which, when squared, would give the first figure of the square, or come nearest under it; and that is 3. Putting them together, 304 is the number sought. But how did the boy discover this rule? His more arduous processes he could not explain. At the age of twelve he was able to explain the rapid mental process by which he multiplied two numbers, as 4791 and 238, and obtained the result 1,140,258. It was by twelve distinct multiplications and eleven additions and some other mental acts, his memory retaining the sum as it grew, until it reached the result. He first multiplied 4000 by 200, then 700 and 90 and 1 by the same, adding the results as he proceeded; then he multiplied them by 30 and by 8, adding the results. For this, what a wonderful faculty of memory must have been possessed!

COLBY, PHILIP, died in North Middleborough Feb. 27, 1851, aged 72, having been the minister thirty-four years, highly respected and useful.

COLBY, MARIA OTIS, died at Middleborough May 20, 1821, aged 33, wife of the preceding. She was the daughter of Gen. Joseph Otis, of Barnstable, and at the age of eighteen became a member of the church under Rev. O. Shaw. She was married Jan. 1, 1818. She was distinguished by her intellectual character, her temper, beauty, and manners, and was faithful in her new sphere. The gospel, which she zealously endeavored to send out to the dark-minded, cheered her, as she went down to the grave. She addressed earnestly each member of her house, and left messages for her aged mother, for her sister and four brothers.

COLBY, H. G. O., judge, died at New Bedford Feb. 22, 1853, aged 44. He was judge of the court of common pleas from 1845 to 1847, then district attorney; author of a work on Practice.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, a physician, botanist, and astronomer, died at New York Sept. 28, 1776, aged 88. He was the son of Rev. Alex. Colden of Dunse, in Scotland, and was born Feb. 17, 1688. After having received a liberal education under the immediate inspection of his father, he went to the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1705. He then applied himself to medicine and mathematics, and was eminently distinguished by his proficiency in both. Allured by the fame of Wm. Penn's colony, he came over to this country about the year 1708;

and, having practised physic for some years with considerable reputation, he returned to England, which he found greatly distracted in consequence of the troubles of 1715. While in London he was introduced to Dr. Halley, who was so well pleased with a paper of his on animal secretions, that he read it before the royal society, the notice of which it greatly attracted. At this time he formed an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished literary characters of England, with whom he afterwards corresponded, giving them curious and useful intelligence respecting a part of the world then but little known.

Governor Hunter, of New York, conceived so favorable an opinion of him, after a short acquaintance, that he became his warm friend, and offered his patronage, if he would remove to New York. In 1718 he therefore settled in that city. He was the first who filled the office of surveyor-general in the colony. He received also the appointment of master in chancery. In 1720, on the arrival of Gov. Burnet, he was honored with a seat in the king's council of the province. He afterwards rose to the head of this board, and in that station succeeded to the administration of the government in 1760. He had previously obtained a patent for a tract of land about nine miles from Newburgh, on Hudson's river; and to this place, which in his patent is called Coldingham, or Coldenham, he retired with his family about the year 1755. There he undertook to clear and cultivate a small part of the tract as a farm, and his attention was divided between agricultural and philosophical pursuits, and the duties of his office of surveyor-general. The spot which he had selected for his retirement was entirely inland, and the grounds were rough. At the time he chose it for a residence it was solitary, uncultivated, and the country around it absolutely a wilderness, without roads, or such only as were almost impassable. It was, besides, a frontier to the Indians, who committed frequent barbarities. Yet no entreaties of his friends, when they thought him in danger from his savage neighbors, could entice him from his favorite home. He chose rather to guard and fortify his house; and, amidst dangers which would have disturbed the minds of most men, he appears to have been occupied without any interruption in the pursuit of knowledge.

In 1761 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of New York, and he held this commission during the remainder of his life, being repeatedly at the head of the government in consequence of the death or absence of several governors. His political character was rendered very conspicuous by the firmness of his conduct in the violent commotions which preceded the late Revolution. He possessed the supreme authority when the paper to be distributed in New York under the

British stamp act arrived; and it was put under his care in the fortification called fort George, which was then standing on Battery point. The attempt of the British parliament to raise a revenue, by taxing the colonies, had in every stage excited a spirit of indignation and resentment, which had long before this risen above the control of government. At length a multitude, consisting of several thousand people, assembled under leaders who were afterwards conspicuous revolutionary characters, and determined to make the lieutenant-governor deliver up the stamp paper to be destroyed. Mr. Colden had received intimation of their design, and prepared to defend with fidelity the trust which had devolved upon him. The fort was surrounded on the evening of Feb. 15, 1766, by a vast concourse of people, who threatened to massacre him and his adherents, if the paper was not delivered to them; and, though the engineers within assured him that the place was untenable, and a terrified family implored him to regard his safety, he yet preserved a firmness of mind, and succeeded finally in securing the papers on board a British man-of-war, then in the port. The populace, in the mean time, unwilling to proceed to extremities, gratified their resentment by burning his effigy and destroying his carriages under his view. His administration is rendered memorable, amongst other things, by several charters of incorporation for useful and benevolent purposes. The corporation for the relief of distressed seamen, called the marine society; that of the chamber of commerce; and one for the relief of widows and children of clergymen, will transmit his name with honor to posterity. After the return of Mr. Tryon, the governor, in 1775, he was relieved from the cares of government. He then retired to a seat on Long Island, where a recollection of his former studies and a few select friends, ever welcomed by a sociable and hospitable disposition, cheered him in his last days. He died a few hours before New York was wrapped in flames, which laid nearly one-fourth part of the city in ashes. He complained neither of pain of body nor anguish of mind, except on account of the political troubles which he had long predicted, and which he then saw overwhelming the country. His wife, Alice Christie, daughter of the minister of Kelso in Scotland, died in 1762. His son, Alexander, who succeeded him as surveyor-general and was also postmaster, died Dec., 1774, aged 58. His son David, also surveyor-general, a physician and man of letters, died in England July, 1784, aged 51. His grandson, Thomas Colden, died at Coldenham March, 1826, aged 72.

Mr. Colden early began to notice the plants in America, classing and distinguishing them according to the method of botany, then in use. He was attentive to the climate, and left a long

course of diurnal observations on the thermometer, barometer, and winds. He cultivated an acquaintance with the natives of the country, and often entertained his correspondents with observations on their customs and manners. He wrote also a history of the prevalent diseases of the climate; and, if he was not the first to recommend the cooling regimen in the cure of fevers, he was one of its earliest and warmest advocates, and he opposed with great earnestness the shutting up in warm and confined rooms of patients in the small pox. Though he quitted the practice of medicine at an early day, yet he never lost sight of his favorite study, being ever ready to give his assistance to his neighborhood, and to those who, from his reputation for knowledge and experience, applied to him from more distant quarters. His principal attention, after the year 1760, was directed from philosophical to political matters; yet he maintained with great punctuality his literary correspondence, particularly with Linnæus, Gronovius of Leyden, Dr. Pottersfield and Dr. Whittle of Edinburgh, and Mr. Peter Collinson, who was a most useful and affectionate friend, and to whom Mr. Colden, though he never saw him, owed an introduction to many of the most distinguished literary characters of Europe. He was the correspondent of Dr. Franklin, and they regularly communicated to each other their philosophical and physical discoveries, particularly on electricity, which at that time began to excite the attention of philosophers. In their letters are to be observed the first dawnings of many of those discoveries which Dr. Franklin has communicated to the world, and which have excited so much astonishment, and contributed so much to human happiness. Of the American philosophical society he first suggested the plan. It was established at Philadelphia on account of the central and convenient situation of that city.

About the year 1743 a malignant fever, then called the yellow fever, had raged for two summers in the city of New York; and it appears to have been in all respects similar to that disorder which of late years has proved so very fatal. He communicated his thoughts to the public on the most probable cure of the calamity in a little treatise, in which he enlarged on the bad effects of stagnating waters, moist air, damp cellars, filthy stores, and dirty streets; showed how much these nuisances prevailed in many parts of the city; and pointed out the remedies. The corporation of the city gave him their thanks, and established a plan for draining and cleaning the city, which was attended with the most happy effects. He also wrote and published a treatise on the cure of the cancer. Another essay of his on the virtues of the hortanice, or great water dock, a species of rumex, introduced him to an acquaintance with Linnæus. In 1753 he published some observations

on exidematic sore throat, which appeared first at Kingston, Mass., in 1735, and had spread over a great part of North America. These observations are republished in the American Museum.

When he became acquainted with Linnæus' system of botany, he applied himself with new delight to that study. His description of between three and four hundred American plants was published in the *acta upsaliensia*. He also published the history of the five Indian nations, and dedicated it to Gov. Burnet, who had distinguished himself by his wisdom and success in the management of the Indians. The book was printed at London, 1747, with the original dedication, intended for Gov. Burnet, directed to Gen. Oglethorpe. Mr. Colden justly complained of this as an unpardonable absurdity of the printer, who took the further liberty of adding several Indian treatises without his knowledge or approbation. But the subject, which drew Mr. Colden at one time of his life from every other pursuit, was what he first published under the title of the cause of gravitation; which, being much enlarged, appeared in 1751 under the title of the principles of action in matter, to which is added a treatise on fluxions. He died in the firm persuasion, that, however he might have erred in the deductions, the grand fundamental principles of his system were true; and that they would at length be received as such in the world. This book cost him many years of close and severe study. He prepared a new edition of it, with elucidations of such parts as had been subjected to objections, and with large additions. At the time it was prepared for the press, he was so far advanced in years that he despaired of living to see it published. He therefore transmitted the manuscripts to Dr. Whittle, professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. The fate of the work since that time is not known. Of his other manuscripts, many, through the variety of hands into which they have fallen, have become mutilated, and a great part of some of them is entirely lost. Among these are an inquiry into the operation of intellect in animals, a piece of great originality; another on the essential properties of light, interspersed with observations on electricity, heat, matter, etc.; an introduction to the study of physic, in the form of instructions to one of his grandsons, and dated in the eighty-first year of his age; an inquiry into the causes, producing the phenomenon of metal medley swimming in water; an essay on vital motion; and, lastly, observations on Mr. Smith's history of New York, comprehending memoirs of the public transactions, in which he was conversant. He complains of the partiality of Mr. Smith, and supposes that he is incorrect in many particulars. — *Rees; American Museum*, III. 53-59.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER D., died in Jersey

city Jan. 7, 1834, aged 65. He was long an eminent lawyer in New York; mayor of the city; and a member of congress. He published a memoir of Robert Fulton.

COLE, JAMES L., a poet, died at Canandaigua, N. Y., in Feb., 1823, aged 24. His repugnance to mercantile business induced him to engage in the study of the law, in the practice of which he established himself at Detroit in 1821. A pulmonary affection induced him to return to his father's roof. About three years before his death he made a public profession of his attachment to the Saviour of the world. For several of his last years he devoted much time to poetical composition. His productions appeared in the New York Statesman, and in the Ontario Repository, with the signature of "Adrian." He had fancy, genius, and taste, and was virtuous and pious, though he had occasion to lament the predominance of his imagination and his propensity to satire.

COLE, COLETTA, a colored woman, died at New London alms-house in 1844, aged 110.

COLE, THOMAS, an eminent painter, died at Catskill Feb. 11, 1847, aged 46. He was born in England, although his parents had previously lived in America; and in his childhood they returned hither, residing in Philadelphia and Ohio. He early indicated a taste for painting, but had no instruction, until at length a travelling painter, Stein, gave him some aid and guidance in his art. In his rambling life he reached Philadelphia, where he painted transparencies on occasion of Lafayette's visit. Thence he went to New York. In the course of time his friends enabled him to visit Italy. On his return he fixed his residence amid the magnificent scenery of the Hudson. He was a landscape painter. He painted the "Course of Empire," the "Voyage of Life," and "Past and Present." His view of the falls was purchased by Col. Trumbull; Dunlap and Durand were also his friends. He wrote much poetry. Some of his prose pieces were published in the *Literary World*. Bryant wrote a sonnet on his going to Europe. — *Noble's Life of Cole; Cyclopaedia of American Lit.*, II. 318.

COLE, N. W., M. D., died in Burlington, N. J., July 18, 1848, aged 73 years. He was the principal physician for half a century.

COLE, THOMAS, a teacher in Amherst, N. H., and afterwards, for many years, of a celebrated female school in Salem, Mass. He died in Salem June 24, 1852, aged 72. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1798.

COLEMAN, SETTI, a physician in Amherst, Mass., died Sept. 9, 1815, aged 75. Born in Hatfield, he graduated at Yale in 1765. He was long a useful physician, and also a deacon in the church, eminent for piety. His first wife was Sarah Beecher of New Haven, by whom he had

eight children; his second was Mrs. Eunice Warner of Hadley. His memoirs were published in 1817.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM, editor of the New York Evening Post, died July 13, 1829, aged 63. He was for many years the able editor of a paper, first in Hampshire county, Mass., and then in New York. In his politics he was a zealous federalist of the school of Hamilton, and violent in his warfare. His only son, William Henry, died at New York July, 1830, aged 33.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM A., died in New York Jan 27, 1850, aged 60. He was a bookseller, and for thirty years connected with literature and art.

COLEMAN, OBED M., inventor of the æolian attachment to the piano-forte, died at Saratoga April 5, 1845, aged 28. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. On his marble monument is this passage: "As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there." He died of the measles, caught in New York, after intense suffering but uncomplaining, saying he was perfectly willing to leave all for Christ. He was born at Barnstable Jan. 23, 1817, of German and English parents. At the age of sixteen he lived at New Bedford. By selling his invention of the automaton lady minstrel and singing bird for 800 dollars, he was relieved from extreme poverty. About 1842 he removed to Saratoga, and invented his attachment, which he sold for more than 100,000 dollars here, and for 10,000 in England, from which country he returned in Jan., 1845.

COLLAMORE, JOHN, died in Kensington, N. H., Dec. 29, 1825, aged 110 years and four months. He was a native of Ireland. His hair, which had been silvery white, became before his death nearly black.

COLLETON, JAMES, governor of South Carolina from 1686 to 1690, came from Barbadoes, and was proprietary and landgrave. He built a fine house on Cooper river. His government was very unpopular. There were disputes concerning tenures of land and quit-rents. In 1687 he called a parliament and procured alterations in the fundamental laws. He offended the high church party, who were inflamed with zeal against the Puritans. In the end he was driven from the government and the province. — *Univ. Hist.* XL. 426.

COLLINS, JOHN, governor of Rhode Island from 1786 to 1789, succeeded Wm. Greene, and was succeeded by A. Fenner. He was a patriot of the Revolution; a delegate to congress in 1789. He died at Newport in March, 1795, aged 78. Dr. John Warren, of Boston, married his daughter.

COLLINS, NATHANIEL, minister of Middletown, Conn., died in 1681, aged 42; a graduate of Harvard in 1660. He was the son of Deacon Edward C. of Cambridge. He married Mary, daughter of William Whiting, the first settler of

Hartford; she died in 1709. His son John married Mary, daughter of the regicide, Judge Dixwell.

COLLINS, NATHANIEL, the first minister of Enfield, Conn., died Feb. 6, 1758, aged 79. He was the son of the preceding. He graduated at Cambridge in 1697. His wife was Alice, daughter of Rev. William Adams of Dedham; she died Feb. 19, 1735. His daughter, Ann, married Ephraim Terry of Enfield, and was the grandmother of Seth Terry of Hartford. His brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Whiting of Windham, died at his house.

COLLINS, TIMOTHY, the first minister of Litchfield, died in 1777, aged about 80. Born in Guilford, he graduated at Yale in 1718, and preached at L. from 1721 to 1752, when he was dismissed at his own request. He afterwards practised physic.

COLLINS, DANIEL, the first minister of Lanesborough, Mass., died Aug. 26, 1822, aged 83. Born in Guilford, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1760, and was ordained April 17, 1764; the same council ordained the next day Rev. T. Allen, in the adjoining town of Pittsfield. Rev. J. De Witt was a colleague in 1812.

COLLINS, AARON COOKE, minister of Williston, Vt., and of Bloomfield, N. Y., died 1830, aged about 65. He graduated at Yale in 1786. His wife was Love Lee, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Lee of Salisbury by his second wife, Love Graham Brinkerhoff.

COLMAN, BENJAMIN, D. D., first minister of the church in Brattle street, Boston, died Aug. 29, 1747, aged 73. Born in Boston in 1673, he was distinguished by early piety and zeal in literary pursuits, and in 1692 was graduated at Harvard college. Beginning to preach soon afterwards, his benevolent labors were enjoyed for half a year by the town of Medford. In July, 1695, he embarked for London. During the voyage the ship, in which he sailed, was attacked by a French privateer, and Mr. Colman, though he had none of the presumptuous fearlessness of some of his companions, yet remained upon the quarter-deck, and fought bravely with the rest. Being taken prisoner, he was dressed in rags, and put into the hold among the sailors. When he arrived in France, by means of a little money, which he had preserved, he was enabled to make some improvement in his appearance. In a few weeks he was exchanged, and he soon reached London. Among the eminent ministers, with whom he here became acquainted, were Howe, Calamy, and Burkitt. Being called to preach in different places, he supplied a small congregation at Cambridge for a few weeks, and was succeeded by the learned James Pierce, who by his mathematical knowledge attracted the notice of Mr. Whiston, and, becoming his friend, imbibed his Arian sentiments.

He afterwards preached about two years at Bath, where he became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Rowe, then Miss Singer, and admired her sublime devotion as well as ingenuity and wit, and afterwards corresponded with her.

A new society having been formed in Brattle street, Boston, the principal gentlemen who composed it sent him an invitation to return to his native country, and to be their minister. The peculiar constitution of this church, differing from that of the other churches in New England, rendered the founders desirous that he should be ordained in London. They approved of the confession of faith composed by the Westminster Assembly; but they were averse to the public relation of experiences then practised previously to admission into the churches, and they wished the Scriptures to be read on the Sabbath, and the Lord's prayer to be used. These innovations, the founders believed, would excite alarm; and, to avoid difficulty, Mr. Colman was ordained by some dissenting ministers in London Aug. 4, 1699. He arrived at Boston Nov. 1; and Dec. 24th the new house of worship was opened, and Mr. Colman preached in it for the first time. From the year 1701 he had for his assistant about two years and a half Eliphalet Adams, afterwards minister of New London. William Cooper was ordained his colleague May 23, 1716, and after his death in 1743, his son, Dr. Cooper, was settled in his place. His three wives were Jane Clark, widow Sarah Clark, and widow Mary Frost, sister of Sir Wm. Pepperell. He left no son. One daughter married Mr. Turell, another Mr. Dennie.

He was an eminently useful and good man, and was universally respected for his learning and talents. He was distinguished as a preacher. Tall and erect in stature, of a benign aspect, presenting in his whole appearance something amiable and venerable, and having a peculiar expression in his eye, he was enabled to interest his hearers. His voice was harmonious, and his action inimitable. He was ranked among the first ministers of New England. Jesus Christ was the great subject of his preaching. He dwelt upon the Redeemer in his person, natures, offices, and benefits, and upon the duties of natural religion as performed only by strength derived from the Saviour, and as acceptable only for his sake. He had a happy way of introducing large paragraphs of Scripture to enrich his discourses, and he frequently embellished them by allusions to the historical parts of the sacred volume. He could delight by the gracefulness of his manner, and never by boisterousness and violence transgressed the decorum of the pulpit; yet he knew how to preach with pungency, and could array the terrors of the Lord before the children of iniquity. It may excite surprise at the present day, that the

practice of reading the Scripture and repeating the Lord's prayer, as a part of the services of the Sabbath, should have excited opposition; but many were offended, though it was not long before a number of other churches followed in the steps of Brattle-street. The ground of opposition to this new church was the strong features of Episcopacy which it was imagined were to be discerned in it.

In the various duties of the pastoral office Dr. Colman was diligent and faithful. He catechized the children of his congregation, addressed them upon the concerns of their souls, and as they advanced in years was urgent in his persuasions to induce them to approach the table of the Lord. His church had intrusted him with authority to judge of the qualifications of communicants, and it was thought by many that he was too free in his admissions to the supper. But he was far from thinking that a competent knowledge of Christianity and a moral life were sufficient qualifications. He thought that there should be a profession of repentance and faith, with the purpose and promise of obedience through the influence of the Divine Spirit; and believed that the purity of the churches would be corrupted, if there was an indiscriminate and general admission to the sacrament. While he entertained the highest veneration for the fathers of New England, and was very friendly to confessions of faith and to the publication of them on particular occasions, he used to say that the Bible was his platform. In his sentiments upon church government he inclined towards the Presbyterians. He was opposed to the practice, adopted by the churches, of sending for a council wherever they pleased, believing the neighboring churches to be the proper counsellors. As he conceived that all baptized persons who made a credible profession of the religion of Christ were the members of the church, he thought that they should not be prohibited in voting for the choice of a minister. At the same time, he considered them as very reprehensible, if they neglected to approach the table of the Lord.

Such was the estimation in which he was held, that, after the death of Mr. Leverett in 1724, he was chosen his successor as president of Harvard college; but he declined the appointment. He however rendered great service to the institution. He procured benefactions for it, and took indefatigable pains in forming rules and orders relating to the settlement of the Hollis professor of divinity in Cambridge. His care also extended to Yale college, for which he procured many valuable books. In 1732 he addressed a letter to Mr. Adams, of New London, one of its trustees, desiring him to vindicate that college from the charge of Arminianism. By his acquaintance in England his usefulness was much increased. He

received from Samuel Holden, of London, thirty-nine sets of the practical works of Mr. Baxter, in four massive volumes, folio, to distribute among our churches. He procured also benefactions for the Indians at Houssatonnoc, and engaged with earnestness in promoting the objects of that mission, which was intrusted to the care of Mr. Sergeant. But his labors were not confined to what particularly related to his profession. He was employed, in his younger as well as in his latter years, on weighty affairs by the general court. No minister has since possessed so great influence. His attention to civil concerns drew upon him censure, and at times insult; but he thought himself justified in embracing every opportunity for doing good. He knew the interest of his country and was able to promote it; and he could not admit that the circumstance of his being a minister ought to prevent his exertions. Still there were few men more zealous and unwearied in the labors of his sacred office. His character was singularly excellent. Having imbibed the true spirit of the gospel, he was catholic, moderate, benevolent, ever anxious to promote the gospel of salvation. He was willing to sacrifice everything but truth, to peace. After a life conspicuous for sanctity and usefulness, he met the king of terrors without fear. In the early part of his life his health was very infirm; sickness frequently reminded him of his mortality, and he made it his constant care to live in readiness for death. With a feeble constitution, he yet was able to preach on the very Sabbath before he died. His life was written by Mr. Turell, who married his daughter; and was published in 1749.

He published an artillery sermon in 1702; the government and improvement of mirth, in three sermons, 1707; imprecation against the enemies of God lawful; practical discourses on the parable of the ten virgins, 8vo., 1707; a poem on the death of Mr. Willard; the ruler's piety and duty; a sermon on the union of England and Scotland, 1708; on seeking God early, 1713; the heinous nature of the sin of murder; on the incomprehensibility of God, in four sermons, 1715; the precious gifts of the ascended Saviour; the blessing and honor of fruitful mothers; divine compassions magnified; funeral sermons on Abigail Foster, 1711; Elizabeth Wainwright, 1714; Isaac Addington and Thomas Bridge, 1714; Elizabeth Hirst, 1716; Messrs. Brattle and Pemberton, and Grove Hirst, 1717; Governor Dudley, 1720; William Harris, 1721; Madam Steel, David Stoddard, and Increase Mather, 1723; President Leverett, 1724; Cotton Mather, 1728; Solomon Stoddard and William Welsted, 1729; Simeon Stoddard, 1730; Thomas Hollis, 1731; on his eldest daughter, 1735; Thomas Steel, 1736; Peter Thacher, 1739; Samuel Holden, 1740; William Cooper, 1743; Francis Shirley, 1746: the warnings of

God unto young people, 1716; a sermon for the reformation of manners; our fathers' sins confessed with our own; a thanksgiving sermon for the suppression of the rebellion in Great Britain; at the ordination of William Cooper, 1717; the rending of the vail of the temple; five sermons on the strong man armed; the pleasure of religious worship in our public assemblies; an election sermon, 1718; the blessing of Zebulon and Issachar; reasons for a market in Boston, 1719; early piety inculcated, 1720; early piety towards men, 1721; some observations on inoculation; Jacob's vow, 1722; Moses a witness to Christ, a sermon at the baptism of Mr. Monis, 1722; an election sermon, 1723; God deals with us as rational creatures; the duty of parents to pray for their children; the doctrine and law of the holy Sabbath, 1725; a sermon to pirates, 1726; a sacramental discourse, 1727; at the ordination of Mr. Pemberton, of New York; on the accession of George II.; five sermons on the great earthquake; twenty sacramental sermons on the glories of Christ, 8vo. 1728; the duty of young people to give their hearts to God, four sermons; death and the grave without any order; a treatise on family worship; on Gov. Belcher's accession, 1730; the grace given us in the preached gospel, 1732; God is a great king, 1733; the fast which God hath chosen, 1734; a dissertation on the three first chapters of Genesis, 1735; a dissertation on the image of God, wherein man was created, 1736; merchandise and hire, holiness to the Lord; righteousness and compassion the ruler's duty and character; the Divine compassion new every morning, 1737; waiting on God in our straits and difficulties, 1737; at the artillery election, 1738; the unspeakable gift, 1739; the withered hand restored; pleasant to see souls flying to Christ, 1740; on Gov. Shirley's accession, 1741; the word of God magnified by him, 1742; the glory of God's power in the firmament; Satan's fiery darts in hellish suggestions, in several sermons, 1744; at the ordination of Samuel Cooper, 1746.—*Turell's Life and Character of Colman; Thacher's Centenary Sermon; Hopkins' History of Houssatonnoc Indians.*

COLMAN, HENRY, died at Islington, London, Aug. 17, 1849. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1805, and was many years a Unitarian minister in Salem. He afterwards devoted himself to agricultural inquiries, and had a commission for that object under the authority of the State; in this capacity he went abroad in 1842, and was received with distinction in various parts of England. It was on his return from Ireland, visited for the same object, that by his exposure on deck he took a violent and fatal cold. He had engaged his passage home to America. His daughter, Anna S., wife of Pickering Dodge, died

in North Salem Sept. 16, 1849. He published a volume of sermons, 1820; a half-century sermon, 1826; six or seven other sermons; and various agricultural reports and works, among them, agriculture and rural economy of France, etc.; European agriculture, etc., 2 vols.; also, European life and manners, 2 vols., 1848.

COLTON, GEORGE, died in Springfield, now Longmeadow, in 1699, the ancestor of all in New England who bear the name of Colton. He came from near Birmingham, was at Springfield as early as 1644, and was representative in 1669. His wife was Deborah Gardaer. He left five sons and four daughters.

COLTON, GEORGE, died at Bolton, Conn., in 1812, aged 56. He was the son of Rev. Benjamin C., of West Hartford, a graduate of 1756. With eccentricities, he was yet a devout, godly man. He was a few inches less than seven feet in height, and lank, and wore a cocked hat and an enormous wig; he was called "the high priest of Bolton." A child cried at meeting, being afraid of "that big man with a sheep on his back." He once preached a sermon of reproof to his people, and the same by way of exchange at Andover, some miles distant, uttering these words from it, much to the astonishment of the people: "I hear the sound of your axes at my house every Saturday night, long after sundown." In his last years his church declined; but his successor, Philander Parmelee, who died in 1822, by his most faithful and zealous labors in various revivals, greatly promoted the interests of religion in Bolton.

COLTON, JOHN O., a minister in New Haven, died April 20, 1840, aged 30. He was a graduate of 1832, the son of Rev. George C., of Westford, N. Y., and great-grandson of Rev. Benj. C., of West Hartford. He was a scholar of promise; he edited a Greek reader.

COLTON, WALTER, died in Philadelphia Jan. 22, 1851, aged 53. He was born in Rutland, Vt., the brother of Calvin C., was graduated at Yale in 1822, and early became a preacher, and taught an academy at Middletown. In 1828 he edited the *American Spectator*, a political paper at Washington. He was the friend of Jackson, who in 1830 appointed him a chaplain in the navy. He was three years in the Constellation in the Mediterranean. He was then chaplain of the navy-yard at Philadelphia, and edited the *North American*. Going with the squadron to the Pacific, about 1846, he was alcalde of Monterey in California, and judge of admiralty, and established the *Californian*, the first paper, and built the first school-house, and first announced to our country the discovery of gold. He returned in 1850. A cold, terminating in dropsy, occasioned his death. He wrote much: ship and shore, 1835; visit to Constantinople and Athens, 1836; deck

and port; three years in California; land and lee; the sea and the sailor; notes on France and Italy, with a memoir by Henry T. Cheever.

COLTON, GEORGE II., died Dec. 1, 1847, aged 29. The son of Rev. George C., of Westford, N. Y., he was graduated at Yale in 1840. He was a teacher in Hartford, delivered lectures on the Indians, and commenced in 1845 the editorship of the *American Whig Review*. He published Tecumseh, a poem in nine cantos. — *Cycl. of American Literature*, II. 658.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, the first discoverer of the New World, died May 20, 1506, aged about 70. He was born at Colognette, near Genoa, about the year 1436. His father, Domenico Colombo, was a manufacturer of woollen stuffs in Genoa, and rather poor. When the son went to reside in Spain he changed the name of Colombo to Colon, as more conformable to the Spanish idiom, writing his name Cristoval Colon. He was educated in the sciences of geometry and astronomy, which form the basis of navigation, and was well versed in cosmography, history, and philosophy, having studied some time at Pavia. To equip himself more completely for making discoveries, he learned to draw. He entered upon a seafaring life at the age of fourteen. During one of his voyages the ship in which he sailed took fire in an engagement with a Venetian galley, and, by the help of an oar, he swam two leagues to the coast of Portugal, near Lisbon.

He married at Lisbon Dona Felipa Monis de Palestrello, the daughter of an old Italian seaman, from whose journals and charts he received the highest entertainment. The Portuguese were at this time endeavoring to find a way to India around Africa; they had been pursuing this object for half a century without attaining it, and had advanced no farther along the coast of Africa than just to cross the equator, when Columbus conceived his great design of finding India in the west. He knew from observing lunar eclipses that the earth was a sphere, and concluded that it might be travelled over from east to west, or from west to east. He also hoped, that between Spain and India some islands would be found, which would be resting-places in his voyage. Some learned writers had asserted that it was possible to effect what he was now resolved to accomplish. So early as the year 1474 he had communicated his ideas in writing to Paul Foscanelli, a learned physician of Florence, who encouraged his design, sending him a chart, in which he had laid down the supposed capital of China, but little more than two thousand leagues westward from Lisbon. The stories of mariners, that carved wood, a covered canoe, and human bodies of a singular complexion had been found after westerly winds, also contributed to settle his judgment. Having established his theory and

formed his design, he now began to think of the means of carrying it into execution. Deeming the enterprise too great to be undertaken by any but a sovereign State, he applied first, according to Herrera, to the republic of Genoa, by whom his project was treated as visionary. Ferdinando Columbus, in his life of his father, says nothing of this application, but represents that the plan was first proposed to John II., king of Portugal, because his father lived under him. This king had encountered such vast expense in fruitless attempts to find a way to India around the African continent, that he was entirely indisposed to give to Columbus the encouragement which he wished to obtain. By the advice, however, of a favorite courtier, he privately gave orders to a ship bound to the island of Cape de Verd, to attempt a discovery in the west; but the navigators, through ignorance and want of enterprise, effected nothing, and on reaching their destined port turned the project of Columbus into ridicule. When he became acquainted with this dishonorable conduct of the king, he quitted Portugal in disgust, and repaired to Ferdinand, king of Spain. He had previously sent his brother, Bartholomew, to England, to solicit the patronage of Henry VII.; but on his passage he was taken by pirates, and he was detained a number of years in captivity. The proposal of Columbus was referred to the consideration of the most learned men in Spain, who rejected it for various reasons, one of which was, that, if a ship should sail westward on a globe, she would necessarily go down on the opposite side, and then it would be impossible to return, for it would be like climbing up a hill, which no ship could do with the strongest wind. But, by the influence of Juan Perez, a Spanish priest, and Lewis Santangel, an officer of the king's household, Queen Isabella was persuaded to listen to his request, and, after he had been twice repulsed, recalled him to court. She offered to pawn her jewels to defray the expense of the equipment, amounting to more than 2,500 crowns; but the money was advanced by Santangel. Thus, after seven years' painful solicitation, he obtained the patronage which he thought of the highest importance in executing his plan.

By an agreement with their Catholic majesties, of April 17, 1492, he was to be viceroy and admiral of all the countries which he should discover, and was to receive one-tenth part of the profits accruing from their productions and commerce. He sailed from Palos in Spain, Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, with three vessels, two of which were called caravels, being small vessels, without decks, except perhaps at the ends, having on board in the whole ninety men. He might have deemed small vessels better fitted for the purposes of navigation in unknown seas. He himself commanded the largest vessel, called Santa Maria.

He left the Canaries Sept. 6, and, when he was about two hundred leagues to the west, the magnetic needle was observed, Sept. 14th, to vary from the pole-star. This phenomenon filled the seamen with terror, but his fertile genius, by suggesting a plausible reason, in some degree quieted their apprehensions. After being twenty days at sea without the sight of land, some of them talked of throwing their commander into the ocean. All his talents were required to stimulate their hopes. At length, when he was almost reduced to the necessity of abandoning the enterprise, at ten o'clock in the night of Oct. 11th, he saw a light, which was supposed to be on shore, and early the next morning, Friday, Oct. 12th, land was distinctly seen, which proved to be Guanahana, one of the Bahama islands. Thus he effected an object which he had been twenty years in projecting and executing. At sunrise the boats were manned and the adventurers rowed towards the shore with music and with martial pomp. The coast was covered with people, who were overwhelmed with astonishment. Columbus went first on shore, and was followed by his men. They all, kneeling down, kissed the ground with tears of joy, and returned thanks for their successful voyage. This island, which is in north latitude 25° , and is sometimes called Cat Island, was named by Columbus San Salvador. Having discovered a number of other islands, and among them Cuba, Oct. 27th, and Hispaniola, Dec. 6th, he began to think of returning. His large ship having been wrecked on the shoals of Hispaniola, he built a fort with her timber, and left behind him a colony of thirty-nine men at the port, which he called Navidad, the nativity, because he entered it on Christmas day. From this place he sailed Jan. 4, 1493. During his passage, when threatened with destruction by a violent storm, he wrote an account of his discoveries on parchment, which he wrapped in a piece of oiled cloth and inclosed in a cake of wax. This he put into a tight cask and threw it into the sea, with the hope that it might be driven ashore, and that his discoveries might not be lost, if the vessel should sink. But he was providentially saved from destruction, and arrived safe at Lisbon March 4th. On the 15th he reached Palos, and was received with the highest tokens of honor by the king and queen, who now made him admiral of Spain.

He sailed on his second voyage to the New World Sept. 25, 1493, having a fleet of three ships of war, and fourteen caravels, and about one thousand and five hundred people, some of whom were of the first families in Spain. The pope had granted, by bull, dated May 3, 1493, in full right to Ferdinand and Isabella, all the countries from pole to pole beyond a line drawn one hundred leagues west of the Azores; and their

Catholic majesties had confirmed to Columbus his privileges, making the office of viceroy and governor of the Indies hereditary in his family. On the Lord's day, Nov. 3, he discovered an island, which in honor of the day he called Dominica. After discovering Marigalante, so called in honor of his ship, Guadalupe, Montserrat, Antigua, and other islands, he entered the port of Navidad, on the north side of Hispaniola, where he had left his colony; but not a Spaniard was to be seen, and the fort was entirely demolished. The men, whom he had left in this place, had seized the provisions of the natives and their women, and exhibited such rapacity as to excite the indignation of the Indians, who had in consequence burned the fort and cut them off. Dec. 8th, he landed at another part of the same island, near a rock which was a convenient situation for a fort; and here he built a town, which he called Isabella, and which was the first town founded by Europeans in the New World. He discovered Jamaica May 5, 1494, where he found water and other refreshments for his men, of which they were in the greatest want. On his return to Hispaniola, Sept. 29, he met his brother, Bartholomew, from whom he had been separated for thirteen years, and whom he supposed to be dead. His brother had brought supplies from Spain in three ships, which he commanded, and arrived at a time when his prudence, experience, and bravery were peculiarly needed; for Columbus on his return found the colony in the utmost confusion. Their licentiousness had provoked the natives, who had united against their invaders, and had actually killed a number of the Spaniards. He collected his people, and prevented the destruction which threatened them. In the spring of 1495, he carried on a war against the natives, and with two hundred men, twenty horses, and as many dogs, he defeated an army of Indians which has been estimated at one hundred thousand. In about a year he reduced the natives to submission. But while Columbus was faithfully employing his talents to promote the interests of his sovereign, his enemies were endeavoring to ruin his character. He was a foreigner, and the proud Spaniards could not patiently see him elevated to such honors. He did not require so enormous a tribute of the Indians as some of his rapacious adventurers would impose, and complaints against him were entered with the king's ministers. The discipline, which he maintained was represented as severity, and the punishments which he inflicted, as cruelty; and it was suggested, that he was aiming to make himself independent. These whispers excited suspicion in the jealous mind of Ferdinand, and Columbus was reduced to the necessity of returning to the Spanish court, that he might vindicate himself from these false charges. After placing the affairs of the colony

in the best possible condition, and leaving the supreme power in the hands of his brother Bartholomew, he sailed from Isabella March 10, 1496, having with him thirty Indians. He first visited several islands, and, leaving the West Indies April 20, he arrived at Cadiz, after a dangerous and tedious voyage, June 11th. His presence at court, with the influence of the gold and other valuable articles which he carried with him, removed in some degree the suspicions which had been gathering in the mind of the king. But his enemies, though silent, were not idle. They threw such obstructions in his way, that it was nearly two years before he could again set sail to continue his discoveries. Fonseca, Bishop of Badajoz, who in Sept., 1497, was reinstated in the direction of Indian affairs, was his principal enemy. It was he who patronized Amerigo.

May 30, 1498, he sailed from Spain on his third voyage with six ships. At the Canary Islands he dispatched three of his ships with provisions to Hispaniola, and with the other three he kept a course more to the south. He discovered Trinidad July 31, and the continent of Terra Firma on the first of August. Having made many other discoveries he entered the port of St. Domingo, in Hispaniola, Aug. 30. By the direction of Columbus, his brother had begun a settlement in this place, and it was now made the capital. Its name was given to it in honor of Dominic, the father of Columbus. He found the colony in a state which awakened his most serious apprehensions. Francis Roldan, whom he had left chief justice, had excited a considerable number of the Spaniards to mutiny. He had attempted to seize the magazine and fort, but, failing of success, retired to a distant part of the island. Columbus had not a force sufficient to subdue him, and he dreaded the effects of a civil war, which might put it in the power of the Indians to destroy the whole colony. He had recourse therefore to address. By promising pardon to such as should submit, by offering the liberty of return to Spain, and by offering to re-establish Roldan in his office, he in Nov. dissolved this dangerous combination. Some of the refractory were tried and put to death.

As soon as his affairs would permit, he sent some of his ships to Spain, with a journal of his voyage, a chart of the coast which he had discovered, specimens of the gold and pearls, and an account of the insurrection. Roldan at the same time sent home his accusations against Columbus. The suspicions of Ferdinand were revived, and they were fomented by Fonseca and others. It was resolved to send to Hispaniola a judge, who should examine facts upon the spot. Francis de Bovadilla was appointed for this purpose, with full powers to supersede Columbus, if he found him guilty. When he arrived at St. Domingo, all dis-

sensions were composed in the island, effectual provisions were made for working the mines, and the authority of Columbus over the Spaniards and Indians was well established. But Bovadilla was determined to treat him as a criminal. He accordingly took possession of his house and seized his effects, and, assuming the government, ordered Columbus to be arrested in Oct., 1500, and loaded with irons. He was thus sent home as a prisoner. The captain of the vessel, as soon as he was clear of the island, offered to release him from his fetters. "No," said Columbus, "I wear these irons in consequence of an order of my sovereigns, and their command alone shall set me at liberty." He arrived at Cadiz Nov. 5, and Dec. 17 was set at liberty by the command of Ferdinand and invited to court. He vindicated his conduct and brought the most satisfying proofs of the malevolence of his enemies. But, though his sovereigns promised to recall Bovadilla, they did not restore Columbus to his government. Their jealousy was not yet entirely removed. In the beginning of 1502, Ovando was sent out governor of Hispaniola, and thus a new proof was given of the suspicion and injustice of the Spanish king.

Columbus, still intent on discovering a passage to India, sailed on his fourth voyage from Cadiz May 9, 1502, with four small vessels, the largest of which was but of seventy tons. He arrived off St. Domingo June 29, but Ovando refused him admission into the port. A fleet of eighteen sail was at this time about setting sail for Spain. Columbus advised Ovando to stop them for a few days, as he perceived the prognostics of an approaching storm; but his salutary warning was disregarded. The fleet sailed, and of the eighteen vessels, but two or three escaped the hurricane. In this general wreck perished Bovadilla, Roldan, and the other enemies of Columbus, together with the immense wealth which they had unjustly acquired. Columbus under the lee of the shore rode out the tempest with great difficulty. He soon left Hispaniola, and discovered the bay of Honduras. He then proceeded to Cape Gracias á Dios and thence along the coast to the Isthmus of Darien, where he hoped but in vain to find a passage to the great sea beyond the continent, which he believed would conduct him to India. Nov. 2, he found a harbor, which on account of its beauty he called Porto Bello. He afterwards met with such violent storms as threatened his leaky vessels with destruction. One of them he lost and the other he was obliged to abandon. With the two remaining ships he with the utmost difficulty reached the island of Jamaica in 1503, being obliged to run them aground to prevent them from sinking. His ships were ruined beyond the possibility of being repaired, and to convey an account of his situation to His-

paniola seemed impracticable. But his fertile genius discovered the only expedient which was left him. He obtained from the natives two of their canoes, each formed out of a single tree. In these, two of his most faithful friends offered to set out on a voyage of above thirty leagues. They reached Hispaniola in ten days, but they solicited relief for their companions eight months in vain. Ovando was governed by a mean jealousy of Columbus, and he was willing that he should perish. In the mean time Columbus had to struggle with the greatest difficulties. His seamen threatened his life for bringing them into such trouble; they mutinied, seized a number of boats, and went to a distant part of the island; the natives murmured at the long residence of the Spaniards among them, and began to bring in their provisions with reluctance. But the ingenuity and foresight of Columbus again relieved him from his difficulties. He knew that a total eclipse of the moon was near. On the day before it occurred, he assembled the principal Indians, and told them that the Great Spirit in heaven was angry with them for withdrawing their assistance from his servants, the Spaniards; that he was about to punish them; and that as a sign of his wrath the moon would be obscured that very night. As the eclipse came on, they ran to Columbus, loaded with provisions, and entreated his intercession with the Great Spirit to avert the destruction which threatened them. From this time the natives were very ready to bring their provisions, and they treated the Spaniards with the greatest respect.

At the end of eight months Ovando sent a small vessel to Jamaica to spy out the condition of Columbus. Its approach inspired the greatest joy; but the officer, after delivering a cask of wine, two fitches of bacon, and a letter of compliment, immediately set sail on his return. To quiet the murmurs, which were rising, Columbus told his companions, that he himself had refused to return in the caravel, because it was too small to take the whole of them; but that another vessel would soon arrive to take them off. The mutineers from a distant part of the island were approaching and it was necessary to oppose them with force. Columbus, being afflicted with the gout, sent his brother, Bartholomew, against them, who on their refusing to submit attacked them, and took their leader prisoner. At length a vessel, which was purchased by one of his friends, who went to Hispaniola for his relief, came to Jamaica and released him from his unpleasant situation. On his arrival at St. Domingo Aug. 13, 1504, Ovando received him with the most studied respect, but, as he soon gave new proofs of malevolence, Columbus prepared for his return to Spain. In Sept., he set sail, accompanied by his brother and son, and after a long

voyage, in which he encountered violent storms, and after sailing seven hundred leagues with jury masts, he reached the port of St. Lucar in Dec. He now was informed of the death of his patroness, Isabella. He soon repaired to court, and after spending about a year in fruitless solicitation for his violated rights, and after calling in vain upon a sovereign to respect his engagements, he died at Valladolid, leaving two sons, Don Diego and Ferdinand. His body was deposited in the convent of St. Francisco; and in 1513 removed to the monastery of the Carthusians at Seville, and thence in 1536 to the city of St. Domingo in Hispaniola, where it was placed in the chancel of the cathedral. In 1795, when the Spanish part of Hispaniola was ceded to France, the bones of Columbus were transported to the Havana, where they now lie, in the wall of the cathedral. At this city a eulogy was pronounced on the occasion by an aged priest, Jan. 17, 1796, in the presence of nearly a hundred thousand people. A white marble tablet was inserted in the wall in 1832, having on it a medallion profile, and an inscription, wishing his remains might remain a thousand years in the urn and in the remembrance of the nation.

In the character of Columbus were combined the qualities which constitute greatness. He possessed a strong and penetrating mind. He knew the sciences, as they were taught at the period in which he lived. He was fond of great enterprises, and capable of prosecuting them with the most unwearied patience. He surmounted difficulties which would have entirely discouraged persons of less firmness and constancy of spirit. His invention extricated him from many perplexities, and his prudence enabled him to conceal or subdue his own infirmities, whilst he took advantage of the passions of others, adjusting his behavior to his circumstances, temporizing, or acting with vigor, as the occasion required. He was a man of undaunted courage and high thoughts.

The following instance of the ingenuity of Columbus, in vindicating his claim to respect for his discoveries, is related by Peter Martyr. Not long before his death, at a public dinner, the nobility insinuated that his discoveries were rather the result of accident than of well-concerted measures. Columbus heard them decri his services for some time, but at length called for an egg, and asked them to set it upright on its smaller end. When they confessed it to be impossible, he flatted its shell by striking it gently upon the table till it stood upright. The company immediately exclaimed, with a sneer, "Anybody might have done it."—"Yes," said Columbus, "but none of you thought of it. So I discovered the Indies, and now every pilot can steer the same course. Remember the scoffs which were thrown at me before I put my design in execution. Then it

was a dream, a chimera, a delusion; now it is what anybody might have done as well as I." The signature to his will is as follows:

S.
S. A. S.
X. M. Y.
EL ALMIRANTE.

Instead of the last line, the Admiral, he sometimes put the words, —

XPO FERENS,

Or Christo Ferens. The other letters have not been explained. They are supposed to be the ciphers of a pious ejaculation to Christ and Mary and Josephus, as Sancta Maria, Salva me, etc. Mr. Irving has not accounted for the disposition of the letters in the form of a pyramid. It was probably with reference to the name Colon, Colonna in Italian, a *colum*.

Columbus was tall of stature, large and muscular, long visaged, of a majestic aspect, his nose hooked, his eyes gray, of a clear complexion, and somewhat ruddy. He was witty and elegant. His conversation was discreet, which gained him the affections of those with whom he had to deal, and his presence attracted respect, having an air of authority and grandeur. He was always temperate in eating and drinking, and modest in his dress. He understood Latin and composed verses. In religion he was a very zealous and devout Catholic. He left two sons, Diego and Ferdinand. The latter entered the church: he collected the richest library in Spain, consisting of twelve thousand volumes, which he bequeathed to the cathedral church of Seville, where he resided. Diego was for a time admiral and governor of Hispaniola.

Columbus was ever faithful to his prince. How far the artifices, to which he had recourse in the dangerous circumstances in which he was placed, can be justified, it might not be easy to decide. He is represented as a person who always entertained a reverence for the Deity, and confidence in his protection. His last words were, "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." His life was written by his son Ferdinand. His personal narrative, translated by Samuel Kettell, was published at Boston, 8vo., 1827; his life by Irving, 4 vols., 12mo., Paris, 1829. — *Robertson's Hist. America*, book II.; *Belknap's Biog.* I. 86–148; *Holmes; Herrera's Hist. America*, I.; *Irving's Life of Columbus*.

COMFORT, DAVID, died in Kingston, N. J., Dec. 23, 1853, aged 89. He was fifty years pastor of his flock.

COMLY, JOHN, a Friend, died in Byberry, Penn., Aug. 17, 1850, aged 76, author of a popular spelling-book and grammar.

COMSTOCK, DANIEL, Dr., died in Danbury, Conn., Aug. 27, 1848, aged 82. For forty years he had been a member of the church. The gospel sustained him in affliction and infirmity.

COMSTOCK, CYRUS, died in Lewis, N. Y.,

Jan. 8, 1853, aged 86. He planted nearly every Congregational church in Essex county, where he labored nearly forty years, employed by the Berkshire missionary association.

CONANT, ROGER, an early settler in Mass., born in 1591, came to Plymouth in 1623, and removed to Nantasket in 1625, and thence in the autumn to Cape Ann, intrusted with the care of the plantation by the adventurers in England. He discovered Naumkeak or Salem, and proposed that as a better place of settlement, and built the first house there in 1626. He was representative at the first court in 1634, and died at Beverly Nov. 19, 1679, aged 88. His son, Roger, was the first white child born in Salem, and from that circumstance had a grant of twenty acres in 1640. — *Farmer's New England Register*.

CONANT, SYLVANUS, minister of Middleborough, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1740, and was ordained as the successor of Peter Thacher March 28, 1745; but a minority, opposed to him, soon settled Thomas Weld as their minister. He died of the small-pox Dec. 7, 1777, and was succeeded by Joseph Barker. He published a letter on the death of his wife, with a poem to her memory by Judge Peter Oliver, 1756; a discourse at Plymouth, 1776.

CONDEE, MRS., wife of Daniel T. Condee, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, died in March or April, 1855, at Wailuku, aged 44. Her name was Andelucia Lee of Jericho, Vt. She embarked in 1836. In her last hours she had the consolation of knowing, that her two daughters were sharers in the great salvation of the gospel. Though about to leave husband and children, she hoped to meet them on the shores of immortality.

CONDIT, AARON, died in Morristown, N. J., in April, 1852, aged 87, nearly forty years pastor at Hanover. He preached ten thousand sermons, had nine or ten revivals, received six hundred and forty-four persons into his church, eleven of whom became preachers, and baptized one thousand and fifty-five. Four of his sons were ministers, one of whom, Rev. Joseph C., of South Hadley, died Sept. 19, 1847, aged 43. — *Magie's Fun. Sermon*.

CONE, SPENCER H., D. D., a Baptist minister, died in New York Aug. 28, 1855, aged 70. At first he was an actor, and was last on the stage in 1811, when many perished in the burning of the Richmond theatre. He afterwards was an editor at R., and a clerk in the treasury. In 1823 he became a pastor in New York, and was one of the most distinguished among the Baptist ministers.

CONGDON, BENJAMIN T., died in New Bedford April 6, 1851. He published the New Bedford Courier, an anti-masonic paper, and was register of deeds.

CONKLIN, BENJAMIN, minister of Leicester,

died Jan. 30, 1798, aged 65. A native of Southhold, and a graduate of Princeton, he was settled as the successor of Mr. Roberts in Nov., 1763: from ill health he was dismissed in 1794, and was succeeded by Mr. Moore. He was sagacious, and energetic, and patriotic. In the Shays rebellion he lent effectual aid to the cause of good order. As a trustee of the academy he was also useful. — *Washburn's Sketch of Leicester Academy*.

CONWAY, HENRY, general, a hero of the Revolution, died in East Tennessee in Sept., 1812, of the sting of bees.

CONWAY, THOMAS, major-general, a native of Ireland, came from France in 1777, on the recommendation of Silas Deane. After intriguing against Washington, and fighting Gen. Cadwallader, he returned to France in 1778. It was while suffering under the wound, received in the duel, that he repented and wrote to Washington, "You are in my eyes the great and good man."

CONWAY, ROBERT, general, a hero of the Revolution, died at Georgetown, South Carolina, in Dec., 1823, aged 70. He had previously lived at Charleston.

CONWELL, HENRY, D. D., Roman Catholic bishop, died at Philadelphia April 22, 1842, aged 91. He was consecrated in London in 1820.

COOKE, AARON, captain, died at Northampton Sept. 5, 1690, aged 80, the head of the families of Cooke. He came from England to Dorchester in 1630, and lived in Windsor and Northampton. He had four wives; among them the daughter of Thomas Ford of Windsor. His second wife, of the name of Denslow, was the mother of Aaron Cooke.

COOKE, ELISHA, a physician of Boston, the son of Richard C., died Oct. 31, 1715, aged 78. He was born Sept. 16, 1637, and was graduated at Harvard college 1657. After having been an assistant under the old government, he was sent to England in 1689 as an agent of Mass. to procure the restoration of the charter. He was decided in his opinion, that if the old charter could not be obtained, it would be better to meet the consequences, than to submit to a charter which abridged the liberties of the people. When the new charter was procured in 1691, he refused to accept it, and did what he could to prevent its acceptance. Increase Mather, who was agent at the same time, pursued a different course, thinking it wise to submit to a necessary evil. Though he was not placed in the list of councillors, nominated by Dr. Mather in 1692, from apprehensions that he would oppose the new charter; yet in the following year he was elected in Massachusetts. He was, however, rejected by Gov. Phips, because he opposed his appointment in England. In 1694, he was re-elected, and continued in the council till 1703, when Gov. Dudley negatived his election, as he did for a number of

years successively. Though esteemed as a physician, he was most remarkable in his political character, having been more than forty years in places of public trust, and being always firm and steady to his principles. He married a daughter of Gov. Leverett. — *Hutchinson*, I. 393, 408; II. 70, 136, 211.

COOKE, ELISIA, distinguished in the history of Mass., was the son of the preceding and was graduated at Harvard college in 1697. He was a representative of Boston in the general court in 1713, and was in favor of a private bank, rather than of the public bank, the plan of which was adopted to remedy the evils of the bills of credit. He was elected into the council in 1717, and immediately commenced his opposition to Gov. Shute, engaging on the popular side. This was the commencement of the dispute. The different parties became more hostile; new subjects of controversy arose; and Shute was at length obliged to leave the colony. Mr. Cooke was elected a councillor in 1718; but the governor in a manner not very civil informed him, that his attendance at the board would be excused. In 1720 he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives; but the governor negatived the choice, and as the house refused to make a new election, contesting his right to control them, he dissolved the assembly. At the next session a different person was elected, not because the pretension of Shute was admitted, but that there might be no obstruction to the progress of the regular business of the court. In 1723 he was appointed agent for Massachusetts, and sailed for London in January. Soon after his return he was chosen, in May, 1726, a member of the council. On the accession of Gov. Belcher, he was appointed in 1730 a justice of the common pleas for Suffolk. He had hitherto retained the attachment of the people by endeavoring to support their liberties; but being desirous of securing his interest both with the governor and the town of Boston, a jealousy was excited, and he was in danger of losing the regard of both parties. In 1733 or 1734 he was elected representative by a majority of only one or two votes in six or seven hundred. He died in Aug., 1737, worn out with his labors, having been many years the head of the popular party. He published political tracts. — *Hutchinson*, II. 221, 233, 302, 348, 391; *Collect. Hist. Soc.* III. 300.

COOKE, WILLIAM, the first minister of East Sudbury, died Nov. 12, 1760, aged 63, having been a useful pastor for thirty-six years. He graduated at Harvard in 1716, and was the librarian. He was succeeded at S. by Mr. Bridge. He published a sermon at ordination of Elisha Marsh, 1742; of Samuel Baldwin, 1757.

COOKE, SAMUEL, first minister of the second parish in Cambridge, was graduated at Harvard college in 1735, and ordained Sept. 12, 1739.

He died June 4, 1783, aged 74, and was succeeded by Mr. Fiske. He was a man of science, of a social disposition, distinguished by his good sense and prudence, and a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus. He published a sermon at the ordination of C. Brown, 1748; of W. Symmes, 1759; the election sermon, 1770; a sermon for a memorial of the battle of Lexington, 1777. — *Hist. Coll.* VII. 33.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERIC, a theatrical performer, was born in Westminster, April 17, 1756. He became distinguished as a player in London, in 1800. He came to America in Nov., 1810, and was much admired. He was intemperate, and died at New York as a drunkard, Sept. 26, 1812. Mr. Dunlap published his memoirs, 2 vols., 1813.

COOKE, PHILIP P., died Jan. 20, 1850, aged 33. The son of John R. C., he graduated at Princeton, and studied law with his father at Winchester in Va., and settled on the Shenandoah, near the Blue Ridge. He wrote tales for the periodicals. He published the Froissart ballads, 1847. — *Cyc. of American Lit.* II. 635.

COOLIDGE, JOSEPH, died in Boston, Nov. 19, 1840, aged 67. He was educated in Boston, and in a military academy in the south of France. He had an ample fortune. He contributed and toiled for the establishment of the McLean asylum. For railroads he subscribed largely, — not for gain, but for the public good. He was of a public spirit and energetic.

COOPER, JOHN, was of Scituate in 1634, but removed to Barnstable. As he calls Alice Bradford his sister, his wife was probably of the name of Carpenter. At his death he left one third of his large estate to the church.

COOPER, WILLIAM, minister in Boston, died Dec. 13, 1743, aged 49. He was a native of that town, and, being early impressed by the truths of religion and delighting in the study of the Scriptures, passed through the temptations of youth without a blemish upon his character. He was grave, but not gloomy nor austere; discreet, but not precise; and cheerful, with innocence. While a member of Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1712, he ardently cultivated those branches of science which were most useful and important. Every literary pursuit was sanctified by prayer, and every human acquisition rendered subservient to the knowledge of God and religion. Soon after he began to preach, the eminence of his qualifications as a minister attracted the attention of the church in Brattle street, Boston, and he was invited to be colleague pastor with Mr. Colman. At his own request his ordination was delayed for a year, until May 23, 1716, when he was inducted into the sacred office. From this period to that of his death his ministerial gifts, graces, and usefulness seemed constantly to

increase, and the more he was known, the more he was esteemed, loved, and honored. In the year 1737 he was chosen president of Harvard college, but he declined the honorable trust.

He was an eminent preacher, being an able and zealous advocate of the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel. Jesus Christ was ever the prominent object in his discourses. He insisted much on the doctrines of grace; considering them as not only constituting the sole foundation of a sinner's hope, but as exhibiting the capital aids and incentives to holiness of heart and life. Hence his preaching was practical as well as evangelical. He inculcated obedience upon Christian principles and by Christian arguments. His sermons were easy and natural in method; rich in important truth; plain but not grovelling in style; solid and argumentative, yet animated with the spirit of devotion; calculated at once to enlighten the mind, to impress the conscience, and to warm the heart. In explaining the profound and sublime truths of the gospel, he had the singular felicity to be intelligible to the ignorant, instructive to the well-informed, and edifying to the serious. In prayer he remarkably excelled. He had a voice at once strong and pleasant, and elocution grave and dignified; while a deep impression of God, whose mercy he implored and whose messages he delivered, was visible in his countenance and demeanor, and added an indescribable solemnity to all his performances. His benevolent labors were not in vain. He was an eminent instrument and promoter of the great revival of religion, which occurred toward the close of his life. With a heart overflowing with joy he declared that, "Since the year 1740, more people had sometimes come to him in concern about their souls in one week, than in the preceding twenty-four years of his ministry." To these applicants he was a most judicious and affectionate counsellor and guide. Though the general attention to the things of another world was pronounced by many to be enthusiasm and fanaticism; yet, Mr. Cooper, while he withstood the irregularities which prevailed, was persuaded that there was a remarkable work of Divine grace. The numerous instances in his own parish, of persons affected either with pungent and distressing convictions of sin, with deep humiliation and self-aborrence, with ardent love to God and man, or with inexpressible consolation in religion, perfectly satisfied him that the power of the Divine Reprover, Sanctifier, and Comforter was among them. In the private walks of life he displayed the combined excellencies of the gentleman and Christian. He had but little warning of the approach of death, but in the lucid intervals of his disease, he was enabled to declare that he rejoiced in God his Saviour.

He published a sermon on the incomprehensibleness of God, 1714; how and why young

people should cleanse their way, 1716; a sermon to young people, 1723; a funeral sermon on J. Corey, 1726; on the earthquake, 1727; a discourse on early piety, 1728; a discourse on the reality, extremity, and absolute certainty of hell torments, 1732; on the death of Lieut.-Gov. Tailer, 1732; at the ordination of R. Breck, 1736; concio hyemalis, or a winter sermon, 1737; on the death of P. Thacher, 1739; the doctrine of predestination unto life explained and vindicated in four sermons, 1740, which were republished in 1804; election sermon, 1740; a preface to Edwards' sermon on the trial of the spirits, 1741; two sermons preached at Portsmouth in the time of the revival, 1741. — *Colman's Funeral Sermon*; *Panoplist*, II. 537-540; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* x. 157.

COOPER, SAMUEL, D. D., minister in Boston, son of the preceding, died Dec. 29, 1783, aged 58. He was born March 28, 1725. He exhibited early marks of a masterly genius. As his mind was deeply impressed by religious truth, soon after he was graduated at Harvard college, in 1743, he devoted himself to the study of divinity, preferring the office of a minister of the gospel to the temporal advantages which his talents might have procured him. When he first appeared in the pulpit, his performances were so acceptable, and raised such expectations, that at the age of twenty years he was invited by the congregation in Brattle street, Boston, to succeed his father as colleague with Dr. Colman. In this office he was ordained May 21, 1746, thirty years after the ordination of his father. He did not disappoint the hopes of his friends. His reputation increased, and he soon became one of the most popular preachers in the country. After a ministry of thirty-seven years he died of the apoplexy.

Dr. Cooper was very distinguished in the sacred office which he sustained. His sermons were evangelical and perspicuous, and unequalled in America for elegance and taste. Delivering them with energy and pathos, his eloquence arrested attention and warmed the heart. In his prayers, which were uttered with humility and reverence, there was a grateful variety; and, as they were pertinent, scriptural, and animated with the spirit of devotion, they were admirably calculated to raise the souls of his fellow worshippers to God. His presence in the chambers of the sick was peculiarly acceptable, for he knew how to address the conscience without offence, to impart instruction, to soothe, and to comfort. His attention was not confined to theology; but he made himself acquainted with other branches of science, and was one of the most finished classical scholars of his day. His friendship to literature induced him, after the destruction of the library of Harvard college by fire, to exert him-

self to procure subscriptions to repair the loss. In 1767 he was elected a member of the corporation, in which office he continued until his death. He was an active member of the society for propagating the gospel among the aborigines of America. To his other acquisitions he added a just knowledge of the nature and design of government, and the rights of mankind. Most sincerely attached to the cause of civil and religious liberty, he was among the first of those patriots who took a decided part in opposition to the arbitrary exactions of Great Britain. In his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and by his pen, he endeavored to arouse and strengthen the spirit of resistance. Such were his abilities and firmness, that he was esteemed and consulted by some of the principal men who were the means of effecting our Revolution. He did much toward procuring foreign alliances. His letters were read with great satisfaction in the court of Versailles, while men of the most distinguished characters in Europe became his correspondents. The friendship which he maintained with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams was the means of introducing to his acquaintance many gentlemen from France, to whom he rendered himself peculiarly agreeable by his literary attainments, by an engaging address, and by the ease and politeness of his manners. Receiving from Dr. Franklin the letters of Hutchinson, procured by Mr. Williamson, with a strict injunction not to allow them to be published, he put them into the hands of a gentleman under the same injunction; but his confidence was misplaced. When his country had asserted her right to independence, believing that knowledge is necessary to the support of a free government, he was anxious to render our liberties perpetual by promoting literary establishments. He was therefore one of the foremost in laying the foundation of the American academy of arts and sciences, and was chosen its first vice president in the year 1780. In his last illness he expressed his great satisfaction in seeing his country in peace, and in possession of freedom and independence, and his hopes that the virtue and the public spirit of his countrymen would prove to the world that they were not unworthy of these inestimable blessings. In the intervals of reason, he informed his friends that he was perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven; that his hopes and consolations sprang from a firm belief of those truths which he had preached to others; and that he wished not to be detained any longer from that state of perfection and felicity which the gospel had opened to his view.

Besides his political writings, which appeared in the journals of the day, he published the following discourses: on the artillery election, 1751; before the society for encouraging industry, 1753; at the general election, 1756; on the reduction

of Quebec, 1759; at the ordination of J. Jackson, 1760; on the death of George II., 1761; at the Dudleian lecture, 1773; on the commencement of the new constitution of Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1780. This last discourse and others of his productions have been published in several languages, and, being written in a polished and elegant manner, were well calculated for the lips of an eloquent speaker, such as he himself was. He was also one of the poetic contributors to the "Pietas et Gratulatio," with Dr. Church and others, 1760. — *Clarke's Funeral Sermon*; *American Herald*, Jan. 19, 1784; *Continental Journal*, Jan. 22; *Holmes*; *Thacher's Cent. Disc.*

COOPER, MYLES, D. D., president of King's college, New York, died in Edinburgh May 1, 1785, aged about 50. He was educated in the university of Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1760. He arrived at New York in the autumn of 1762, being recommended by the archbishop of Canterbury as a person well qualified to assist in the management of the college, and to succeed the president. He was received by Dr. Johnson with the affection of a father, and was immediately appointed professor of moral philosophy. After the resignation of Dr. Johnson in Feb., 1763, he was chosen president, previously to the commencement in May. It was not long before Dr. Closscy, a gentleman who had been educated in Trinity college, Dublin, and had taken the degree of doctor of physic, was appointed professor of natural philosophy. A grammar school was also established and connected with the college, under the care of Mr. Cushing, from Boston. The classes were now taught by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Harper, and Dr. Closscy; and under such able instructors they had peculiar advantages. In the year 1775 Dr. Cooper, as his politics leaned toward the British, was reduced to the necessity of withdrawing from the college and returning to England. He was afterward one of the ministers of the Episcopal chapel of Edinburgh. After the Revolution William Samuel Johnson, son of Dr. Johnson, was president of the college.

Dr. Cooper, though he had long expected death, waiting patiently for its approach, yet died in rather a sudden manner. The following epitaph was written by himself.

"Here lies a priest of English blood,
Who, living, liked what'er was good;
Good company, good wine, good name,
Yet never hunted after fame;
But, as the first he still preferred,
So here he chose to be interred,
And, unobscured, from crowds withdrew,
To rest among a chosen few,
In humble hopes that sovereign love
Will raise him to be blest above."

He published a volume of poems in 1758, and a sermon on civil government, preached before

the university of Oxford on a fast, 1777. While in this country he maintained a literary character of considerable eminence. He wrote on the subject of an American episcopate, and sometimes used his pen on political subjects. It is said he narrowly escaped the fury of the whigs. — *New and General Biographical Dictionary; Miller*, II. 369; *Pennsylvania Packet*, July 29, 1785; *Chandler's Life of Johnson*, 106–109.

COOPER, WILLIAM, town clerk of Boston forty-nine years, died Nov. 28, 1809, aged 89. He was, it is believed, the brother of Dr. Samuel C., and he was, for his excellent and faithful services, held in high estimation in Boston.

COOPER, JOSEPH, a distinguished farmer of Cooper's Point, N. J., died at Philadelphia in Nov., 1818.

COOPER, THOMAS, M. D., president of South Carolina college, died in Columbia May 11, 1839, aged 79. He was born in England about 1760, and followed to this country Priestley, who came in 1794. In his politics he was a zealous democrat; as a lecturer he was learned and interesting. He was unhappily an infidel. He published works on law, medical jurisprudence, and political economy. He digested the statutes of South Carolina in 4 vols. He translated Justinian and Broussais. In Pennsylvania he was a judge of common law, and a professor of chemistry at Carlisle.

COOPER, JAMES B., commander in the U. S. navy, died Feb. 5, 1854, at Haddonfield, N. J., aged 93. He was a captain in Lee's celebrated legion in the Revolution; assisted in the capture of Stony Point and Paulus Hook; and was engaged in the battles of Guilford court-house and of Eutaw Springs. He entered the navy in July, 1812, as sailing-master; he was made a commander in 1841.

COOPER, JAMES FENTMORE, died in Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1851, aged 62. He was the son of Judge William C., of Burlington, N. J., an English immigrant. He graduated at Yale in 1805. After serving in the navy six years, in 1811 he married Miss De Laney, sister of the bishop of western New York. She died Jan. 20, 1852. In 1826 he visited Europe.

He published various works of fiction: *Precaution*, the *Spy*, the *Pioneers*, the *Leather-stocking tales*, the *Prairie*, the last of the *Mohicans*, the *Path-finder*, the *Deer-slayer*, the *Pilot*; the *Red rover*, the *Water-witch*, the two *Admirals*, and *Wing and wing*; the *Bravo*, the *Heidenmaur*, the *Headsmen*, the *Homeward bound*, the *Home as found*. He wrote also a history of the Navy, and 6 vols. of *Gleanings in Europe* and *Sketches of Switzerland*.

COPELAND, LAWRENCE, died at Braintree Jan. 14, 1700, aged 110.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, an eminent painter, died suddenly in England Sept. 25, 1815, aged

about 76. He was born in 1738 in Boston. He had a natural talent for painting, and was the pupil and successor of Smibert. Many full-length portraits painted by him remain in Massachusetts. In coloring and drapery he excelled; and his likenesses were faithful. He went to England before the war. In 1770 he was admitted a member of the royal academy of painting in London. He was patronized by Mr. West. In 1774 he went to Italy, and in 1776 returned to England, where he met his wife and children, whom he had left in Boston. He now devoted himself to portrait painting. His first historical picture was the Youth rescued from a shark. His picture of the death of Lord Chatham established his fame. Afterwards he painted the siege of Gibraltar; Major Pearson's death on the island of Jersey; Charles I. in the house of commons; the surrender of De Winter to Duncan, besides many portraits. His mother was Sarah Winslow, of the Plymouth family. Col. Henry Bromfield married his sister. His wife was the daughter of Richard Clarke, a merchant in Boston, one of the consignees of the India company's tea; a connection which may account for his attachment to the royal interest. His daughter married Gardiner Greene, who in 1818 presented to Harvard college a collection of all the proof engravings of Copley's historical paintings. — *Knapp's Lectures*, 191; *Encyc. Amer.*

CORBITANT, an Indian sachem, living at Mattapoiset, a neck of land in Swanzy, was an enemy of the Plymouth plantation at the first settlement. He was a sachem under Massasoit. Indignant at the peace made with the English, he in 1621 seized Squanto at Namasket, or Middleborough, and put his knife to the breast of Hobbamoe, another Indian, friendly to the English, who, being stout, broke away and fled to Plymouth. Capt. Standish and ten men were immediately sent to Namasket to take Corbitant prisoner; but he escaped. Some time after, Corbitant, through the mediation of Massasoit, made peace, and ventured to show himself at Plymouth. In March, 1623, he was visited by E. Winslow and John Hampden, celebrated in English history, with Hobbamoe for their guide. The Indian "was a notable politician, yet full of merry jests and squibs, and never better pleased than when the like were returned again upon him." He inquired why it was, that, when he visited the English, the guns were pointed towards him; and on being told it was out of respect and honor, he said, shaking his head, he "liked not such salutations." On seeing his visitors ask a blessing on their food, he inquired the meaning, and on being told the reason, said it was well; he, too, believed in an Almighty power, called Kiechtan. — *Hist. Coll.* VIII. 263; *Mourt's Relat.* in 2 *Hist. Coll.* IX. 54; *Belknap's Biography*, II. 229.

CORLET, ELLAH, an eminent instructor, commenced his labors at Cambridge not long after the first settlement of the town. He was master of the grammar school between forty and fifty years, and many of the most worthy men in the country enjoyed the benefit of his instructions previously to their entrance into college. The society for propagating the gospel compensated him for his attention to the Indian scholars, who were designed for the university. He died in 1687, aged 76. He was a man of learning, piety, and respectability. N. Walter published an elegy on his death in blank verse. He wrote a Latin epitaph on Mr. Hooker, which is inserted in *Mather's Magnalia*. — *Hist. Coll.* i. 243; vii. 22; *Life of Walter; Mather's Magnalia*, iii. 68.

CORNBURY, EDWARD HYDE, lord, governor of New York, died at Chelsea April 1, 1723. He was the son of the Earl of Clarendon, and being one of the first officers who deserted the army of King James, King William, in gratitude for his services, appointed him to an American government. Hunted out of England by a host of hungry creditors, bent upon accumulating as much wealth as he could squeeze from the purses of an impoverished people, and animated with unequalled zeal for the church, he commenced his administration, as successor of Lord Bellamont, May 3, 1702. His sense of justice was as weak as his bigotry was uncontrollable. The following act of outrage will exhibit his character. A great sickness, which was probably the yellow fever, prevailing in New York in 1703, Lord Cornbury retired to Jamaica, on Long Island; and, as Mr. Hubbard, the Presbyterian minister, lived in the best house in the town, his lordship requested the use of it during his short residence there. Mr. Hubbard put himself to great inconvenience to oblige the governor, and the governor in return delivered the parsonage house into the hands of the Episcopal party, and seized upon the glebe. In the year 1707 he imprisoned without law two Presbyterian ministers for presuming to preach in New York without his license. They were sent out by some dissenters in London as itinerant preachers, for the benefit of the middle and southern colonies. He had a conference with them, and made himself conspicuous as a savage bigot and an ungentlemanly tyrant. The cries of the oppressed reaching the ears of the queen in 1708, she appointed Lord Lovelace governor in his stead. As soon as Cornbury was superseded, his creditors threw him into the custody of the sheriff of New York; but after the death of his father he was permitted to return to England, and succeeded to the earldom of Clarendon. Never was there a governor of New York so universally detested, or so deserving of abhorrence. His behavior was trifling, mean, and

extravagant. It was not uncommon for him to dress himself in a woman's habit, and then to patrol the fort, in which he resided. By such freaks he drew upon himself universal contempt; while his despotism, bigotry, injustice, and insatiable avarice aroused the indignation of the people. — *Smith's New York*, 101-116; *Hutchinson*, ii. 123; *Marshall*, i. 272.

CORNELIUS, ELIAS, a physician and a patriot of the Revolution, died at Somers, N. Y., June 13, 1823, aged 65. He was a native of Long Island. At the age of nineteen, in opposition to the advice of his relatives, who were then attached to the British cause, he repaired to New York early in 1777, and, being recommended by his instructor, Dr. Samuel Latham, was appointed surgeon's mate in the second Rhode Island regiment, commanded by Col. Israel Angell. On reconnoitring near the lines above New York, he was soon taken prisoner and carried to the "old Provost" jail in the city, where he suffered incredible hardships, till with great courage and presence of mind he made his escape in March, 1778. He immediately rejoined the army and continued in it till the close of 1781. He left a widow, three daughters, and a son. As a physician he had extensive and successful practice. It was while he was in the army that he received those religious impressions which issued in an established Christian hope. A warm friend to charitable institutions, he left 100 dollars to each of the following societies: the American bible, education, foreign mission, and the united foreign mission. — *Boston Recorder*, July 5, 1823.

CORNELIUS, ELIAS, D. D., secretary of the American education society, son of the preceding, died Feb. 12, 1832, aged 37. He graduated at Yale college in 1813; and, after studying theology, engaged in 1816 as an agent of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, in which capacity he was for one or two years very active and successful. In Sept. and Oct., 1817, he visited the missions in the Cherokee nation. On his way thence to the Chickasaw nation he met a party of Indians from the Arkansas, and redeemed from them a little Osage orphan captive, five years of age, and sent the girl to the mission family. The subsequent winter he spent at New Orleans, in the employment of the Missionary society of Connecticut. He arrived in the city Dec. 30, 1817, and commenced preaching and gathering a congregation. Jan. 22, 1818, he was joined by Sylvester Larned, and they labored together till the congregation was organized and Mr. Larned invited to become the minister; after which he turned his attention to the poor and sick and others of the destitute. In the spring he returned to Andover; and, July 21, 1819, was installed as colleague with Dr. Worcester at Sa-

lem. In Sept., 1826, he was dismissed by the advice of a mutual council, having been appointed secretary of the American education society. In the service of this institution he devised the plan of permanent scholarships, and met with unexampled success in soliciting subscriptions. He established also the quarterly register and journal of the American education society, which he conducted for some years, assisted by Mr. B. B. Edwards. In Oct., 1831, he was chosen secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, in the place of Mr. Evarts, deceased. But he had signified his acceptance of this office only a few weeks, and had just entered the new and wide field of toil for the enlargement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, when he was removed from the world. Exhausted by a journey from Boston, he was taken sick at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7, and died in that city of a fever on the brain. His wife, the daughter of Rev. Asahel Hooker, arrived a few hours after his decease. Dr. Cornelius was enterprising, bold, and eloquent; though resolute, yet considerate and prudent. Of a vigorous frame and determined spirit, he was capable of meeting and surmounting great difficulties. He fell in the fulness of his strength; and the American churches are again taught not to trust in man. Besides his labors in the quarterly journal and the annual reports of the education society, he published a discourse on the doctrine of the trinity, reprinted as No. 185 of the tract society. His memoirs, by B. B. Edwards, was published 1833.

CORNPLANTER, or GARYAN, an Indian chief, died at Seneca reservation, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1836, aged about 100 years. He early espoused the American side. His associate was Red Jacket.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, marquis, commander of the British army in America, surrendered at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, an event which brought the war to a close. In 1790 he was governor-general of India, and by his victories in the war with Tippoo Saib acquired high reputation. Again was he appointed, in 1805, governor of India, where he died, at Ghazepore, Oct. 5. He married in 1768 Miss Jones, a lady of large fortune, said to have died of a broken heart in consequence of his engaging in the American war. He published an answer to the narrative of Sir Henry Clinton, 1783.

CORREIA DE SERRA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, minister plenipotentiary from Portugal to this country, was born in 1750, and studied at Rome and Naples. Botany early engaged his attention. After the peace of Amiens he resided eleven years in Paris. He came to this country in 1813, in order to prosecute his researches in natural history; and, while here, received his appointment as minister from Portugal. He died at Lisbon in Sept., 1823, aged 74. He was an eminent

botanist. He published dissertations on subjects of natural history in the English philosophical transactions; note sur la valeur du perisperm; vues carpologiques; collecao de livros ineditos de historia Portugal, 3 vol., 1790; soil of Kentucky in American phil. trans. 1. new series.

CORTEZ, HERNANDO, the conqueror of Mexico, died in Spain Dec. 2, 1547, aged 62. He was born in Estremadura, in Spain, in 1485. At the age of 33 he sailed from Cuba Nov. 18, 1518, with eleven small vessels, six hundred and seventeen men, soldiers and sailors, ten field-pieces, and only thirteen firelocks. He landed at Tabasco, and captured it. At Vera Cruz he built a small fort; then, burning his ships, he advanced against Mexico, with five hundred men and fifteen horses. The emperor, Montezuma, received him into the city with great pomp; but he was seized and confined by the Spaniard. In a tumult of the people, Montezuma was brought forward, in order to quell it; but in the attack the emperor was mortally wounded and the invaders driven from the city. But Cortez, after obtaining recruits, marched again to Mexico in Dec., 1520, and after a siege of three months took it, and seized Guatemozin. The sovereign was placed on burning coals, in order to extort from him a confession of the place where his riches were concealed. Thus the empire was subdued by a small band of adventurers, and hundreds of the natives for refusing to become Christians were cruelly put to death by men of less religion than they. The name of Cortez is made memorable on the earth for bravery, avarice, and cruelty.

CORTLANDT, PIERRE VAN, lieutenant-governor of New York, died at his seat at Croton river May 1, 1819, aged 94. He was appointed to that office at the commencement of the new government in 1777, and was continued in it eighteen years in succession till 1795, his friend and confidant, George Clinton, being during the same period governor. He early took an active part against the oppressive acts of the British government. Of the first provincial congress he was a member; also of the convention which framed the constitution of New York. His residence being forty or fifty miles from the city, during the war his family was driven from their dwelling in the manor of Cortlandt; but he confided in the justice of the American cause, and, putting his trust in God, he was undismayed by danger. His wife was the daughter of Gilbert Livingston. Col. Van Cortlandt, probably his son, married a daughter of Gov. Clinton. — Augustus Van Cortlandt, perhaps his brother, died in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1823, aged 96. — He was a man of exemplary virtues, upright, benevolent, the friend of the poor, and died a sincere Christian, with full assurance of salvation by the redeeming love of Jesus Christ, upon whom in his last moments he

called to receive him to endless life and glory. — *Westchester Gazette*.

CORY, GILES, accused of witchcraft, was brought into court at Salem in Sept., 1692; but, observing the fate of those who had been tried, fifteen at that court having been convicted, he refused to plead, and agreeably to law he had judgment for standing mute and was pressed to death. This is the only instance of the kind in the history of this country. Eight of the fifteen were executed Sept. 22, among whom was Martha Cory. — *Hutchinson*, II. 60.

COSTER, JOHN G., died in New York, Aug. 8, 1844, aged 62. Born in Holland, he was an honorable and successful merchant in New York for fifty years.

COTTING, URLAH, died at Boston May 9, 1819, aged 53; a mechanist and projector, doing perhaps more than any other man for the improvement of the city.

COTTON, JOHN, one of the most distinguished of the early ministers of New England, died Dec. 23, 1652, aged 67. He was born in Derby, Eng., Dec. 4, 1585. At the age of 13 he was admitted a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Emanuel college, where he obtained a fellowship. He was soon chosen the head lecturer in the college, being also employed as tutor to many scholars, who afterwards became distinguished. For this office he was peculiarly well qualified, as his knowledge was extensive, his manners gentle and accommodating, and he possessed an uncommon ease and facility in communicating his ideas. His occasional orations and discourses were so accurate and elegant, and displayed such invention and taste, that he acquired a high reputation in the university. Hitherto he had been seeking the gratification of a literary taste, or yielding to the claims of ambition; but at length a complete change in his character, which he attributed to the grace of God, induced him to engage with earnestness in the pursuit of new and more exalted objects. While a member of the college his conscience had been impressed by the faithful preaching of William Perkins; but he resisted his convictions; and such was his enmity to the truths, which had disturbed his peace, that when he heard the bell toll for the funeral of that eminent servant of God, it was a joyful sound to him. It announced his release from a ministry, hostile to his self-righteous and unhumbléd spirit. It was not long, however, before he was again awakened from his security by a sermon of Dr. Sibbs on the misery of those who have no righteousness except the moral virtues. After a distressing anxiety of three years, it pleased God to give him joy in believing. He was soon called upon to preach again in his turn before the university, and, more anxious to do good than to attract ap-

plause, he did not array his discourse in the ornaments of language, but preached with plainness and pungency upon the duty of repentance. The vain wits of the university, disappointed in their expectations of a splendid harangue, and reproved by the fidelity of him who was now a Christian minister, did not hum their applauses as usual, and one of them, Mr. Preston, who afterwards became famous in the religious world, received such deep impressions upon his mind as were never effaced. Such was the collegial life of Mr. Cotton.

About the year 1612, when in the twenty-eighth year of his age, he became the minister of Boston in Lincolnshire. Soon after his establishment in this place, the zeal of a physician in the town in promoting Arminian sentiments, induced him to dwell much and principally for some time upon what he believed to be the truths of Scripture; upon the doctrine of God's eternal election before all foresight of good or evil, and the redemption only of the elect; upon the effectual influence of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of the sinner, without any regard to the previous exertions of free will; and upon the certain perseverance of every true believer. Such was his success, that he soon silenced his antagonist, and afterwards the doctrine of predestination was not brought into controversy. He soon entertained doubts respecting the lawfulness of complying with some of the ceremonies of the church, and was subjected to inconveniences on this account; but as his people coincided with him in his sentiments he kept his place for twenty years, and was during this time remarkably useful, not only by the effect of his faithful preaching, but as an instructor of young men who were designed for the ministry, some of whom were from Germany and Holland. His labors were immense, for in addition to his other avocations he generally preached four lectures in the course of a week. His benevolent exertions were not in vain. It pleased God, that a general reformation should take place in the town. The voice of profaneness was no longer heard, and the infinitely important truths of the gospel arrested the attention of almost all the inhabitants. He was much admired and much applauded, but he ever remained humble. At length, after the government of the English church fell into the hands of Bishop Laud, divisions arose among the parishioners of Mr. Cotton; a dissolute fellow, who had been punished for his immoralities, informed against the magistrates and the ministers for not kneeling at the sacrament; and Mr. Cotton, being cited before the high commission court, was obliged to flee. After being concealed for some time in London, he embarked for this country, anxious to secure to himself the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience, though in a wilderness. He sailed

in the same vessel with Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone, and the circumstance of their names caused the people to say, on their arrival, Sept. 4, 1633, that their three great necessities would now be supplied, for they had Cotton for their clothing, Hooker for their fishing, and Stone for their building. This was an age of conceits. During the voyage three sermons or expositions were delivered almost every day, and Mr. Cotton was blessed in the birth of his eldest son, whom at his baptism in Boston, he called Seaborn. In Oct., 1633, he was established the teacher of the church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Wilson, who was pastor. He was set apart to this office, on a day of fasting, by imposition of the hands of Mr. Wilson and his two elders. He remained in this town, connected with this church, more than nineteen years; and such was his influence in establishing the order of our churches, and so extensive was his usefulness, that he has been called the patriarch of New England. The prevalence of those erroneous doctrines, which occasioned the synod of 1637, so much disturbed his peace, that he was almost induced to remove to New Haven. Mrs. Hutchinson endeavored to promote her wild sentiments by shielding them under the name of Mr. Cotton; but, though he was imposed upon for some time by the artifices of those of her party, yet, when he discovered their real opinions, he was bold and decided in his opposition to them. Though he did not sign the result of the synod of 1637, on account of his differing from it in one or two points; he yet approved of it in general, and his peaceable intercourse with his brethren in the ministry was not afterwards interrupted on account of his supposed errors. In 1642 he was invited to England, with Mr. Hooker and Mr. Davenport, to assist in the assembly of divines at Westminster, and he was in favor of accepting the invitation, but Mr. Hooker was opposed to it, as he was at that time forming a system of church government for New England. His death was occasioned by an inflammation of the lungs, brought on by exposure in crossing the ferry to Cambridge, where he went to preach. So universally was he venerated, that many sermons were preached on his decease in different parts of the country.

Mr. Cotton sustained a high reputation for learning. He was a critic in Greek, and with Hebrew he was so well acquainted that he could discourse in it. He also wrote Latin with elegance, as a specimen of which, his preface to Norton's answer to the inquiries of Apollonius has often been mentioned. In the pulpit he impressed his hearers with admiration. Uniting to conspicuous talents and a profound judgment, the candor and mildness enjoined in the gospel, and the warmth of pious feeling, his instructions did not meet the resistance which is often expe-

rienced, but fell with the gentleness of the dew, and insinuated themselves imperceptibly into the mind. His labors, soon after he came to Boston, were more effectual than those of any of the ministers in the country; he was the means of exciting great attention to religious subjects; and some of the most profligate were brought to renounce their iniquities, and to engage in a course of conduct more honorable and more satisfactory, and which would terminate in everlasting felicity. His discourses were generally written with the greatest attention, though he sometimes preached without any preparation. His intimate and accurate knowledge of the Scriptures and the extent of his learning enabled him to do this without difficulty. His written sermons, which he had composed with care, were yet remarkable for their simplicity and plainness, for he was desirous that all should understand him, and less anxious to acquire fame than to do good. His voice was not loud, but it was so clear and distinct, that it was heard with ease by the largest auditory; and his utterance was accompanied by a natural and becoming motion of his right hand. The Lord was in the still, small voice. He preached with such life, dignity, and majesty, that Mr. Wilson said, one almost thinks that he hears the very prophet speak, upon whose works he is dwelling. His library was large, and he had well studied the fathers and schoolmen, but he preferred Calvin to them all. Being asked, in the latter part of his life, why he indulged in nocturnal studies, he answered, that he loved to sweeten his mouth with a piece of Calvin before he went to sleep. Twelve hours in a day were generally occupied by his studies; and such was his zeal in theological pursuits, that he frequently lamented the useless visits with which he was oppressed, though he was incapable of incivility to persons, who thus obtruded upon him. He gave himself chiefly to reading and preparation for the duties of public instruction, depending much on the ruling elders for intelligence respecting his flock. He was an excellent casuist, and, besides resolving many cases which were brought him, he was also deeply though not violently engaged in controversies respecting church government. In his controversy with Mr. Williams he found an antagonist, whose weapons were powerful and whose cause was good; while he himself unhappily advocated a cause which he had once opposed, when suffering persecution in England. He contended for the interference of the civil power in support of the truth, and to the objection of Mr. Williams, that this was infringing the rights of conscience, the only reply that could be made was, that when a person, after repeated admonitions, persisted in rejecting and opposing fundamental points of doctrine or worship, it could not be from conscience, but against conscience, and therefore that it was

not persecution for cause of conscience for the civil power to drive such persons away, but it was a wise regard to the good of the church; it was putting away evil from the people.

To his intellectual powers and improvements he added the virtues which render the Christian character amiable and interesting. Even Mr. Williams, his great antagonist, with very extraordinary candor speaks of him with esteem and respect, commending him for his goodness and for his attachment to so many of the truths of the gospel. He was modest, humble, gentle, peaceable, patient, and forbearing. Sometimes he almost lamented that he carried his meekness to such an extent. "Angry men," said he, "have an advantage over me; the people will not oppose them, for they will rage; but some are encouraged to do me injury, because they know I shall not be angry with them again." It will not be questioned, however, that his temper contributed more to his peace, and enjoyment, and usefulness, than a different temper would have done. When he was once told that his preaching was very dark and comfortless, he replied, "Let me have your prayers, brother, that it may be otherwise." Having observed to a person, who boasted of his knowledge of the book of Revelation, that he wanted light in those mysteries, the man went home and sent him a pound of candles; which insolence only excited a smile. "Mr. Cotton," says Dr. Mather, "would not set the beacon of his great soul on fire at the landing of such a little cock-boat." A drunken fellow, to make merriment for his companions, approached him in the street, and whispered in his ear, "Thou art an old fool." Mr. Cotton replied, "I confess I am so; the Lord make both me and thee wiser than we are, even wise to salvation." Though he asserted the right of the civil power to banish heretics, he yet had a great aversion to engaging in any civil affairs, and with reluctance yielded his attention to any concern not immediately connected with his holy calling. In his family he was very careful to impart instruction, and wisely and calmly to exercise his authority in restraining vice. He read a chapter in the Bible, with an exposition, before and after which he made a prayer, remembering, however, to avoid a tedious prolixity. He observed the Sabbath from evening to evening, and by him this practice was rendered general in New England. On Saturday evening, after expounding the Scriptures, he catechized his children and servants, prayed with them, and sung a psalm. On the Sabbath evening the sermons of the day were repeated, and, after singing, with uplifted hands and eyes he uttered the doxology, "Blessed be God in Christ our Saviour." In his study he prayed much. He would rarely engage in any theological research, or sit down to prosecute his studies,

without first imploring the Divine blessing. He kept many days of private fasting and thanksgiving. While he was thus distinguished for his piety, he was also kind and benevolent. He knew that the efficacy of religious principles must be evinced by good works, and he was therefore hospitable and charitable. The stranger and the needy were ever welcomed to his table. Such was his beneficence, that, when Mr. White was driven with his church from Bermuda into the American wilderness, he collected 700 pounds for their relief, towards which he himself contributed very liberally. Two hundred pounds were given by the church in Boston.

After a life of eminent sanctity and usefulness, he was not left destitute of support in his dying moments. In his sickness President Dunster went to see him, and with tears begged his blessing, saying, "I know in my heart, that he whom you bless shall be blessed." He sent for the elders of the church, and exhorted them to guard against deceptions, expressing to them the pleasure which he had found in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. After he had addressed his children, he desired to be left alone, that his thoughts might be occupied by heavenly things without interruption; and thus he died in peace. He was of a clear, fair complexion, and, like David, of a ruddy countenance. His stature was rather short than tall. In early life his hair was brown, but in his latter days it was white as the driven snow. In his countenance there was an inexpressible majesty, which commanded reverence from every one not hardened against good impressions, who approached him. In an epitaph on Mr. Cotton by Mr. Woodbridge are the following lines, which probably led Dr. Franklin to write the famous epitaph on himself.

"A living, breathlog Bible; tables, where
Both covenants at large engraven were;
Gospel and law in 's heart had each its column,
His head an index to the sacred volume;
His very name a title page; and next,
His life a commentary on the text.
O, what a monument of glorious worth,
When in a new edition he comes forth,
Without errata may we think he'll be,
In leaves and covers of eternity!"

He left two sons, who were ministers of Hampton and of Plymouth. His youngest daughter married Increase Mather.

Mr. Cotton's publications were numerous; the most celebrated are the works which he published in the controversy with Mr. Williams, and his power of the keys, on the subject of church government. In this latter work he contends, that the constituent members of a church are elders and brethren; that the elders are intrusted with government, so that without them there can be no elections, admissions, or excommunications; that they have a negative upon the acts of the frater-

nity, yet that the brethren have so much liberty, that nothing of common concernment can be imposed upon them without their consent. He asserts the necessary communion of churches in synods, who have authority to enjoin such things as may rectify disorders, dissensions, and confusion of congregations, and, upon an obstinate refusal to comply, may withdraw communion. The following is a catalogue of his writings: God's promise to his plantation, an election sermon, 1634; a letter in answer to objections made against the New England churches, with the questions proposed to such as are admitted to church fellowship, 1641; the way of life, 4to; God's mercy mixed with his justice; an abstract of the laws of New England, 1641, and a second edition in 1655; this abstract of such laws of the Jews as were supposed to be of perpetual obligation was drawn up in 1636, when Vane was governor, though it was never accepted; it is preserved in vol. v. of the historical collections; the church's resurrection, on the fifth and sixth verses of revelation, xx. 1642; a modest and clear answer to Mr. Ball's discourse on set forms of prayer; exposition of revelation, xvi. the true constitution of a particular, visible church, 1643; the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and power thereof, 1644; the doctrine of the church, to which is committed the keys of the kingdom of heaven; the covenant of God's free grace most sweetly unfolded, to which is added a profession of faith by Mr. Davenport, 1645; 3d edit., 1671; the way of the churches of Christ in New England, or the way of churches walking in brotherly equality, etc.; this was published from an imperfect copy, and represents Mr. Cotton as less friendly to the authority of the elders than he really was; the pouring out of the seven vials; the controversy concerning liberty of conscience truly stated, 1646; a treatise showing that singing of psalms is a gospel ordinance, 1647; the grounds and ends of the baptism of the children of the faithful, 1647; a letter to Mr. Williams, the bloody tenet washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb, being discussed and discharged of blood-guiltiness by just defence, in answer to Mr. Williams, to which is added, a reply to Mr. Williams' answer to Mr. Cotton's letter, 1647; questions propounded to him by the teaching elders, with his answer to each question; the way of congregational churches cleared, in two treatises, against Mr. Baylie and Mr. Rutherford, 1648; of the holiness of church members, proving that visible saints are the matter of the church, 1650; Christ the fountain of life, 1651; a brief exposition of Ecclesiastes, 1654; his censure upon the way of Mr. Henden, of Kent, 1656; sermons on the first epistle of John, folio; a discourse on things indifferent, proving that no church governors have power to impose indiffer-

ent things upon the consciences of men; exposition of Canticles; milk for babes, a catechism; meat for strong men; a discourse about civil government in a plantation, whose design is religion, 1663. — *Norton's and Mather's Life of Cotton*; *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 14–31; *Neal's New England*, I. 305–307; *Hist. Coll.* v. 171; IX. 41–44; *Hutchinson*, I. 34, 55–75, 115, 179; *Winthrop*, 52–153.

COTTON, SEABORN, minister of Hampton, N. H., was the son of the preceding, and was born at sea in Aug., 1633, while his parents were on their voyage to New England. His name is put Marigena in the catalogue of Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1651. He was ordained at Hampton in 1660, as successor of Mr. Wheelright, and died April 19, 1686, aged 52 years. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Gov. Bradstreet. His son John, his successor in the ministry at Hampton, was ordained in 1696, and died March 27, 1710, aged 52 years. During Gov. Cranfield's administration Mr. Moody was imprisoned for refusing to administer the sacrament to him; the next week the governor sent word to Mr. Cotton, that, "when he had prepared his soul, he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth." This threat induced Mr. Cotton to withdraw for some time to Boston. He was esteemed a thorough scholar and an able preacher. The heresies of his namesake, Pelagius, which had been revived in the world, he regarded with abhorrence. — *Magnalia*, III. 20, 31; *Farmer's Belknap*, 1.

COTTON, JOHN, minister of Plymouth, Mass., and of Charleston, S. C., brother of the preceding, died Sept., 1699, aged 59. He was the son of John Cotton, of Boston, and was born March 13, 1640. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1657. From 1664 to 1667 he preached on Martha's Vineyard to a congregation of white people and also to the Indians, having acquired a good knowledge of their language; and thus he afforded great assistance to Thomas Mayhew, who was laboring to make the heathen acquainted with the glad tidings of salvation. In Nov., 1667, he removed to Plymouth on the invitation of the people in that town, but was not ordained until June 30, 1669. He continued there about thirty years. He was a very faithful minister, and his exertions were extensively useful. He was completely occupied in doing good by visiting the families in his parish with the ruling elders, catechizing the children, and attending church meetings, and by his public preaching on the Sabbath. Before his admission of any person into the church he required a relation, either public or private, of the experience of a work of Divine grace. He usually expounded the psalm, which was sung, and the psalms were sung in course.

In 1681 the practice of reading the psalm line by line was introduced from regard to a brother, who was unable to read. Some difference of opinion between him and his church respecting the settlement of a neighboring minister having arisen, and there being no prospect of a reconciliation, he was induced to ask a dismissal, which was granted Oct. 5, 1697. Being soon invited to South Carolina, he set sail for Charleston Nov. 15, 1698. After his arrival he gathered a church and labored with great diligence and much success till his death. In the short space of time that he lived here, twenty-five were added to the number of which the church consisted when it was first organized, and many baptized. His church erected a handsome monument over his grave. Among his sons were the following ministers: John of Yarmouth, Roland of Sandwich, and Theophilus of Hampton Falls.

Mr. Cotton was eminent for his acquaintance with the Indian language. When he began to learn it, he hired an Indian for his instructor at the rate of twelve pence a day for fifty days; but his knavish tutor, having received his whole pay in advance, ran away before twenty days had expired. Mr. Cotton, however, found means to perfect his acquaintance with the barbarous dialect. While at Plymouth he frequently preached to the Indians, who lived in several congregations in the neighborhood. The whole care of revising and correcting Eliot's Indian Bible, which was printed at Cambridge in 1685, fell on him.—*Hist. Coll.* iv. 122-128, 137; *Magnalia*, III. 194, 199, 200; *Mayhew's Indian Converts*; *Holmes*.

COTTON, ROLAND, first minister of Sandwich, Mass., the son of Rev. John C., of Plymouth, was graduated at Harvard college in 1685, ordained Nov. 28, 1694, and died March 29, 1722. His successors were B. Fessenden, A. Williams, and J. Burr. His wife was the sister of Gov. Saltonstall, and widow of Rev. J. Denison, of Ipswich. One daughter married Rev. J. Brown, of Haverhill, and another married Rev. S. Bourne, of Seitate. He is worthy of honorable remembrance for his benevolent regard to the spiritual interests of the Indians at Marshpee, of which two hundred and fourteen were under his care in 1693, while five hundred of other tribes were under the care of his father.—*Hist. Coll.* i. 201; x. 133.

COTTON, JOSIAH, judge, a preacher to the Indians, the son of Rev. John C., of Plymouth, was born Jan. 8, 1680, and graduated at Harvard college in 1698. Sustaining the office of clerk of court, register of deeds, and judge of the common pleas, he also preached to the Indians at Manomet and Herring ponds, Plymouth, and Mattakeeset pond, Pembroke, with a salary of 20 pounds from the commissioners for propagating the gospel. His engagement closed Nov. 15, 1741, having preached nearly forty years both

in Indian and English. He died Aug. 19, 1756, aged 75. He had four brothers who were ministers. Of his fourteen children, his son John was minister of Halifax. His daughter Mary was the mother of Judge Wm. Cushing. He compiled a copious English and Indian vocabulary, published in Mass. Hist. Coll. 3d series, II. 147-257.

COTTON, JOHN, minister of Newton, Mass., son of Rev. Roland C. of Sandwich, was graduated at Harvard college in 1710. Having been ordained as successor of Mr. Hobart, Nov. 3, 1714, he continued in this place till his death, May 17, 1757, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was faithful, fervent, and successful in his labors, and was particularly happy in securing the attention of his people to religious truths in 1729 and 1740. He published a sermon after the earthquakes, 1728; on the death of Nathaniel Cotton, of Bristol, 1729; at the ordination of his brother, Ward Cotton, 1734; four sermons addressed to youth, 1739; at the election, 1753.—*Homer's History of Newton*; *Hist. Soc.* v. 273-276.

COTTON, JOHN, first minister of Halifax, Mass., a native of Plymouth, son of Josiah C., was graduated at Harvard college in 1730 and ordained in 1735. The failure of his voice induced him to resign in 1756, and he was succeeded by William Patten, afterwards a minister of Hartford, Conn. He was a useful citizen at Plymouth, county treasurer, and register of deeds, and died in 1789, aged 77. He published two sermons on a day of humiliation for the drought and war, 1757; practice of the churches as to baptism vindicated; history of Plymouth church.—2 *Hist. Coll.* iv. 282.

COTTON, JOHN, M. D., died at Marietta, Ohio, April 2, 1847, aged 85. He was a descendant of J. C., of Boston; a man of piety, of literature, and science.

COUCH, PAUL, an unequalled sufferer, died at Newburyport March 19, 1842, aged 64. As a preacher he was in 1804 a missionary on the Kennebec in Maine. By exposure to the cold air after the fatigue of preaching, he became ill, and soon was helpless by rheumatism. For thirty-eight years he was a sufferer, and for twenty-eight never left his small chamber, unable to rise from his bed or to dress himself without help. Every day was a day of pain, which required daily anodynes. For twenty years he was nearly blind; he was also dependent on charity. Yet was he a cheerful, happy Christian, respected and esteemed.—*Dimmick's Address*.

COUDRAY, DU, general, was engaged by the American commissioners at Paris to enter our service as the head of the American artillery. He was at Boston in May, 1777. But Sept. 16th he was drowned in the Schuylkill. He rode into a ferry-boat, and was unable to control his horse, which plunged into the river. Had he lived, prob-

ably great dissatisfaction would have been felt in consequence of the rank assigned him.—*Heath*, 128.

COVINGTON, LEONARD, brigadier-general, was the son of Levin C., of Maryland. He served with reputation under Wayne in the Indian war. At fort Recovery his horse was shot under him. He participated in the battle on the Miami. Returning to his family, he settled as a planter. For many years he was a member of the Maryland senate; he was also elected a member of congress. In 1809 Mr. Jefferson appointed him lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of dragoons. Appointed Aug. 1, 1813, brigadier-general, he repaired to the north. At the battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11th, when Boyd commanded, while gallantly leading his brigade to the charge, he was mortally wounded, and died on the 13th, aged 45, leaving a wife and six children. He was buried at French Mills, now called Mount Covington.

COVINGTON, ALEXANDER, judge, died in Washington city, Mississippi, Oct. 16, 1848, aged 71. A native of Virginia, he had lived in Mississippi forty years. He was a Christian professor, charitable and hospitable, of rare colloquial powers.

COWLES, GILES H., D. D., died at Austinburgh, Ohio, July 5, 1835, aged 68.

COWLES, SOLOMON, general, died in Farmington, Conn., Nov. 25, 1846, aged 89, an officer in the Revolutionary army.

COWLES, EZEKIEL, died at Farmington, Conn., in Aug., 1850, aged 91. He fought at Bunker's Hill and served in the war, being quartermaster and paymaster.

COX, WILLIAM, died in England about 1851. He came to this country early in life as a printer, and was employed in the Mirror office, New York; and he wrote much for the Mirror. He published Crayon sketches, 2 vols., 1833.—*Cycl. American Literature*, II. 415.

COXE, DANIEL, an author, claimed the territory of Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana under his father, who purchased of Sir Robert Heath, to whom it was originally granted in 1630; but the claim was declared void, as the conditions had not been fulfilled. He lived fourteen years in this country; and published a description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, etc. 8vo., London, 1722; the same, 1741.

COKE, TENCH, a writer on public economy, died at Philadelphia July 16, 1824, aged 68. He published an address on American manufactures; an inquiry on the principles of a commercial system for the United States, 1787; examination of Lord Sheffield's observations, 1792; view of the United States, 1794; thoughts on naval power and the encouragement of commerce and manufactures, 1806; memoir on the cultivation, trade,

and manufacture of cotton, 1807; memoir on a navigation act, 1809; statement of the arts and manufactures of the United States, 1811.

CRADOCK, MATTHEW, first governor of Massachusetts, was an opulent merchant in London. Of the London company, which in 1628 purchased the patent of the territory of Massachusetts, he was chosen governor. He never came to this country; but Endicott was sent out to make a plantation. He proposed the important measure of transferring the government to the actual settlers; accordingly Winthrop was chosen governor.—*Winthrop*, I. 2; 2. *Hist. Coll.* v. 190.

CRADOCK, THOMAS, rector of St. Thomas, Baltimore county, Maryland, died in 1760. He delivered a sermon in 1753, before the governor and assembly, on the irregularities of some of the clergy. He also published in 1756 a version of the psalms of David in heroic measure, which, though not destitute of merit, will hardly attract many readers at the present day.

CRAFTS, EBENEZER, colonel, died in Craftsbury, Vt., in 1810, aged 70. Born in Pomfret, he graduated at Yale in 1759, and became a merchant in Sturbridge. In the Shays rebellion he served under Lincoln, at the head of a regiment. He was a founder of Leicester academy. In 1790, he removed to the wilderness of Vermont, to a place, which took his name: in the removal of his family, there being no road for twenty miles, the women were carried on hand sleds on the snow. He was generous, firm, energetic, and led a pure, Christian life, inflexible in principle.—*Washburn's Sketch of Leicester Academy*.

CRAFTS, SAMUEL CHANDLER, son of the preceding, governor of Vermont, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 6, 1768, and graduated at Cambridge in 1790. He soon removed with his father to Craftsbury, Vt.; and there he died Nov. 19, 1853, aged 85. Various offices were sustained by him, as chief judge of the county court, a member of congress eight years from 1816, governor in 1828–1830, and senator of the United States in 1842. He was a man of simplicity of manners, of sound learning, of great moral worth.

CRAFTS, WILLIAM, a poet, was born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24, 1787, and, having, graduated at Harvard college in 1805, soon settled in his native city as a lawyer of ability. He was a member of the legislature, and for some time the editor of the Charleston Courier. He died at New Lebanon springs, New York, Sept. 23, 1826, aged 39. A collection of his poems and prose essays, with a memoir, was published in 1828.—*Specimens of Amer. Poetry*, II. 144.

CRAIG, THOMAS, major, died at Windsor, Vt., in Aug., 1840, aged 87, a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Charlestown, Mass.

CRAIG, NATHAN, died in Leicester, 1852, aged 98, a soldier of the Revolution.

CRAIK, JAMES, M. D., a physician, a native of Scotland, accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and in 1755 attended Braddock and assisted in dressing his wounds. During the Revolutionary war he served in the medical department. As director-general of the hospital at Yorktown, he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781. After the war, at the request of Washington, he settled in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon. He died in Fairfax county Feb. 6, 1814, aged 83. He was estimable in the various relations of private life. As a physician he had great skill and success. Washington designated him in these terms: "My compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend."—*Thacher's Med. Biog.*

CRAM, JACOB, died Dec. 21, 1833, at Exeter, aged 71, a graduate of 1782, and minister of Hopkinton from 1789 to 1792, then a missionary in New York, and among the Indians. He studied with Dr. Emmons.

CRANCH, RICHARD, judge of the common pleas for Suffolk, was born in England of Puritan parents in Oct., 1726. He resided for a while in Boston, and became a member of Dr. Mayhew's church. In 1750 he removed to Braintree, now Quincy, where he died Oct. 16, 1811, aged 85. His wife, Mary, died the next day, aged 70. They had lived together nearly fifty years. She was the daughter of Rev. W. Smith, and the sister of Mrs. Adams. Judge Cranch had three children. One daughter married Rev. Jacob Norton of Weymouth, and died Jan. 25, 1811; another married John Greenleaf. The son was Wm. Cranch, late chief justice of the district court of Columbia and reporter of the supreme court of the United States. His grandson, Richard, of the topographical engineers, was drowned in lake Erie in 1825. Judge Cranch was very much respected for his intelligence and learning and for his moral and religious character. Theological investigations occupied much of his time. He published his views of the prophecies concerning antichrist.—*Whitney's Funeral Sermon; Norton's Discourse.*

CRANCH, WILLIAM, judge, LL. D., died at Washington Sept. 1, 1855, aged 86. A graduate of Harvard in 1781, he removed to Washington in 1794, and was appointed in 1801 a judge of the circuit court; he was afterwards chief justice till his death. He was highly respected for his talents, learning, and principles. His father was Richard C., of Weymouth, and his mother, Mary Smith, was the sister of Abigail Smith, wife of John Adams. He published nine volumes of reports of cases in the supreme court, a memoir of J. Adams, and an address on temperance.—*Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

CRANE, JOHN, D. D., died at Northbridge

Sept. 1, 1836, aged 80. Born at Norton, he graduated at Harvard in 1780, and was ordained June 25, 1783, toiling in the ministry fifty years, during the same period being a teacher thirty years, preparing one hundred young men for college, and writing four thousand sermons. In the last revival about seventy were added to the church, but only two hundred and twelve in his whole ministry. He published several occasional discourses.—*Holman's Sermon.*

CRANE, JAMES C., secretary of the united foreign mission society, died Jan. 12, 1826, aged 32. He was born in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 11, 1794. His parents were pious. The faithful instructions of his mother deeply impressed him at the age of six years. His father having removed in 1805 to New York, he there served as an apprentice. Amidst temptations he fell into vicious habits; but in consequence of the lessons of his deceased mother he experienced severe rebukes of conscience. The approach of night terrified him, and compelled him to pray; but the return of morning re-assured him in his irreligious life. At last, in 1813, his anguish constrained him to seek mercy as a miserable sinner; and he found it. From this time he felt the strongest desires for the conversion of the heathen. By conversing with his fellow apprentices, in a short time a majority of them became pious. Determined to become a missionary, he, while yet an apprentice, attended the lectures of Dr. Mason, and was directed in his studies by Rev. J. M. Matthews. He was ordained in April, 1817. In a few days he repaired as a missionary to the Indians in Tuscarora village, where he continued till Sept., 1823, when he was appointed general agent of the united foreign mission society; and in May, 1825, secretary for domestic correspondence, as successor to Mr. Lewis. In the same year he visited the Indians in the western part of New York and in Ohio, and returned with impaired health. The society being now about to be merged in another, he was chosen assistant secretary of the American bible society. He left a wife and three children without property. His anxiety for the Indians was strong in his sickness. He said: "O, how mysterious the providence! The fields are white, the laborers few. I have done little—just beginning—and now I am going. The Lord's will be done."—*Panoplist*, April, 1826.

CRANE, ELIAS W., died suddenly, Nov. 10, 1840, aged 44. A native of Elizabethtown, a graduate of Princeton in 1814, he was a teacher at Morristown, and the minister of Springfield, N. J., six years. In 1825, in a remarkable revival, eighty persons were added to the church. From 1826 till his death he was the minister of Jamaica, L. I.; and here were two revivals in

1831 and 1839, in which seventy-four and seventy-six persons became church members. — *Observer*, Nov. 28, 1840.

CRANE, JOANNA, Mrs., died in Berkeley in 1846, aged 100.

CRANE, WILLIAM M., commodore, died at Washington March 18, 1846, aged 61, by self-murder from an unknown cause, the son of Gen. William C., who served before Quebec. Capt. Crane was the sixth in the line of captains, after Barrow, Stewart, Jones, Morris, and Warrington. He was distinguished before Tripoli. He was chief of the bureau of ordnance.

CRANE, JOHN R., D. D., died in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 17, 1853, aged 66, having been pastor of the first church nearly thirty-five years. He published some tracts.

CRANE, EDWIN, missionary to the Nestorians at Gawar, died Aug. 27, 1854, of the typhus fever, in great calmness and peace. In a few days Mrs. Crane also witnessed the death of her little son. Mr. C. was a native of Utica; his father was the agent of the home missionary society.

CRANFIELD, EDWARD, president of New Hampshire, succeeded Waldron in 1682, and was succeeded by Barefoote in 1685. He was afterwards collector of Barbadoes, and died about 1700. The tyrannical acts of his administration are narrated by Belknap. In his displeasure toward Rev. Mr. Moody, he endeavored to enforce the uniformity act. He ventured to tax the people without their consent. He came to this country to make his fortune: his injustice drove him away in dishonor. — *Farmer's Belknap*, i. 113; *Hist. Coll.* x. 44.

CRAVEN, CHARLES, governor of South Carolina from 1712 to 1716, had been previously secretary to the proprietors. They ordered him in 1712 to sound Port Royal river, and probably he built Beaufort soon afterwards. In 1715, on the occurrence of an Indian war, he displayed great vigor and talents, and expelled from the province the invading savages. — *Holmes*, i. 513.

CRAWFORD, MARY, died at Castine, Me., Feb. 20, 1836, aged 100 years and 5 months. She was the widow of Dr. William C., chaplain and surgeon at fort Point in the Revolutionary war.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM H., secretary of the treasury, died near Elberton, Geo., in Sept., 1834, aged 62. He was born in Virginia in 1772, and followed the plough till twenty-one; then became a distinguished lawyer and was appointed with others in 1800 to revise the laws of Georgia. He zealously supported the election of Mr. Jefferson. In 1802 he was challenged by Peter L. Van Alen, a lawyer, and murdered him in a duel; he also fought another duel with Gov. Clark, and was severely wounded. It is deplorable and dishonorable to our country, that we have had public men of eminence, who, in violation of human and

Divine laws, have engaged in private combat, and who yet have afterwards received the votes of the people.

CRAWFORD, JOHN, died at West Camp, N. Y., March 7, 1851, aged 90. He entered the ministry of the Methodist church in 1789.

CRESSON, ELLIOTT, died in Philadelphia Feb. 20, 1854, president of the Pennsylvania colonization society. He bequeathed 122,000 dollars to various charitable institutions, and to his pastor, Dr. Stevens, 5,000 dollars. To Sunday schools the sum given was 50,000; to the historical society, to buy Penn's mansion, to the Episcopal mission to Liberia, for a monument to Penn, 10,000 each; to the hospital for the insane, 5,000; to the university, to the agricultural society, to an Episcopal seminary at Alexandria, 5,000 each.

CROCKETT, DAVID, colonel, fell at Bexar in Texas, March 6, 1836. He had been a member of congress from Tennessee.

CROES, JOHN, D. D., bishop of New Jersey, died in New Brunswick July 31, 1832, aged 69.

CROGHAN, WILLIAM, major, died in Locust Grove, Ky., in 1822, aged 69. An emigrant from Ireland, he entered the American army in 1776, as a captain, and soon was a major in the Virginia line. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was captured with Lincoln at Charleston. In 1756 he went to Kentucky. His wife was a sister of Gen. George R. Clark. His house was the seat of plenty and hospitality.

CROGHAN, GEORGE, colonel, son of the preceding, died at New Orleans, Jan 8, 1849, aged 58. He was inspector-general of the army. At the age of nineteen he made the brave defence of fort Sandusky.

CROIX, JOHN BAPTIST DE LA, second bishop of Quebec, was of a noble family in Grenoble, and was appointed first almoner to Louis XIV. He came to Canada about the year 1685, as successor to Laval, the first bishop. He died Dec. 28, 1727, aged 74, having been forty-two years in Quebec. Such was his benevolence, that he founded three hospitals, and distributed among the poor more than a million of livres. — *Wynne's Brit. Emp. in America*, ii. 138-141.

CROMBIE, JAMES, M. D., died at Derry, N. H., in March, 1853, aged 83. His parents were Scotch-Irish. For more than twenty years he was a physician at Temple, for thirty years in Francetown. In 1831 he became a member of the church. He was an excellent physician and was respected in all the relations of life.

CROMWELL, THOMAS, captain, was a common seaman in Massachusetts, about 1636. While serving under Capt. Jackson in a man-of-war in the West Indies, he was intrusted with the command of a vessel, and captured four or five Spanish vessels. Dec. 4, 1646, he arrived at

Boston with three ships and eighty men, having previously put into Plymouth. To the governor he presented a curious sedan, designed by the viceroy of Mexico as a present for his sister. He and his men had much money, plate, and jewels of great value. In Boston he lodged with a poor man, in a thatched house, because "in his mean estate that poor man had entertained him when others would not." He died in Boston, 1649. His widow was soon married. — *Winthrop*, II. 264.

CROPPER, JOHN, general, an officer of the Revolution, entered the army in 1776, as captain in a Virginia regiment, at the age of nineteen or twenty. He was soon promoted. He fought in the battle of Brandywine, when the regiment, in which he was a major, was nearly cut to pieces. His colonel and lieutenant-colonel having run off, he commanded the regiment in the retreat. He was also in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth court-house. He died at Bowman's Folly in Accomac county, Virginia, Jan. 15, 1821, aged 65.

CROSBY, JOHN, general, died at Hampden, Me., May 26, 1813, aged nearly 90, a man of enterprise and perseverance. He once did the largest commercial business of any man on the Penobscot.

CROSBY, WILLIAM, judge, died in Belfast, Me., March 31, 1852, aged 82. Born in Billerica, he graduated at Harvard in 1794. In 1802 he went to Belfast. He was representative, senator, judge of the common pleas for ten years; after the new State was formed, he resumed his profession. In 1831 he withdrew from active life.

CROSSELL, ANDREW, minister in Boston, died April 12, 1785, aged 76. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1728. After having been settled in Groton, Conn., as successor of Ebenezer Ponderson for two years, he was installed over a society in Boston, which was formed by persons from other churches, Oct. 6, 1738. The house of meeting was formerly possessed by Mr. Le Mercier's society, and, after Mr. Crosswell's death, it was converted into a Roman Catholic chapel. It was his fate to be engaged much in controversy. He published a narrative of the new congregational church; what is Christ to me if he is not mine, or a seasonable defence of the old protestant doctrine of justifying faith, 1746; an answer to Giles Firmin's eight arguments in relation to this subject; several sermons against Arminians; controversial writings with Turell, Cumming, and others; part of an exposition of Paul's journey to Damascus, showing that giving more than forty stripes is breaking the moral law, 1768; remarks on Bishop Warburton's sermon before the society for propagating the gospel, 1768; remarks on commencement drollery, 1771. — *Collect. Hist. Soc.* III. 264.

CROSSELL, WILLIAM, D. D., died in Boston, Nov. 9, 1851, aged 47. Born in Hudson, he graduated at Yale in 1822. He was rector of Christ's church, Boston, in 1829; then he labored four years at Auburn, N. Y.; at last he was rector of the church of the Advent in Boston. His poetical writings have been commended. A memoir of him, with his poems, was published by his father, Dr. Crosswell of New Haven, almost eighty years of age.

CROWELL, ROBERT, D. D., died in Essex, Mass., Nov. 10, 1855, aged 68. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1811, studied theology at Andover, and had been in Essex forty-one years. His disease was consumption; in his illness he was sustained by that faith in Christ, which he had so long commended to others. His wife was a sister of Rufus Choate, and his residence was the old Choate mansion.

CROWNINSHIELD, BENJAMIN W., secretary of the navy, died at Boston Feb. 3, 1851, aged 77. He was secretary under Madison and Monroe.

CRUIKSHANK, JOSEPH, died in Philadelphia Aug. 9, 1836, aged 89. He was a printer, an extensive publisher and bookseller.

CRULL, PHILIP, died on his farm in Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 16, 1813, aged 115. A native of Germany, he came to this country in 1721. He was active to the day of his death. His wife died aged 101.

CUFFEE, PAUL, a native Indian preacher to the Shinnecock tribe on Long Island, died at Montauk March 7, 1812, aged 55. He was thirteen years employed by the New York missionary society. A marble slab denotes his grave at Canoe place. The earliest missionary to the Indians was Rev. Azariah Horton in 1741, followed by Samson Occum, Peter John, and Paul Cuffee. All the Indian churches are extinct except one at Poosepatuek, in the southern part of Brookhaven, and one at Shinnecock, two miles west of the village at Southampton: the former having twenty, the latter seventy members. Deacon Oby, the brother of Cuffee, was living in 1845, aged 81; and Deacon Vincent, the son of Cuffee, was 53.

CULLEN, JOHN, M. D., professor of the theory and practice in Hampden Sidney college, died in Richmond Jan. 25, 1851, aged 53.

CULPEPER, THOMAS, lord, governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683, died in 1719. On his arrival the assembly passed an act of oblivion in reference to persons concerned in the rebellion under Gov. Berkeley. They also, in order to encourage immigration, authorized the governor to naturalize any person by instrument under seal. An act was also passed to prevent the frequent meetings of the slaves. Of his associates in the grant of the territory between the Potomac and Rappahannock in 1649, he purchased their rights

in 1669. His estate descended to his daughter, married to Lord Fairfax. — *Holmes*, i. 397; *Lord's Lempriere*.

CUMING, JOHN, a physician, was the son of Robert C., a Scotchman, who emigrated after the rebellion, and died in Concord, Mass. In the French war of 1755, he was a lieutenant and was taken prisoner. He afterwards became an eminent physician in Concord, and died July 3, 1788, aged 60. He was a Christian, who early devoted himself to the service of his Maker, and he died in peace. He was a friend to learning, charitable to the poor, and constantly exerting himself to promote the good of society. His generous donations for the benefit of the poor, for the maintenance of schools, for a library in Concord, and to the college in Cambridge toward the support of a medical professor, are evidences of his enlightened benevolence. — *Independent Chronicle*, July 24, 1788.

CUMINGS, HENRY, D. D., minister of Billerica, Mass., was born in Hollis, N. H., Sept. 28, 1739, and graduated at Harvard college 1760. He was ordained Jan. 26, 1763. After toiling fifty-one years, he received Nathaniel Whitman as his colleague, Jan. 26, 1814. He died Sept. 5, 1823, aged nearly 84. He was frequently called to preach on public occasions. His occasional discourses published are fourteen, of which are the following; at the election, 1783; Dudenian lecture, 1791; at a thanksgiving, 1798; before a charitable society, 1802; half-century discourse, 1813. — *Farmer's Coll.* ii. app. 86.

CUMMING, ALEXANDER, minister in Boston, died Aug. 25, 1763, aged 36. He was the son of Robert C., a native of Montrose, Scotland, a merchant, highly respected, who died at Freehold in 1769. In 1750 he was chosen a colleague of Mr. Pemberton of New York, but was dismissed in 1753 on account of his ill health. Feb. 25, 1761, he was installed as colleague with Dr. Sewall at Boston. Dr. Macwhorter married his sister. His mind readily comprehended points, which to others were intricate and abstruse, and his public discourses were frequently on such subjects. He was zealous against the errors of the day. The sermon which he preached at his own instalment was published, and it is a specimen of his talents, and of his regard to the truths of the gospel. — *Sewall's Funeral Sermon*.

CUMMING, JOHN NOBLE, general, a hero of the Revolution, was a relative of the preceding, probably his son. He early espoused the cause of his country, and participated in some of the battles of the war. He died at Newark, N. J., July 6, 1821, aged 70. His wife was the daughter of Gen. Forman. His son, Hooper Cumming, D. D., minister of Newark for a few years, died at Charleston, S. C., in Dec., 1825. Gen. C. was a man of integrity and honor, a patron of

civil order, and a supporter of religious institutions. Though not a professor of religion, yet at the period of a revival of religion in 1817 his mind experienced a great change, and from that time he regularly attended family prayer. His minister regarded him as a true believer in the gospel. — *Griffin's Sermon*.

CUMMING, ROBERT, general, a Revolutionary hero, died at his residence in Liberty-town, in Maryland, Feb. 14, 1826, aged 71 years. He commanded at the time of his death the second division of the militia.

CUMMING, SARAH, widow of Gen. John N. C., died in Newark Sept. 28, 1841, aged 79, — a Christian ripe in years and piety.

CUMMINGS, ARCHIBALD, Episcopal commissary for Pennsylvania, and rector of Christ church, succeeded Dr. Welton in 1726, and died at Philadelphia, April 19, 1741. He published an exhortation to the clergy, 1729; a sermon on the death of Gov. Gordon, 1736; two sermons on unity, 1737; two sermons on faith, occasioned by Mr. Whitefield's reflections, 1740.

CUMMINGS, ABRAHAM, a missionary, graduated at Providence college in 1776, and died at Phippsburgh, Me., Aug. 31, 1827, aged 72. He had never any pastoral charge, but was strictly an itinerant preacher or missionary. He was known and respected in almost all the towns along the coast from Rhode Island to Passamaquoddy, especially in the islands, which had no settled minister. In his little boat he often traversed alone the waters along the whole coast of Maine, and preached the gospel of Jesus Christ in the islands. For these toils in the cause of benevolence the world will not honor him, as it honors the blood-stained hero; but such toils will not be unrewarded. He published a few treatises.

CUMMINGS, JACOB A., author of several elementary works, was graduated at Harvard college in 1801, and after being a useful teacher and bookseller in Boston, died Feb. 24, 1820, aged 47. His publications for schools were highly esteemed, and his industry, useful labors, and amiable qualities procured him much respect. He published New Testament questions, 1817; geography, ancient and modern, 1825.

CUMMINGS, ASA, D. D., died at sea two days out from Aspinwall, June 5 or 6, 1856, aged 60, and was buried in the deep. He had been at Panama, spending a few months with his daughter, the wife of Mr. Rowell, seamen's chaplain. After a partial recovery from the prevailing disease of the climate, he set out on his return, by the advice of his physician, accompanied by his son-in-law and daughter. He was on board the steamer George Law. He was the sixth of sixteen children, born in Andover, Mass., but his father, Asa, died in Albany, Me., in 1815, aged

85. Such was the pious zeal of his father, that, although a plain farmer, he read sermons on the Sabbath twenty-eight years, in the want of a minister. His great-grandfather was 102 years old. He graduated at Harvard in 1817, was ordained at North Yarmouth in Maine, in 1821, and was dismissed in 1829. He became the editor of the *Christian Mirror* at Portland, as early as 1826; after some years he purchased the establishment. A year or two before his death, his wife received by bequest a large estate. He was a wise, learned, excellent, venerable man; hard-working for thirty years as an editor. He published memoirs of Dr. Payson. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

CUMMINGS, SENECA, missionary to China, died suddenly at New Ipswich, N. H., Aug. 12, 1856, aged 39; he died at the house of Mr. Stearns, his father-in-law. He and his wife sailed in Nov., 1847; he returned on account of her health in 1855. His field of preparation for his work was the valley of Min in China, — connected with the Fuhchau mission. He was hoping to return.

CUMMINS, FRANCIS, D. D., died at Greensborough, Geo., March, 1832, aged 80. For fifty-three years he was the pastor of different churches; and he was a whig of the Revolution.

CURRIE, WILLIAM, died in Great Valley, Chester county, Pa., Oct. 25, 1803, aged 93. He was formerly a missionary to the churches of Radnor and Perquimans.

CURRIER, JOSEPH, minister of Corinth, Vt., died in Aug., 1829, aged 86, a graduate of Harvard in 1765, and a classmate of President Willard.

CURRIER, MEHETABEL, died in Danbury, N. H., in 1852, aged 103 years and 9 months. She survived her husband forty-six years, and all her seven children.

CUSHING, THOMAS, speaker of the house of representatives of Mass., was the son of Thomas C., a member of the council, and a descendant of Matthew C. of Hingham. He was born in Boston Jan. 30, 1694, graduated at Harvard college in 1711, and died April 11, 1746, aged 52. His wife, was Mary, the daughter of Edward Bromfield. He left one son and two daughters. He was distinguished by his wealth, his abilities, his zeal for his country's service, his integrity, and, in a peculiar manner, for his piety. Mr. Prince says of him, "I found that in a small, relaxed, and feeble body there dwelt a great, a lively, a strong, and well-composed soul." About the age of twenty his soul was renewed by the Spirit of God. He daily read the Scriptures and prayed in his family; and he died in joyful hope. The revival of religion in Boston, a few years before his death, gave him great delight. In regard to public men in days of difficulty, he said: "Men

may be a long while great patriots from moral or political principles; or party or worldly interests; or the applause or esteem of others. But there is nothing like the special grace of God, a believing view of his present eye and future judgment, and an interest and conscience wholly subjected to him, to keep men steady to the public interest in times of trial." — *Prince's Funeral Sermon*.

CUSHING, CALEB, minister of Salisbury, son of John C. of Scituate, was born Jan. 6, 1672, graduated at Harvard 1692, and ordained 1697. He died Jan. 25, 1752, aged 80. His wife was a daughter of Rev. John Cotton. His sons were Caleb, James, and John. His daughter, Mary, married John Appleton of Ipswich, and Elizabeth married Rev. Joshua Moody, of the Isle of Shoals.

CUSHING, CALEB, judge of the common pleas of Essex, died in Jan., 1798, aged 93.

CUSHING, JOB, minister of Shrewsbury, the son of Matthew C. of Hingham, was born in 1694, and graduated at Harvard in 1714. He was ordained the first minister of S., Dec. 4, 1723. He died suddenly Aug. 6, 1760. Of his sons, Jacob was the minister of Waltham, and John of Ashburnham. His widow, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Prentice, of Lancaster, died in 1798, aged 90.

CUSHING, THOMAS, LL. D., lieutenant-governor of Mass., the son of the preceding, died Feb. 28, 1788, aged 62. He was born in the year 1725, and graduated at Harvard college in 1744. In early life he was called to respectable public offices. Having been chosen representative of Boston in the general court, his patriotism and talents soon procured him the appointment of speaker. While in the chair, it was resolved, in the controversy with England, to make an appeal to arms, and he bent all his exertions to promote the cause of his country. He was a judicious and active member of the first and second congress, the friend and counsellor of Hancock, and the correspondent of Franklin. On his return to his own State he was elected into the council, which then constituted the supreme executive. He was also appointed judge of the courts of common pleas and of probate in Suffolk, which stations he held till the adoption of the State constitution. Being then appointed lieutenant-governor, he remained in that office till his death. A few days before his death, he had the satisfaction of seeing the new federal constitution ratified in Massachusetts. One of his daughters married John Avery, secretary of State, who died June, 1806. He was from youth a professor of religion; the motives of the gospel governed him through life; and, at the hour of his departure from the world, its sublime doctrines and its promises gave him support. He was a man of abilities; a distinguished patriot; a friend of

learning; charitable to the poor; and amiable in all the relations of life. His days were passed in constant exertion for the public good. James S. Loring wrote in 1856 a sketch of his life, which was published in the *Advertiser*. — *American Museum*, VII. 163, 164; *Centinel*, March 1, 1788; *Prince's Funeral Sermon*; *Boston Advertiser*, Oct. 4, 1856.

CUSHING, JACOB, D. D., minister of Waltham, Mass., was the son of Rev. Job Cushing of Shrewsbury, and was born Feb. 28, 1730. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1748, and ordained Nov. 22, 1752. After continuing fifty-six years in the ministry, he died Jan. 18, 1809, aged 78. He was mild and benevolent in his temper, and in the discharge of the duties of the pastoral office was conspicuous for discretion and prudence. In his preaching, however, he was not so fond of dwelling upon those doctrines of the sacred volume, which are controverted, as upon the practical views of the gospel. He published the following sermons: at the ordination of Samuel Williams, 1766; of Elijah Brown, 1771; of Jacob Biglow, 1772; of N. Underwood, 1793; a sermon at Lexington, April 20, 1778; on the death of Joseph Jackson, 1796. — *Columb. Centinel*, Feb. 8, 1809.

CUSHING, JONATHAN, minister of Dover, N. H., died March 25, 1769, aged 78, in the fifty-second year of his ministry. Dr. Belknap was his colleague. He was a sound preacher, a judicious pastor, a wise and faithful friend.

CUSHING, WILLIAM, LL. D., judge of the supreme court of the United States, died at Scituate, Sept. 13, 1810, aged 75. He was the descendant of Matthew C., who arrived at Boston in 1638. John C., his grandfather, the grandson of Matthew, was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1728, and died at Scituate Jan. 19, 1737, aged 75. His father, John, also a judge of the supreme court, died in 1772. He was born in Scituate in March, 1733, and graduated at Harvard college in 1751. He studied law with Gridley. Appointed judge of probate for the county of Lincoln, he lived in 1769 at Pownalborough or Wiscasset. In 1772, as successor of his father, he received a commission as justice of the superior court, and in Nov., 1777, that of chief justice. At the beginning of the Revolution, among the high in office, he alone supported the rights of his country. At the organization of the federal government he was placed by Washington, in 1789, on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, in which office he continued till his death, although for some time, by reason of ill health, unable to attend to its duties. He united patience of inquiry with quickness of perception, and the learning of the scholar with the science of the lawyer. Convinced of the truth of Christianity, he was careful in the performance of its duties,

and was eminent for his public and private virtues.

CUSHING, NATHANIEL, colonel, died in Ohio Aug., 1814, aged 61, an early settler. Born in Pembroke, Mass., he was an officer in the war, in R. Putnam's regiment. He was one of the Bel-pere colony in 1789, most intelligent and useful. In his children he was rewarded for his care in their education. Thomas H. C. was his brother. — *Hildreth's Biog. Mem.*

CUSHING, JOHN, D. D., minister of Ashburnham, Mass., was born in Shrewsbury; graduated at Harvard in 1764; was ordained Nov. 2, 1768; and died April 27, 1823, aged 78. He was respected for his attainments and virtues. He published several occasional discourses, among them one on the completion of the fiftieth year of his ministry.

CUSHING, THOMAS H., brigadier-general, a native of Mass., entered the army in 1776, and served during the war. He was appointed a captain under St. Clair in 1790; adjutant-general in 1812; and brigadier-general in 1813. After the war he was appointed, in 1815, collector of New London, in the place of Gen. Huntington, and died Oct. 19, 1822, aged 67. He had not strength of moral principle to restrain him from a duel with Mr. Lewis, member of congress from Virginia. His life was saved by his watch, which was struck by his adversary's ball. Some one remarked, it must be a good watch, that kept time from eternity. An account of his trial before a court martial was published in 1812.

CUSHING, JONATHAN P., died April 25, 1835. A native of Rochester, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth in 1817, he was fourteen years the president of Hampden Sidney college in Virginia.

CUSHING, LUTHER STEARNS, died in Boston June 22, 1856, aged 53 on the day of his death. Born in Lunenburg, he graduated at the Cambridge law school in 1826, and in Boston conducted a law periodical. In 1832, he was clerk of the house, and held the office for years, and was a judge of the court of common pleas from 1844 to 1848; and afterwards reporter to the supreme court. Of reports he published 8 or 10 vols.; also, rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies, 1845; also, elements of the law and practice of legislative assemblies.

CUSHING, THOMAS P., a merchant in Boston, died Nov. 23, 1854, aged 67. He had been retired from business for some years.

CUSHMAN, ROBERT, distinguished in the history of Plymouth colony, was one of those worthies, who quitted England for the sake of liberty of conscience, and settled at Leyden. In 1617 he was sent to England with Mr. Carver, to procure a grant of lands in America, and in 1619 he was sent again with Mr. Brewster, and obtained a patent. He set sail with the first company in

1620, but, the vessel proving leaky, he was obliged to relinquish the voyage. He did not arrive at Plymouth till Nov. 10, 1621, and tarried only a month, being under the necessity of returning to give an account of the plantation to the merchant adventurers, by whose assistance the first settlers were transported. While preparing to rejoin his friends in America, he was removed to another and better country in 1626. He was a man of activity and enterprise; respectable for his talents and virtues; well acquainted with the Scriptures; and a professed disciple of Jesus Christ. After his death, his family came to New England, and his son, Thomas Cushman, succeeded Mr. Brewster, as ruling elder of the church of Plymouth, and died in 1691, aged 83. Mr. Cushman, during his short residence at Plymouth, though not a minister, delivered a discourse on the sin and danger of self-love, which was printed at London in 1622, at Boston in 1724, and at Plymouth in 1785, with an appendix by John Davis, containing an account of Mr. Cushman. The design of the discourse was to repress the desire of personal property, which was beginning to exhibit itself, and to persuade our fathers to continue that entire community of interests, which they at first established. Extracts from this valuable and curious relic of antiquity are preserved in Belknap. H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston, has prepared a genealogy of all the Cushmans. All are descended from Elder Thomas C., and his wife, Mary, the daughter of Mary Allerton. — *Appendix to Cushman's Discourse; Belknap's American Biography*, ii. 267-280.

CUSHMAN, THOMAS, died at Plymouth, Dec. 11, 1691, aged 83. He was the son of Robert C.; a ruling elder after Brewster, from April 6, 1649, nearly forty-three years. He was capable as a teacher, and possessed all the virtues required for his office.

CUSHMAN, GIDEON, died in Hebron, Me., May, 1845, aged 95, a first settler; leaving ten children, eighty grandchildren, one hundred great-grandchildren.

CUSTIS, JOHN PARKE, only son of Mrs. Custis, who married Washington; his father was Daniel Parke Custis. His daughter, Eleanor, married Lawrence Lewis of Windham, Va. He was the son of Gen. Washington's only sister. Mrs. Lewis died in 1852, aged 73, — leaving a brother, George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington house. Martha Washington was of the old Calvert family, a descendant of Lord Baltimore.

CUTBUSH, JAMES, professor of chemistry in the military academy at West Point, died there Dec. 15, 1823. He was profoundly skilled in chemistry, and was also a man of great independence of opinion, the promoter of objects which he deemed conducive to the happiness and honor of his country. He published the useful cabinet,

monthly, 1 vol. 1808; philosophy of experimental chemistry, 2 vols. 1813. After his death a treatise, which he prepared on pyrotechny, was published by his widow.

CUTLER, EPHRAIM, judge, died at Warren, Ohio, in July, 1853, aged 86. The son of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, he removed to Ohio as early as 1795. In 1802, as a member of the State convention, he drafted the article against slavery. In 1819, he framed the bill for the present school system. His piety was manifested in his family and in all the relations of life. He and Judge Burnet went to Ohio in the same year, and after a residence of nearly sixty years each died in 1853. Prof. Andrews published a discourse on his death.

CUTLER, JOHN, long an eminent physician and surgeon in Boston, died Sept. 23, 1761, aged 85. Dr. Boylston was his pupil.

CUTLER, TIMOTHY, D. D., president of Yale college, died in Boston Aug. 17, 1765, aged 82. He was the son of Maj. John Cutler of Charlestown, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1701. He was ordained Jan. 11, 1709, minister of Stratford, Conn., where he continued ten years in high esteem, being the most celebrated preacher in the colony. In 1719 he was chosen president of Yale college, and entered upon the duties of the office in the same year. His predecessor was Mr. Pierson, in the interval between whose death and his accession the college had been removed to New Haven. The removal was in 1716; the first commencement at New Haven was in 1717. The appointment of Mr. Cutler was considered as an auspicious event to the institution, for he was a man of profound and general learning, particularly distinguished for his acquaintance with oriental literature, and he presided over the college with dignity and reputation. In 1722 he was induced, in consequence of reading the works of a number of late writers in England, to renounce the communion of the Congregational churches, and the trustees therefore passed a vote "excusing him from all further service, as rector of Yale college," and requiring of future rectors satisfactory evidence of "the soundness of their faith in opposition to Arminian and prelatical corruptions." He was succeeded by Mr. Williams. He went to Boston in Oct., where a new church was offered to him, and embarked with Mr. Johnson for England Nov. 5th. In the latter end of March, 1723, he was ordained, first a deacon and then a priest. From Oxford he received his degree of doctor in divinity. He set sail on his return to America July 26th, and soon after became rector of Christ church in Boston, where he continued till his death.

He was a man of strong powers of mind. Dr. Eliot describes him as haughty and overbearing in his manners, and incapable of winning the

hearts of the young. Mr. Whitefield gives an account of a debate with him on Presbyterian ordination and instantaneous conversion. He spoke Latin with great fluency and dignity, and he was one of the best oriental scholars ever educated in this country. President Stiles represents him as having more knowledge of the Arabic than any man in New England before him, except President Chauncy, and his disciple, Mr. Thacher. He was also well skilled in logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, theology, and ecclesiastical history. He published a sermon delivered before the general court at New Haven, 1717; and a sermon on the death of Thomas Graves, 1757. — *Carter's Fun. Sermon*; *Miller*, II. 359; *Clap's Hist. of Yale College*, 31; *Whitefield's Jour. in N. E.* 1740, 48; *Chandler's Life of Johnson*, 17, 27-39; *Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 387; and *Annals*, II. 143.

CUTLER, MANASSEH, LL. D., a botanist, minister of Hamilton, Mass., graduated at Yale college in 1765, and died July 28, 1823, aged 81, in the fifty-second year of his ministry. He was a member of various learned societies, and was one of the earliest cultivators in New England of the science of botany. Besides being a minister, he was also elected a member of congress in 1800 and 1802. He published a century discourse, 1815; and an account of American plants in memoirs of American academy, vol. I. 396-493.

CUTLER, JERVIS, major, died in Evansville, Ind., June 25, 1844, aged 76. He was born in Edgartown, the son of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who as a member of congress was a negotiator for the purchase of a million and a half of acres by the Ohio company. He went with Rufus Putnam to settle Marietta, cutting down the first tree for a clearing in Ohio in 1788. He was esteemed for his integrity and kind-heartedness. He had a taste for the fine arts. His adventures are related by Hildreth. — *Hildreth's Biog. Mem.*

CUTT, JOHN, president of the province of New Hampshire, came from Wales before 1646, and was a distinguished merchant, of great probity, in Portsmouth. He was appointed president in 1679, and commenced the duties of his office in 1680. He died March 27, 1681, and was succeeded by Richard Waldron. He left sons, John and Samuel. His widow, a second wife, was killed by the Indians. His brother, John, carried on the fishery at the Isle of Shoals, and Robert the business of ship-building at Kittery. The descendants write the name *Cutts*. Of these, Edward died at Kittery in Jan. or Feb., 1818, aged 89; and Col. Thomas at Saco, Jan., 1821, aged 87. — *Annals of Portsmouth* 70; *Farmer*.

CUTTER, AMMI R., M. D., a physician, died Dec. 8, 1820, aged 85. He was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, in 1735, the son of Ammi R. C., the first minister of that town. He was grad-

uated at Harvard college in 1752. In 1755 he served as a surgeon in the company of rangers under Robert Rogers in a very hazardous expedition, and in 1758 in the expedition against Louisbourg. He settled at Portsmouth. Early in 1777 he was appointed physician-general of the eastern department, and stationed at Fishkill, N. J. During his absence his eldest son, at college, died. He returned to his large family in the beginning of 1778. After being in practice about fifty years he received his son, William, into partnership, and soon relinquished business. — *Thatcher's Med. Biog*; *Ann. of Portsmouth*.

CUTTER, LEVI, an eminently useful and pious man, died at Portland March 2, 1856, aged about 83. He had been a merchant, and as mayor of the city he had done much for its improvement and ornament, especially in its public walks at the east and west parts of the town. His son, Rev. Edward Cutter, succeeded Mr. Cummings in 1856 as the editor of the Christian Mirror.

CUTTS, CHARLES, secretary of the senate of the United States, died at Washington Jan. 25, 1846, aged about 78. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1789.

CUTTS, RICHARD, died at Washington April 7, 1845, aged 73. He was the son of Thomas Cutts of Saco, and was graduated at Harvard in 1790. He was in congress from 1801 to 1813; and then comptroller of the treasury. His wife, Anna Paine, a sister of Mrs. Madison, died in 1832. He left six children.

CUYLER, CORNELIUS C., D. D., died in Philadelphia Aug. 31, 1850, aged 66. He was many years pastor of the Dutch church in Poughkeepsie, and seventeen years pastor of the second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He was also president of Jefferson medical college.

DABALL, NATHAN, died at Groton, N. Y., March 9, 1818, aged 68. He was an able teacher of mathematics; and one thousand and five hundred persons were instructed by him in navigation. He published a valuable system of arithmetic, and a system of navigation.

DAGGETT, NATHAN, D. D., president of Yale college, died Nov. 25, 1780, aged about 52. He was a native of Attleborough, Mass., and in 1748 graduated at the institution which was afterwards intrusted to his care. In the year 1751 he was settled in the ministry at Smith Town on Long Island, from whence he removed in 1756 to New Haven, and accepted the appointment of professor of divinity in the college. This office he filled during the remainder of his life. After the death of Mr. Clap in 1766, he officiated as president till April 1, 1777, when he resigned the chair. Dr. Stiles was appointed his successor. In July, 1779, he distinguished himself by his bravery, when the British attacked New Haven. He was

succeeded in his professorship by Samuel Wales. He was a good classical scholar, and a learned divine. He published a sermon on the death of President Clap, 1767; at the ordination of Ebenezer Baldwin, 1770; of J. Howe, 1773. — *Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 392, 396; *Gen. Hist. of Conn.*, 412.

DAGGETT, HENRY, an officer of the Revolutionary army, died at New Haven June 20, 1843, aged 85, the oldest of the graduates. He was the son of President Daggett.

DAGGETT, DAVID, LL. D., judge, died at New Haven April 10, 1851, aged 86. He was born at Attleborough Dec. 31, 1764, descended from John D. of Watertown in 1630, from Thomas D. of Edgartown, who married Hannah Mayhew, and from John and Ebenezer of Attleborough. A graduate of 1783 at Yale, in a distinguished class, he practised law and sustained various offices. From 1813 he was a senator of the United States for six years; in 1824 he was an instructor in the law school; in 1826, Kent professor in Yale college; from 1832 to 1834, chief justice of the supreme court of Conn., retiring by limitation at the age of 70. His widow, Mary L., died in Dec., 1854, aged 65. His son, Dr. O. E. Daggett, is minister of Canandaigua. He published an oration July 4, 1787; another, entitled sunbeams from cucumbers, 1799; an argument before general assembly of Conn., 1804; eulogium on R. Griswold, 1812.

DALLE, PETER, minister of the French Protestant church in Boston, came to New England in 1686, and died May 21, 1715, aged 65, and was succeeded by Le Mercier. He was buried in the centre of the Granary burying-yard: around him are French names. He was of great piety, charitable, courteous, exemplary. He required by his will that there should be no wine at his funeral; though a scarf and gloves were given to each minister. His library he gave to the church, and to the minister of the same church one hundred pounds. — *Hist. Coll.* 3d series, vol. II. p. 52.

DALE, THOMAS, Sir, governor of Va., died in the East Indies in 1616. He was high marshal in 1609 and 1611; again governor after Gates in 1614.

DALE, RICHARD, commodore in the navy, was born in Virginia about 1757. In the war of the Revolution he served in the brig Lexington as midshipman. Captured in 1776, by a British frigate, he and his crew retook the brig in the following night. He was again captured Sept. 19, 1777, and thrown into Mill prison, from which he made his escape in Feb., 1779, and joined Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richard at L'Orient. In the action with the Serapis, Sept. 23, he was badly wounded in the leg. On board the Trumbull of twenty-eight guns, Capt. J. Nicholson, he was again captured in 1781, but in Nov. was ex-

changed. In May, 1798, he commanded the sloop-of-war Ganges. April 28, 1801, he was appointed to the command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean; but resigned his commission Dec. 17, 1802. His residence was at Philadelphia, where, in the midst of an amiable family and respected as a citizen and a Christian, he died Feb. 24, 1826, aged 69. — *Life of Jones*, 126, 361.

DALE, SAMUEL, general, died in Mississippi May 23, 1841, a pioneer in the settlement of the southwest. In the last war, his canoe fight with Indians in the middle of the Alabama is well attested, although almost incredible. He fought seven warriors with clubbed rifles, and rowed ashore with the corpse of the last under his feet.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, secretary of the treasury of the United States, died Jan. 16, 1817, aged 57. He was of Scotch descent and was born in the island of Jamaica in 1759. His father, Robert D., was an eminent physician. After receiving an early education at Edinburgh and Westminster, he came to this country, after the death of his father, in 1783, and studied law at Philadelphia. He also engaged in various literary enterprises, writing much for the periodicals and being at one time the editor of the *Columbian Magazine*. In Jan., 1791, he was appointed secretary of State, and again in 1793 and 1796. In 1801 he was appointed by Jefferson attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. About this time he recovered against Fenno 2500 dollars for a libel. In Oct., 1814, he was appointed by Mr. Madison secretary of the treasury of the United States as the successor of G. W. Campbell; and in March, 1815, he undertook the additional trust of secretary at war, and performed the task, on the return of peace, of reducing the army. He resigned his honorable office and returned to the practice of the law at Philadelphia in Nov., 1816; but in a few weeks his earthly career was closed. While at Trenton, he was attacked with the gout in the stomach, of which he died soon after he reached home. His wife, whom he married in 1780, was of Devonshire, England. Mr. Dallas had great decision and energy, and was eminent as a lawyer. He excelled in conversation, and his manners were highly polished. While in office he promoted the establishment of a tariff and of the national bank. He published: features of Jay's treaty, 1795; speeches on the trial of Blount and the impeachment of the judges; the laws of Pennsylvania, with notes; address to the society of constitutional republicans, 1805; reports of cases in the courts of the United States and Pennsylvania, 4 vols., 1806-7; treasury reports; exposition of the causes and character of the late war, 1815. George M. Dallas proposed, in 1817, to publish his works in 3 vols. He left unfinished sketches

of a history of Pennsylvania. — *National Intelligencer*, March 15th, 1817.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER J., commodore, died in Callao Bay June 3, 1844, aged 55. He bore the name of his father, and was in the naval service thirty-nine years.

DALTON, TIMOTHY, first minister of Hampton, N. H., died Dec. 28, 1661. He was the brother of Philemon, of Dedham, 1836, and died without issue. By a liberal donation he constituted the ministerial fund in Hampton and North Hampton.

DALTON, TRISTRAM, died at Boston May 30, 1817, aged 79. Born at Newburyport, he was graduated in 1755. He studied law, married the daughter of Robert Hooper, and engaged with him in commercial pursuits, and was appointed with Mr. Strong a senator in the first congress in 1789. He was induced to remove to Washington and to invest in real estate his fortune, nearly all of which he lost after living in affluence sixty years. As a man of philosophy and religion, he was sustained. In 1815 he was surveyor of the port of Boston. He had lived in intimacy with the first four presidents.

DAMON, JUDE, minister of Truro, died in 1828, aged about 70. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1776. His predecessors were John Avery and Caleb Upham.

DAMON, DAVID, D. D., died in 1843, aged about 62. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, and settled at Lunenburg as successor of T. Flint in 1815. He published a sermon before a bible society, 1826; a farewell sermon, 1827; address at Amesbury on temperance, 1829.

DANA, RICHARD, of Cambridge, who died in 1695, had four sons, who were the ancestors of the numerous families of Danas in this country; Jacob, born in 1655, who settled in Pomfret, Conn., Joseph, Benjamin, and Daniel born in 1663 who lived in Cambridge.

DANA, WILLIAM, captain, died in 1809, aged 64. He was born in Little Cambridge, now Brighton. He was an officer in the Revolution; in 1789 he joined the Belpre associates in Ohio. He left many descendants. — *Hildreth's Biog. Memoirs*.

DANA, FRANCIS, LL. D., chief justice of Massachusetts, died at Cambridge April 25, 1811, aged 68. He was a descendant of Richard Dana, who died at Cambridge about 1695. His father was Richard Dana, an eminent magistrate. He was born at Charlestown in Aug., 1742, and, after graduating at Harvard college in 1762, studied law with Judge Trowbridge. He passed the year 1775 in England, where he had a brother, Edmund, a minister at Wroxeter, who died in 1823. In 1776 he was appointed a delegate to congress, and, taking his seat in Nov., 1777, continued in that body until, in Nov., 1779, he accompanied

Mr. Adams to Paris as secretary of legation. He was elected Dec. 19, 1780, as minister to Russia, where he remained, though not publicly received, from Aug., 1781, till the close of the war, returning in Dec., 1783. He was chosen a delegate to congress in 1784. A member of the Massachusetts convention, he advocated the constitution. The office of envoy extraordinary to France in 1797 he declined, and Mr. Gerry was deputed in his stead, with Marshall and Pinckney. Appointed chief justice of Massachusetts in 1792, he discharged very impartially and ably the duties of that office until his resignation in 1806. Judge Dana was a learned lawyer and presided in court with great dignity. His opinions on the bench were remarkable for their clearness and perspicuity. In his politics, during the days of violent excitement, he was strongly attached to the federalists. His correspondence while in Europe is contained in Sparks' diplomatic correspondence, vol. VIII.

DANA, SAMUEL, judge, died in Amherst, N. H., April 2, 1798, aged 58. Born in Cambridge, now Brighton, he graduated in 1755 in the class of John Adams, and was settled as the minister of Groton June 3, 1761, the successor of Caleb Trowbridge. Not having the whig zeal of his parishioners, he relinquished, voluntarily, his charge in 1775, and lived on a small farm, which he cultivated. In 1780 he preached to a small, separate society. Being the executor of the will of John Bulkley, he removed Mr. B.'s law library to his own house, and was led to read it and to become a lawyer; he commenced the practice in Amherst in 1781. He was judge of probate. His son Samuel was a lawyer in Groton; James G. a lawyer and editor in Frankfort, Ky.; his daughter Mehetabel married Gov. Samuel Bell; his son Luther was the father of Professor J. F. Dana. His earliest ancestor was Richard, of Cambridge, from 1648 to 1695, who left four sons, from whom descended the numerous families of Dana in New England.

DANA, SAMUEL, judge, son of the preceding, died in Charlestown, Mass., in Nov., 1835, aged 60. His residence during the active period of his life was at Groton. He and Mr. Bigelow were eminent rival lawyers, and opposed also in politics, Judge D. being of the democratic or Jeffersonian party. In his speeches at the bar he was as smooth, gentle, and insinuating as Mr. Bigelow was bold, rapid, vehement. He published an oration, July 4, 1807.

DANA, JAMES, D. D., a minister of New Haven, died Aug. 18, 1812, aged 77. He was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1753. Some years afterwards he was a resident at Cambridge. He was ordained as the successor of Samuel Whittelsey, at Wallingford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1758. The history of

the difficulties, occasioned by his settlement, occupies forty or fifty pages in Trumbull's history of Connecticut; he was accused of heterodoxy, and an interesting question also arose concerning the construction of the Saybrook platform. The writers called forth on the occasion were Eells, Todd, Hart, and Hobart. It is plain that the ordination was a departure from the Saybrook platform, because the ordaining council was not limited to the consociation; it amounted to an assertion of the independence of the church, in disregard of the platform. The members of the council were considered as inclining to Arminianism. After remaining at Wallingford thirty years, Dr. Dana was installed the pastor of the first church at New Haven, April 29, 1789, as the successor of Chauncy Whittlesey. In the autumn of 1805 he was dismissed; after which he occasionally preached in the pulpits of his brethren in the vicinity. Samuel W. Dana, senator of the United States, was his only surviving child. Dr. Dana published anonymously an examination of Edwards' inquiry on the freedom of the will, 8vo. Boston, 1770; and, with his name, the examination continued, New Haven, 1773; in all more than three hundred pages. Some of his views are the following, which are similar to those of Samuel West, of New Bedford, published at a later period: For the actions of men there must be an efficient cause. Motives are not that cause; abstract notions, and such are all reasons and motives, are not agents; and if they were, they must themselves, according to Edwards, be determined by motives. As motives are not the efficient cause of the actions of men, so neither is God that cause; for the scheme of Stephen West, of Stockbridge, making God the sole efficient in the universe, is fraught with the impiety of making God the author of sin, and annihilates the responsibility of man, rendering him a mere machine, or binding upon him the chains of a dreadful fatalism. Men themselves, then, are the only efficient causes of their own volitions; nor do they always determine according to the greatest apparent good; the affections do not follow the judgment; men sin against light, with the wiser choice, the greater good, full in their view. Through the impetuosity of their passions they determine *against* the greatest apparent good. This is the case with every sinner who resolves to delay repentance to a future time. Self-determination is the characteristic of every moral agent. Such was the opinion of Dr. Watts, who maintained that every intelligent spirit is the cause of its own volitions. Even according to Edwards, it is evidently improper to speak of the mind as being *determined* by motives; for he expressly allows, that "an appearing *most agreeable* or pleasing to the mind, and the mind's preferring and *choosing*,

seem hardly to be properly and perfectly *distinct*." But, if not distinct, then the choice is not caused by the appearance of the greatest good. Motive is not the determiner of volition and at the same time the act of volition. And if the highest motive is the same as volition, then, to say that a man chooses as he pleases, is to say that he chooses as he chooses. The absence of liberty he deemed inconsistent with moral agency; and by liberty he meant, not merely liberty in regard to the external action, but liberty of volition; an exemption from all circumstances and causes having a controlling influence over the will; a self-determining power of man, as a real agent, in respect to his own volitions. On the whole, he regarded the scheme of Edwards as acquitting the creature of blame, and impeaching the truth and justice of the Creator. He published also three sermons in American preacher, vols. I. and III.; on death of John Hall, 1763; of Chauncy Whittlesey, 1764; two sermons on faith and inscrutable providence, 1767; a century discourse, April 9, 1770; on prayer, 1774; election sermon, 1779; on death of W. Beadle, etc., 1782; on capital punishments, 1790; on African slave trade, 1791; at the installation of himself, 1789; of A. Holmes, 1792; practical atheism, 1794; ordination of E. Gay, 1793; A. Waterman, 1794; of Dan Huntington, 1799; on the death of Dr. Styles, 1795; two sermons on new year and completion of eighteenth century, 1801; on death of E. G. Marsh, 1803; character of scoffers, 1805; sermons to young people, 1806.

DANA, JOSEPH, D. D., minister of Ipswich, Mass., died Nov. 16, 1827, aged 85. He was born at Pomfret, Conn., Nov. 13, 1742, and graduated at Yale college in 1760. He was a descendant of Jacob Dana, of Pomfret, the son of Richard D., of Cambridge. Having early devoted himself to God, he studied theology, and was ordained as the minister of the south society in Ipswich Nov. 7, 1765. On the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination, at the age of 83, he preached in 1825 a discourse, in which he stated, that all who were heads of families at the time of his settlement were deceased, excepting five; that he had followed about nine hundred of his parishioners to the grave, and had received into the church the small number of one hundred and twenty-one, being the average of two in a year. Of these, fifty were received in a revival from 1798 to 1801. He left two sons, Daniel and Samuel, ministers of Newburyport and Marblehead. Dr. Dana was a firm believer in the great doctrines of Calvinism, a faithful preacher, eminently a man of prayer, and deeply interested in all the events which relate to the kingdom of Jesus Christ. He was a diligent student and laborious pastor. A fortnight before his death he preached a discourse, recently written. An unaf-

feeted humility marked his character, and his end was peace. He published two discourses on Proverbs, XVI: 8, 1782; at the ordination of D. Dana, 1795; of D. Smith, 1795; of his son Samuel, 1801; of Joshua Dodge, 1809; at a fast, 1799; a discourse on the death of Washington, 1800; at the convention, 1801; observations on baptism, 1806; on integrity; on the worth of the soul, 1807; two discourses, 1810; at Boston, 1812; on the death of J. M'Kean, 1818. — *Crowell's Funeral Sermon*.

DANA, JAMES FREEMAN, M. D., the grandson of Judge Samuel Dana and the son of Luther Dana, was born in Amherst, N. H., Sept. 23, 1793. His mother, Lucy Giddings, was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Robinson. He graduated at Harvard college in 1813, and in a few years was appointed assistant to Dr. Gorham, professor of chemistry. In 1820 he was appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Dartmouth college; but resigned this office in 1826, on being chosen professor of chemistry in the college of physicians and surgeons at New York. In November he removed to that city. He soon lost his only child, and in April, 1827, after an illness of five days, he died of the erysipelas, at the age of 33. His wife was the daughter of President Webber. He was a distinguished chemist, and highly esteemed by his acquaintance. He published, with his brother, outlines of the geology and mineralogy of Boston, with a map, 1818; an epitome of chemical philosophy as a text-book, 8vo., 1825. He wrote also for various journals many communications, a list of which is given by Dr. Thacher. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.; Coll. N. H. Hist. Soc.* II. 290.

DANA, SAMUEL W., a senator of the United States from Connecticut, died in 1830, aged about 73. He was the son of Dr. James D., and graduated at Yale in 1775.

DANA, JUDAH, died at Fryeburg, Me., Dec. 27, 1845, aged 73, a senator of the United States. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1795; his wife was a daughter of Prof. Ripley, and granddaughter of the first President Wheelock. He sustained various offices, as county attorney, judge of probate twenty years, and of the common pleas, and a member of the convention that formed the constitution of Maine. He was a man of ability and conscientiously faithful to the public.

DANA, SYLVESTER, a descendant of Richard D., of Cambridge, now Brighton, in 1640, died at Concord, N. H., June 9, 1849, aged nearly 80. He was born at Ashford, Conn., July 4, 1769. His father, Anderson D., a lawyer, who removed to Wilkesbarre, was killed by the Indians in Wyoming Valley. The family, the widow and seven children, fled on foot to Connecticut. S. D. was graduated in 1797. At Orford, N. H., he was ordained in May, 1801, and continued there thirty-

three years. His last words were, "There is rest in heaven." His house was burnt at Concord in 1844, and he lost his library, and a manuscript system of theology, and history of Wyoming, which he had prepared. His mother was Susanna Huntington, of Lebanon. His brother Anderson held the old property in Wilkesbarre, which made him rich. Dana's academy is a witness to his liberality. He is now in years, if yet alive. His brother, Judge Daniel, lived in the State of New York, and died in Ohio in 1841, aged 80.

DANA, NATHANIEL, died at Brookline Jan. 18, 1856, aged 68. Born in South Natick, he passed most of his life in business in Portland. He was a worthy member of Dr. Payson's church. In 1830 he removed to Boston. He was a man of good sense, of counsel, judgment, and decision; an eminent Christian, fervent in prayer.

DANE, FRANCIS, the second minister of Andover, died Feb. 17, 1697, aged 81. He came from England in 1636, and was ordained about 1648. His brother John, of Ipswich, born in 1618, was the ancestor of Nathan Dane.

DANE, NATHAN, LL. D., died at Beverly in Feb., 1835, aged 82, an eminent jurist and statesman. Born at Ipswich, he was of the sixth generation from John, of Ipswich and Roxbury, who died in 1658. He was graduated at Harvard in 1778. In congress he framed the celebrated ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern territory, by which slavery was shut out. He founded at Cambridge the Dane professorship of law, and the law hall. He published a general abridgment and digest of American law in 9 vols. 8vo.

DANFORTH, THOMAS, president of the district of Maine, died Nov. 5, 1699, aged 77. He was born in England in 1622, and was the son of Nicholas Danforth, who died at Cambridge in 1637. He had great influence in the management of public affairs in difficult times. He was an assistant from 1659 to 1678. In 1679 he was elected deputy-governor. In the same year the inhabitants of the district of Maine, being no longer attached to Massachusetts as a county, elected him president of the province. He accordingly opened his court at York, and granted several parcels of land. He continued in this office, and in that of deputy-governor, till the arrival of Audros at the end of the year 1686, and during this time resided chiefly in Cambridge. He was also a judge of the superior court. In 1681 he united with Gookin, Cooke, and others, in opposing the acts of trade and vindicating the chartered rights of his country. He was a man of great integrity and wisdom. In the time of the witchcraft delusion, in 1692, he evinced his correctness of judgment and his firmness by condemning the proceedings of the courts. — *Hutchinson*, I. 189, 323, 329, 331, 380, 404; *Sullivan*, 383, 386; *Hist. Coll.* v. 75.

DANFORTH, SAMUEL, minister of Roxbury, Mass., brother of the preceding, was born in England in Sept., 1626, and came to this country with his father in 1634. After he was graduated at Harvard college in 1643, he was a tutor and fellow. When Mr. Welde returned to England, he was invited to become the colleague of Mr. Eliot of Roxbury, and he was accordingly ordained Sept. 24, 1650. He died Nov. 19, 1674, aged 48 years. He had twelve children. Two of his sons were ministers. His sermons were elaborate, judicious, and methodical; he wrote them twice over in a fair, large hand, and in each discourse usually quoted forty or fifty passages of Scripture. Notwithstanding this care and labor, he was so affectionate and pathetic, that he rarely finished the delivery of a sermon without weeping. In the forenoon he usually expounded the Old Testament, and in the afternoon discoursed on the body of divinity. His wife, whom he married in 1651, was the daughter of Mr. Wilson, and, when he was contracted to her, before his marriage, a sermon was preached by Mr. Cotton, according to the old usage of New England. Such was his peace in his last moments, that Mr. Eliot used to say, "My brother Danforth made the most glorious end that I ever saw." Mr. Welde wrote a poem on his death. He published a number of almanacs, and an astronomical description of the comet, which appeared in 1664, with a brief theological application. He contends that a comet is a heavenly body, moving according to Divine laws, and that its appearance is portentous. He published, also, the cry of Sodom inquired into, or a testimony against the sin of uncleanness; and the election sermon, 1670, entitled, a recognition of New England's errand into the wilderness. — *Mather's Magnalia*, iv. 153-157.

DANFORTH, JOHN, 7th minister of Dorchester, Mass., was the son of the preceding, born Nov. 5, 1660, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1677. He was ordained as successor of Mr. Flint, June 28, 1682. From this period he continued in the ministry till his death, May 26, 1730, aged 70 years. Dr. Samuel Danforth, of Boston, was his grandson. Jonathan Bowman, who survived him, was ordained his colleague Nov. 5, 1729. Mr. Danforth was a man of great learning. While he possessed an uncommon acquaintance with mathematics, he had also a taste for poetry. He wrote many epitaphs upon the good Christians of his flock. He was an eminent servant of Jesus Christ, being sound in his principles, zealous to promote the salvation of his brethren, upright, holy, and devout. The following lines, which are a version of Mr. Eliot's hints on the proper method of teaching the Indians the Christian religion, may serve as a specimen of his poetry.

"Till agriculture and collihabitation
Come under full restraint and regulation,
Much you would do you'll find impracticable,
And much you do will prove unprofitable.
The common lands, that lie unenclosed, you know,
The husbandman in vain doth plough and sow;
We hope in vain the plant of grace will thrive
In forests, where civility can't live."

He published a sermon at the departure of Mr. Lord and his church for Carolina, 1697; kneeling at parting, a sermon, and a poem on J. Eliot, 1697; the blackness of sinning against the light, 1710; funeral sermon on E. Bromfield; judgment begun at the house of God, 1716; two sermons on the earthquake, to which is added, a poem on the death of P. Thacher of Milton, and S. Danforth of Taunton, 1727; a fast sermon; a poem on the death of Ann Eliot, and verses to the memory of her husband, John Eliot. — *Coll. Hist. Soc.* ix. 176, 177; *New England Weekly Journal*, June 1, 1730.

DANFORTH, SAMUEL, minister of Taunton, Mass., was the son of Mr. Danforth of Roxbury, and was born Dec. 18, 1666. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1683, and married the daughter of Rev. J. Allen of Boston. He died Nov. 14, 1727. He was one of the most learned and eminent ministers of his day. In the beginning of the year 1705, by means of his benevolent labors, a deep impression was made upon the minds of the people, and a most pleasing reformation occurred. The youth, who formerly assembled for amusement and folly, now met for the exalted purpose of improving in Christian knowledge and virtue, and of becoming fitted for the joys of the heavenly and eternal world, in the presence of Jesus, the Saviour. Several letters of Mr. Danforth, giving an account of this reformation, are preserved in Mr. Prince's Christian history. He published an eulogy on Thomas Leonard, 1713, and the election sermon, 1714. He left behind him a manuscript Indian dictionary, a part of which is now in the library of the Massachusetts historical society. It seems to have been formed from Eliot's Indian bible, as there is a reference under every word to a passage of Scripture. — *Hist. Coll.* iii. 173; ix. 176; *Christian Hist.* i. 108.

DANFORTH, JONATHAN, captain, died in Billerica in 1712. He was an eminent surveyor, frequently employed in locating new towns, and a man of piety.

DANFORTH, SAMUEL, a member of the Massachusetts medical society, died in 1817, aged about 45. He published an oration at Boston July 4, 1804; discourse before the humane society, 1808.

DANFORTH, SAMUEL, M. D., a physician in Boston, died Nov. 16, 1827, aged 87. He was born in 1740, and was the son of Samuel D., judge of probate for Middlesex, and the descendant of men distinguished in New England. He

was graduated in 1758, and studied with Dr. Rand. At this period he became acquainted with a German physician, probably Dr. Kast, who exerted an unhappy influence on his religious opinions. He practised first at Newport; then settled at Boston. Being a loyalist, he remained in the town, while it was occupied by the British; for which he was afterwards treated harshly. From 1795 to 1798 he was president of the medical society. Neglecting surgery, he devoted himself to medicine, and had full practice till he was nearly eighty years old. For about four years he was confined to his family. He died of a paralytic affection. He was tall, thin, erect, with an aquiline nose and a prominent chin, and a countenance expressive of great sagacity. He employed only a few and powerful remedies, relying chiefly on calomel, opium, ipecacuanha, and bark. He rarely accepted a patient to be bled. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

DANFORTH, JOSHUA, colonel, died at Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 30, 1837, aged about 78; an officer in the Revolution, and the oldest postmaster in the country. His son, Rev. Joshua N., of the neighborhood of Washington, has long been an acceptable correspondent of religious papers.

DANIEL, WILLIAM, judge, died at Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 20, 1839, aged 68. He was for the last twenty-three years a judge of the general and circuit courts of Virginia, and much respected for his talents and legal knowledge.

DANIELSON, DANIEL, general, died in Brimfield Sept. 19, 1791, aged 58. His widow married Gen. Eaton. He was a graduate of Yale in 1756, and a patriot of the Revolution; a member of the provincial congress in 1774, a delegate to Connecticut in 1775 on the subject of raising an army, and appointed to command a regiment; afterwards chief justice of Hampshire county. Large in person, finely formed, bold and able, he always had a commanding influence.

DAPONTE, LORENZO, died at New York in 1838, aged 92. He was an Italian; and he published several operas.

DARBY, WILLIAM, engineer and geographer, died in Frederic county, Maryland, in Aug., 1827. He was an officer under Gen. Jackson in Louisiana, and was one of the surveyors of the boundary between the United States and Canada. He published a geographical description of Louisiana, 8vo., 1816; a map of the same; plan of Pittsburg and adjacent country, 1817; emigrant's guide to the western country, 8vo., 1818; tour from New York to Detroit, 1819; memoir on the geography and history of Florida, with a map, 1821; 3d edition of Brooke's universal gazetteer, 1823.

DARBY, WILLIAM, died at Washington Oct. 9, 1854, aged 79; a geographer and statistician, a native of Pennsylvania.

DARKE, WILLIAM, a brave officer during the American war, died in Jefferson county, Va., Nov. 26, 1801, aged 65. He was born in Philadelphia county in 1736, and when a boy accompanied his parents to Virginia. In the nineteenth year of his age he joined the army under Gen. Braddock, and shared in the dangers of his defeat in 1755. In the beginning of the war with Great Britain he accepted a captain's commission, and served with great reputation till the close of the war, at which time he held the rank of major. In 1791 he received from congress the command of a regiment in the army under St. Clair, and bore a distinguished part in the unfortunate battle with the Indians, Nov. 4th. In this battle he lost a favorite son, and narrowly escaped with his own life. In his retirement during his remaining years, he enjoyed the confidence of the State which had adopted him, and was honored with the rank of major-general of the militia. — *New York Spectator*, Dec. 18, 1801.

DARLING, JOSHUA, judge, died at Henniker, N. H., in 1842. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1794, he was appointed a judge of the common pleas in 1817. Eleven years before his death he became a Christian. — *Bouton's Funeral Sermon*.

DARLING, NOYES, judge, died at New Haven Sept. 17, 1846, aged 64. Born at Woodbridge, he graduated at Yale in 1801, and was mayor of the city. He was a man of science, and wrote papers on insects and agriculture.

DARLING, JOSEPH, Dr., died at New Haven Nov. 15, 1850, aged 91. He graduated at Yale in 1777.

DAROY, ETIENNE, died at Thibadeauxville, La., in Nov., 1833, aged 110.

D'ARUSMONT, FANNY WRIGHT, Mrs., died at Cincinnati Dec. 14, 1852, aged 57. She was born in Dundee, Scotland, and acquired by her writings an unenvied notoriety.

D'AULNAY, DE CHARNISE, or D'Aunai, D'Aunay, D'Aulney, as his name is variously written, governor of Acadia, had a fort at Penobscot as early as Nov., 1636, and claimed as far as Pemaquid. About the year 1632 Acadia was divided into three provinces, and the propriety and government assigned to De Razilly, La Tour, and Denys. The first had the territory from Port Royal, in the west of Nova Scotia, to New England; the second had Acadia proper, or Nova Scotia; yet La Tour had a fort at the river St. John, in the province of the first. The rights of Razilly were, after his death, purchased by D'Aulnay, who built a fort at Port Royal. His claims conflicting with those of La Tour, a warfare was carried on between them. Of these difficulties a long account is given by Hubbard. In 1643 and 1644 D'Aulnay still had a fort at Penobscot. He made a treaty with Gov. Endecott Oct. 8, 1644. Some advantages were de-

rived from the trade with him. His secretary afterwards visited Boston to confer with the governor on certain grievances, and the governor sent D'Aulnay, as a conciliatory present, the "fair new sedan," which Capt. Cromwell had given him. Early in 1645 he captured La Tour's fort at St. John river, after it had been resolutely defended by his wife; he lost twelve men in the assault, and in violation of his faith he put to death all the men in the fort, except one, whom he made the hangman of the others. The jewels, plate, etc., were estimated at 10,000 pounds. La Tour's wife died with grief in three weeks. After D'Aulnay's death La Tour married his widow. Such was the termination of the quarrel. — 2 *Hist. Coll.* vi. 478-499; *Charlevoix*, i. 411.

DAVENPORT, JOHN, first minister of New Haven, and one of the founders of the colony of that name, died March 15, 1670, aged 72. He was born in the city of Coventry in England. In 1613 he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, where he continued about two years. He was then removed to Magdalen hall, which he left without a degree. Retiring to London, he became an eminent preacher among the Puritans, and at length minister of St. Stephen's church in Coleman street. In 1625 he went to Magdalen hall, and, performing the exercise required, took the degree of bachelor of divinity. By his great industry he became a universal scholar, and as a preacher he held the first rank. There was in his delivery a gravity, an energy, and an engaging eloquence, which were seldom witnessed. About the year 1630 he united with Dr. Gouge, Dr. Sibs, and others, in a design of purchasing impropriations, and with the profits of them to provide ministers for poor and destitute congregations. Such progress was made in the execution of the plan, that all the church lands in the possession of laymen would soon have been obtained; but Bishop Laud, who was apprehensive that the project would promote the interests of nonconformity, caused the company to be dissolved, and the money to be confiscated to the use of his majesty. As Mr. Davenport soon became a conscientious nonconformist, the persecutions to which he was exposed obliged him to resign his pastoral charge in Coleman street, and to retire into Holland at the close of the year 1633. He was invited to become the colleague of the aged Mr. Paget, pastor of the English church in Amsterdam; but, as he soon withstood the promiscuous baptism of children, which was practised in Holland, he became engaged in a controversy, which, in about two years, obliged him to desist from his public ministry. He now contented himself with giving private instruction; but, his situation becoming uncomfortable, he returned to London. A letter from Mr. Cotton, giving a favorable account of the colony of Massachusetts,

induced Mr. Davenport to come to Boston, where he arrived June 26, 1637, in company with Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins. He was received with great respect, and in August was a prudent and useful member of the synod, which was occasioned by the errors of the day. He sailed with his company March 30, 1638, for Quinnipiack, or New Haven, to found a new colony. He preached under an oak April 18th, the first Sabbath after their arrival, and he was minister there near thirty years. His successors were Street, Pierpont, Noyes, Whittlesey, Dana, Stuart, Taylor, and Bacon. He endeavored to establish a civil and religious order more strictly in conformity to the word of God than he had seen exhibited in any part of the world. In the government which was established, it was ordained that none but members of the church should enjoy the privileges of freemen. He was anxious to promote the purity of the church, and he therefore wrote against the result of the synod of 1662, which met in Massachusetts, and recommended a more general baptism of children than had before that time been practised. He was scrupulously careful in admitting persons to church communion, it being a fixed principle with him, that no person should be received into the church, who did not exhibit satisfactory evidence that he was truly penitent and believing. He did not think it possible to render the church perfectly pure, as men could not search into the heart; but he was persuaded that there should be a discrimination.

After the death of Mr. Wilson, pastor of the first church in Boston, in 1667, Mr. Davenport was invited to succeed him; and at the close of the year he accordingly removed to that town. He was now almost seventy years of age, and his church and people were unwilling to be separated from him; but his colony of New Haven had been blended with Connecticut, and he hoped to be more useful in Boston, where the strictness of former times in relation to ecclesiastical discipline had been somewhat relaxed. He was ordained pastor Dec. 9, 1668, and James Allen at the same time teacher. But his labors in this place were of short continuance, for he soon died of an apoplexy. He was a distinguished scholar, an admirable preacher, and a man of exemplary piety and virtue. Yet his philosophy was so imperfect, that, in his letter to Gov. Winthrop, acknowledging an almanac, which predicts four eclipses in these words, "Twice shall this planet, whereon we live, and its concomitant, the moon, widow each other of their sun-derived lustre," he remarks, "The place whereon we live is the earth, — the place, I say, not the planet." Such was his reputation, that he was invited with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hooker to take a seat among the Westminster divines. Knowing the efficacy of prayer, he recommended with earnestness ejac

ulatory addresses to Heaven. His intrepidity saved Whalley and Goffe, the judges of King Charles, who fled to New Haven in 1661. He concealed them in his own house, and, when the pursuers were coming to New Haven, preached publicly from Isaiah xvi. 3, 4, believing it to be a duty to afford them protection. His portrait is in the museum of Yale college. He owned a servant boy, worth 10 pounds; his books were appraised at 233 pounds. His letters to Winthrop are annexed to Bacon's historical discourses. He published a sermon on 2 Samuel, i. 18, 1629; a letter to the Dutch classis, wherein is declared the miserable slavery and bondage that the English church at Amsterdam is now in by reason of the tyrannical government and corrupt doctrines of Mr. John Paget, 1634; instructions to the elders of the English church, to be propounded to the pastors of the Dutch church; a report of some proceedings about his calling to the English church, against John Paget; allegations of Scripture against the baptizing of some kind of infants; protestation about the publication of his writings, all in 1634; an apologetical reply to the answer of W. Best, 1636; a discourse about civil government in a new plantation, whose design is religion; a profession of his faith made at his admission into one of the churches of New England, 1642; the knowledge of Christ, wherein the types, prophecies, etc., relating to him, are opened; the Messiah is already come, a sermon, 1653; saint's anchor holds in all storms and tempests, 1661; essay for investigation of the truth, 1663; election sermon, 1669; God's call to his people to turn unto him, in two fast sermons, 1670; the power of congregational churches asserted and vindicated, in answer to a treatise of Mr. Paget, 1672. He also wrote in Latin a letter to John Dury, which was subscribed by the rest of the ministers of New Haven colony, and he gave his aid to Mr. Norton, in his life of Cotton. He left behind him an exposition on the Canticles, in a hundred sheets of small handwriting, but it was never published. — *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* II. 460–462, 650; *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 51–57; *Trumbull's Connecticut*, I. 89, 490–492; *Hutchinson*, I. 84, 226; *Winthrop*; *Holmes*; *Stiles's History of three of the Judges*, 32, 69; *Bacon's Historical Discourses*, 390.

DAVENPORT, JOHN, minister of Stamford, Conn., grandson of the preceding, was the son of John D., of New Haven; his mother was Abigail, daughter of Rev. A. Pierson. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1687, ordained in 1694, and died Feb. 5, 1731, aged 61. His daughter, Sarah, married first Mr. Malthy of New Haven, and then Rev. E. Wheelock; another daughter was the first wife of Rev. Wm. Gaylord. Courageous in the reprehension of prevalent vices, particularly drunkenness, and pungent in his addresses to

the conscience, he was eminently faithful as a minister, and, being devout and exemplary in his life, he was revered by all good men. The original languages in which the Scriptures are written were almost as familiar to him as his mother tongue. When he read the Bible in his family, he did not make use of the English translation, but of the Greek and Hebrew original. — *Cook's Funeral Sermon*.

DAVENPORT, ADDINGTON, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1689, and was afterwards clerk of the courts. In 1715 he was appointed a judge. He died April 2, 1736, aged 66.

DAVENPORT, ADDINGTON, Episcopal minister in Boston, died in 1746, aged about 45. He graduated at Harvard in 1719; was a minister at Scituate from 1730 to 1737; then at King's chapel, Boston, from 1737 to 1740; and then was the first rector of Trinity church. His wife was a daughter of Grove Hirst, a merchant of Boston; her sister, Maria, married Sir William Pepperell.

DAVENPORT, JAMES, minister of Southhold, Long Island, son of Rev. John D., died in 1757, aged about 45. He was graduated at Yale college in 1732. He had been esteemed for some years a sound, pious, and faithful minister at Southhold, when, in the religious excitement of 1740 and 1741, he was borne away by a strange enthusiasm. He preached in New Haven and other towns, and encouraged the outeries and agitations by which religion was disgraced. His voice he raised to the highest pitch, and gave it a tune, which was characteristic of the separate preachers. In his zeal he examined ministers as to the reality of their religion, and warned the people against unconverted ministers. In 1742 the assembly of Connecticut, deeming him under the influence of enthusiastic impulses, directed the governor and council to transport him out of the colony to the place whence he came. Without doubt he was enthusiastic; but the assembly was equally bewildered, being arbitrary and tyrannical. At last, through the influence of Mr. Wheelock and Mr. Williams, he was convinced of his error, and published an ample confession and retraction in 1744. His brother, Abraham, colonel and judge, of Stamford, died in 1789. His son, John, born at Freehold, Aug. 11, 1752, was graduated at Princeton in 1769, and after studying with Drs. Bellamy and Buell was minister of Bedford, N. Y., and Deerfield, N. J. In 1809, he returned to the State of New York and died at Lysander, July 13, 1821. — *Trumbull*, II. 167, 189.

DAVENPORT, JAMES, judge, died at Stamford Aug. 3, 1797, aged 37. He was the son of the preceding, a graduate of 1777; and was a judge of the common pleas and a member of congress. His four daughters married as follows:

Elizabeth married Charles Apthorp of Boston, and their daughter married Rev. Dr. Bushnell of Hartford; Abigail married Rev. Mr. Whelpley of New York; Mary Ann married Rev. Mr. Bruen of New York; and Frances married Rev. Dr. T. H. Skinner of New York.

DAVENPORT, ABRAHAM, colonel, died suddenly at Danbury, where he was attending a court as judge of the common pleas, in Nov., 1789, aged about 75. He was the son of Rev. John D. of Stamford: his mother was a daughter of Jabez Huntington of Windham. He was graduated in 1732, and lived at Stamford. A patriot of the Revolution, he was of stern integrity, and yet generous beneficence. In a time of scarcity and high prices he sold the produce of his farms to the poor at the old prices. He was an exemplary Christian. Being a member of the council at Hartford on the dark day, May 19, 1780, when it was proposed to adjourn, as some thought the day of judgment was at hand, he objected, saying, "That day is either at hand, or it is not: if it is not, there is no cause of adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, candles may be brought."

DAVENPORT, MARY, died in Brooklyn June 25, 1847, aged 92, an eminent Christian. She was the widow of John D., of Stamford, a member of congress, who died in 1830, aged 78. Her father was Rev. Noah Welles of Stamford.

DAVEZAC, AUGUSTE, chargé to Holland, died Feb. 15, 1851, aged about 74. Born in St. Domingo, he emigrated to North Carolina, and settled as a lawyer in New Orleans. In the war of 1812 he was aid to Gen. Jackson, by whom he was appointed secretary of legation to the Netherlands. He was also appointed to Holland.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, brigadier-general, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in 1746, the son of George D., who removed in 1750 from Pennsylvania to Rowan county, North Carolina. He was a major in one of the first regiments of North Carolina, and served in New Jersey. In Nov., 1779, he was detached to reinforce Lincoln at the South. On his march he visited his family, from which he had been absent nearly three years; such were the sacrifices of the heroes who fought for American liberty. In an action with a party of the loyalists near Calson's mill, at the West, a ball passed through his body near the kidneys; but from this wound he recovered in two months, and instantly rejoined the army, being appointed brigadier in the place of Rutherford, taken prisoner at Camden. Jan. 31, 1781, he was ordered by Greene to guard the ford of the Catawba, which Cornwallis might attempt to pass. In the action with the superior force of the enemy, Feb. 1, Gen. Davidson was shot through the breast and instantly fell dead. The British lieutenant-colonel Hall was also killed; and

Cornwallis had a horse shot under him. Congress ordered a monument to his memory, not exceeding 500 dollars in value. He was a man of pleasing address, active and indefatigable, and devoted to the cause of his country.—*Lee's Memoirs*, i. 271, 397.

DAVIDSON, JAMES, professor of languages in the university of Pennsylvania, died June 28, 1809, aged 77. He published an introduction to the Latin, 1798.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, a youthful poetess, died Aug. 27, 1825, aged nearly 17. She was born at Plattsburg, on lake Champlain, Sept. 27, 1808, being the second daughter of Dr. Oliver Davidson and Margaret his wife. Her parents being in straitened circumstances, much of her time was devoted to the cares of home; yet she read much, and wrote poetry at a very early age. When her productions were discovered by her mother in a dark closet, she in her sensitiveness and modesty burned them. Afterwards she wrote an epitaph upon a robin in her 9th year, which is the earliest remaining specimen of her verse. Before she was 12 years old, she had read much history, the dramatic works of Shakspeare, Kotzebue, and Goldsmith, together with popular novels and romances. She was frequently seen watching the storm, the clouds, the rainbow, the setting sun, for hours. At the age of 12, a gentleman, who was pleased with her verses, sent her a bank-bill for 20 dollars. She wished to buy books; but, her mother being at this time sick, she instantly carried the money to her father, saying, "Take it, father; it will buy many comforts for mother; I can do without the books." Knowing that some people had counselled her parents to deprive her of pen, ink, and paper, and confine her to domestic toils, she relinquished her books and her pen entirely for several months, though with tears; till her mother advised her to alternate her studies and the business of the world. She composed with great rapidity; yet her thoughts so outstripped her pen, that she often wished that she had two pair of hands, that she might employ them in writing. She was often, when walking, in danger from carriages, in consequence of her absence of mind. Often did she forget her meals. She had a burning thirst for knowledge. In Oct., 1824, a gentleman, on a visit to Plattsburg, saw some of her verses, and was made acquainted with her character and circumstances. He determined to give her the best education. On knowing his purpose, her joy was almost greater than she could bear. She was placed in Mrs. Willard's school at Troy; but her incessant application was perilous to her health. After returning home and recovering from illness, she was sent to Miss Gilbert's school at Albany. But soon she was again very ill. On her return, the hectic flush of her cheek indicated

her approaching fate. She awaited the event with a reliance on the divine promises, hoping for salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ. The last name she pronounced was that of her patron. In her 15th year she wrote the following verses.

"TO A STAR.

"How calmly, brightly, dost thou shine,
Like the pure lamp in Virtue's shrine?
Sure, the fair world, which thou may'st boast,
Was never ransomed, never lost.
There, beings pure as Heaven's own air,
Their hopes, their joys together share;
While hovering angels touch the string,
And seraphs spread the sheltering wing.
There, cloudless days and brilliant nights,
Illumed by Heaven's refulgent lights,
There, seasons, years unnoticed roll,
And unregretted by the soul.
Thou little, sparkling Star of Even —
Thou gem upon an azure Heaven!
How swiftly will I soar to thee,
When this imprisoned soul is free!"

Her person was singularly beautiful. She had "a high, open forehead, a soft black eye, perfect symmetry of features, a fair complexion, and luxuriant dark hair. The prevailing expression of her face was melancholy."

Her poetical writings, besides many which were burnt, amount to two hundred and seventy-eight pieces, among which were five poems of several cantos each. She also wrote some romances, and a tragedy. A biographical sketch, with a collection of her poems, was published by Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse, in 1829, with the title of "Amir Khan, and other Poems: the remains of L. M. Davidson." Of this work a very interesting review, which may be imagined, by those conversant with his writings, to have come from the pen of Robert Southey, is contained in the London quarterly review for 1829. The writer says, "In our own language, except in the cases of Chatterton and Kirke White, we can call to mind no instance of so early, so ardent, and so fatal a pursuit of intellectual advancement." By the early death of a person of such growing power and unequalled promise we may well be taught the vanity of earthly hopes, and be led to estimate more highly and to seek more earnestly a lasting dwelling-place in the world of unclouded light, and perfect holiness, and purest joy. Her life by Miss Sedgwick has been published.

DAVIE, MARY, died at Newton, Mass., in 1752, aged 116 years. Her portrait, drawn by Smibert, is in the museum of the historical society. — *Holmes*.

DAVIE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, brigadier-general, governor of North Carolina, died Nov. 8, 1820, aged 64. He was born at the village of Egremont, near White Haven, England, came to this country in 1763, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1776. He soon afterwards entered the army as an officer in the cavalry of

Count Pulaski's legion. By his talents and zeal he soon rose to the rank of colonel. He fought at Stono, where he was severely wounded; at Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount. Having great strength and activity, it was his delight to lead a charge and to engage in personal conflict. At the period of Gates' defeat he expended the last shilling of an estate, bequeathed him by his uncle, Rev. Wm. Richardson, in equipping the legionary corps, which he commanded. Greene appointed him a commissary. During the whole struggle he displayed great zeal and energy. After the war he devoted himself to the profession of the law at Halifax, on the Roanoke, and rose to eminence. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, though his absence prevented his name from being affixed to it; and in the convention of North Carolina he was an able advocate for its acceptance. Through his efforts the university of North Carolina was established. In 1799 he was elected governor; but he was soon appointed by President Adams envoy to France, with Ellsworth and Murray. His residence after his return was at Tivoli, a beautiful estate on the Catawba river, in South Carolina. He died at Camden. His wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Gen. Allen Jones. Of a commanding figure, he was dignified in his manners, and distinguished for his patriotic spirit and soldierly qualities, for manly eloquence, and for the virtues of private life. — *Lee*, i. 381.

DAVIES, SAMUEL, president of Princeton college in New Jersey, died Feb. 4, 1761, aged 36. He was of Welsh descent, and born Nov. 3, 1724. His father was a planter in the county of Newcastle on the Delaware, of great simplicity of manners and reputed piety. He was an only son; a daughter was born five years before. His mother, an eminent Christian, had earnestly besought him of Heaven, and, believing him to be given in answer to prayer, she named him Samuel. This excellent woman took upon herself the task of teaching her son to read, as there was no school in the neighborhood; and her efforts were rewarded by the uncommon proficiency of her pupil. At the age of ten he was sent to a school at some distance from home, and continued in it two years. His mind was at this period very little impressed by religious truth, though he was not inattentive to secret prayer, especially in the evening; but it was not long before that God, to whom he had been dedicated, and who designed him for eminent service in the gospel of his Son, was pleased to enlighten and renew him. Perceiving himself to be a sinner, exposed to the awful displeasure of God, he was filled with anxiety and terror. In this distress he was enabled to discern the value of the salvation revealed in the gospel. This divine system of mercy now appeared in a new

light. It satisfied his anxious inquiries, and made provision for all his wants. In the blood and righteousness of the Redeemer he found an unfailing source of consolation. His comforts, however, were long intermingled with doubts; but, after repeated and impartial self-examination, he attained a confidence respecting his state, which continued to the close of life. From this period his mind seemed almost entirely absorbed by heavenly things, and it was his great concern that every thought, word, and action should correspond with the divine law. Having tasted the joys and made a profession of religion at the age of fifteen, he became eagerly desirous of imparting to his fellow sinners the knowledge of the truth. With this object before him, he engaged with new ardor in literary and theological pursuits, under Samuel Blair. Every obstacle was surmounted; and, after the previous trials, which he passed with distinguished approbation, he was licensed to preach the gospel at the age of twenty-two. He was also ordained Feb. 19, 1747, that he might be qualified to perform pastoral duties.

He now applied himself to unfold and enforce those precious truths, whose power he had experienced on his own heart. His fervent zeal and undissembled piety, his popular talents and engaging methods of address, soon excited general admiration. At this time an uncommon regard to religion existed in Hanover county, Virginia, produced by the benevolent exertions of Mr. Morris, a layman. The event was so remarkable, and the Virginians in general were so ignorant of the true doctrines of the gospel, that the presbytery of Newcastle thought it incumbent upon them to send thither a faithful preacher. Mr. Davies was accordingly chosen. He went to Hanover in April, 1747, and soon obtained of the general court a license to officiate in four meeting-houses. After preaching assiduously for some time, and not without effect, he returned from Virginia, though earnestly invited to continue his labors. A call for him to settle at Hanover was immediately sent to the presbytery; but he was about this time seized by complaints which appeared consumptive, and which brought him to the borders of the grave. In this enfeebled state he determined to spend the remainder of his life in unremitting endeavors to advance the interests of religion. Being among a people who were destitute of a minister, his indisposition did not repress his exertions. He still preached in the day, while by night his hectic was so severe as sometimes to render him delirious. In the spring of 1748 a messenger from Hanover visited him, and he thought it his duty to accept the invitation of the people in that place. He hoped that he might live to organize the congregation. His health, however, gradually improved. In Oct., 1748, three more meeting-houses were licensed,

and among his seven assemblies, which were in different counties, Hanover, Henrico, Caroline, Louisa, and Goochland, some of them forty miles distant from each other, he divided his labors. His home was in Hanover, about twelve miles from Richmond. His preaching encountered all the obstacles which could arise from blindness, prejudice, and bigotry, from profaneness and immorality. He, and those who attended upon his preaching, were denominated new lights by the more zealous Episcopalians. But by his patience and perseverance, his magnanimity and piety, in conjunction with his evangelical and powerful ministry, he triumphed over opposition. Contempt and aversion were gradually turned into reverence. Many were attracted by curiosity to hear a man of such distinguished talents, and he proclaimed to them the most solemn and impressive truths with an energy which they could not resist. It pleased God to accompany these exertions with the efficacy of his Spirit. In about three years Mr. Davies beheld three hundred communicants in his congregation, whom he considered as real Christians. He had also in this period baptized about forty adult negroes, who made such a profession of saving faith as he judged credible. He had a long controversy with the Episcopalians, who denied, while he maintained, that the "act of toleration" extended to Virginia. On this point he contended with the attorney-general, Peyton Randolph, and once addressed the court with great learning and eloquence. When he afterwards went to England, he obtained from Sir Dudley Rider, attorney-general, a declaration, that the act did extend to Virginia. In 1753 the synod of New York, by request of the trustees of New Jersey college, chose him to accompany Gilbert Tennent to Great Britain to solicit benefactions for the college. This service he cheerfully undertook, and he executed it with singular spirit and success. He arrived in London Dec. 25. He preached before the king by his command. As his majesty spoke aloud to some around him, remarking on the sermon, Dr. D. looked at him and repeated Amos III., 8, which silenced him; he afterward said of him, "An honest man, an honest man!" The liberal benefactions, obtained from the patrons of religion and learning, placed the college in a respectable condition. After his return to America he entered anew, in 1754 or early in 1755, on his beloved task of preaching the gospel in Hanover. Here he continued till 1759, when he was chosen president of the college, as successor of Mr. Edwards. He hesitated in his acceptance of the appointment, for his people were endeared to him, and he loved to be occupied in the various duties of the ministerial office. But repeated applications and the unanimous opinion of the synod of New York and Philadelphia at length deter-

mined him. He was dismissed May 13, and entered upon his new office July 6, 1759. Here the vigor and versatility of his genius were strikingly displayed. The ample opportunities and demands which he found for the exercise of his talents gave a new spring to his diligence; and, while his active labors were multiplied and arduous, his studies were intense. He left the college at his death in as high a state of literary excellence as it had ever known since its institution. In the short space of eighteen months he made some considerable improvements in the seminary, and was particularly happy in inspiring his pupils with a taste for writing and oratory, in which he himself so much excelled.

His habit of body being plethoric, the exercise of riding, to which he was much habituated in Virginia, was probably the means of preserving his health. At Princeton his life was sedentary, and his application to study incessant from morning till midnight. At the close of Jan., 1761, he was bled for a bad cold, and the next day transcribed for the press his sermon on the death of George II. The day following he preached twice in the chapel. His arm became inflamed, and a violent fever succeeded, to which he fell a victim in ten days. His new year's sermon, in the preceding month, was from the text, "This year thou shalt die," as was also President's Burr's on the first day of the year in which he died. Dr. Witherspoon avoided preaching on that occasion from that text. President Davies was succeeded by Dr. Finley. His venerable mother, Martha Davies, survived him. When he was laid in the coffin, she gazed at him a few minutes, and said, "There is the son of my prayers and my hopes—my only son—my only earthly support. But there is the will of God, and I am satisfied." She afterwards lived in the family of her son's friend, Rev. Dr. Rodgers of New York, till her death. His widow, Jean Davies, returned to her friends in Virginia. His son, Col. William Davies, now deceased, studied law and settled at Norfolk; was an officer of merit in the Revolution; and enjoyed in a high degree the esteem of Washington. His son, John Rodgers Davies, also studied law, and settled in Sussex, Va. Samuel Davies, the third son, died at Petersburg. An only daughter, unmarried, was living in 1822.

The Father of Spirits had ended Mr. Davies with the richest intellectual gifts; with a vigorous understanding, a glowing imagination, a fertile invention, united with a correct judgment, and a retentive memory. He was bold and enterprising, and destined to excel in whatever he undertook. Yet was he divested of the pride of talents and of science, and, being moulded into the temper of the gospel, he consecrated all his powers to the promotion of religion. "O, my dear brother," says he in a letter to his friend, Dr.

Gibbons, "could we spend our lives in painful, disinterested, indefatigable service for God and the world, how serene and bright would it render the swift approaching eve of life! I am laboring to do a little to save my country, and, which is of much more consequence, to save souls from death; from that tremendous kind of death which a soul can die. I have but little success, of late; but, blessed be God, it surpasses my expectation, and much more my desert." His religion was purely evangelical. It brought him to the foot of the cross to receive salvation as a free gift. It rendered him humble and dissatisfied with himself amidst his highest attainments. While he contended earnestly for the great and distinguishing doctrines of the gospel, he did not attach any undue importance to points respecting which Christians may differ. It was the power of religion, and not any particular form, that he was desirous of promoting, and real worth ever engaged his esteem and affection. Having sought the truth with diligence, he avowed his sentiments with the greatest simplicity and courage. Though decided in his conduct, he was yet remarkable for the gentleness and suavity of his disposition. A friend, who was very intimate with him for a number of years, never observed him once angry during that period. His ardent benevolence rendered him the delight of his friends and the admiration of all who knew him. In his generous eagerness to supply the wants of the poor he often exceeded his ability. As a parent he felt all the solicitude which nature and grace could inspire. "There is nothing," he writes, "that can wound a parent's heart so deeply, as the thought, that he should bring up children to dishonor his God here, and be miserable hereafter. I beg your prayers for mine, and you may expect a return in the same kind. We have now three sons and two daughters. My dear little creatures sob and drop a tear now and then, under my instructions; but I am not so happy as to see them under deep and lasting impressions of religion; and this is the greatest grief they afford me." As president of the college he possessed an admirable mode of government and instruction. He watched over his pupils with the tender solicitude of a father, and secured equally their reverence and love. He seized every opportunity to inculcate on them the worth of their souls, and the pressing necessity of securing immediately the blessings of salvation.

Dr. Davies was a model of the most striking oratory. It is probable, that the eloquent spirit of Patrick Henry, who lived in his neighborhood from his eleventh to his twenty-second year, was kindled by listening to his impassioned addresses; such as his patriotic sermons of July 20, 1755, after the defeat of Braddock; and of August, on religion and patriotism the constituents of a good

soldier; in a note to which, he says: "I may point out to the public that heroic youth, Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved, in so signal a manner, for some important service to his country." A similar sermon was preached to the militia May 8, 1759, a few days before he left his people, in order to raise a company for Capt. Merdith. It was raised on the spot. When he went to the tavern to order his horse, the whole regiment followed, and from the porch he again addressed them, till he was exhausted. As his personal appearance was august and venerable, yet benevolent and mild, he could address his auditory either with the most commanding authority, or with the most melting tenderness. When he spoke, he seemed to have the glories and terrors of the unseen world in his eye. He seldom preached without producing some visible emotions in great numbers present, and without making an impression on one or more, which was never effaced. His favorite themes were the utter depravity and impotence of man; the sovereignty and free grace of Jehovah; the divinity of Christ; the atonement in his blood; justification through his righteousness; and regeneration and sanctification by the Holy Spirit. He viewed these doctrines as constituting the essence of the Christian scheme, and he considered those, who attempted to subvert and explain them away, as equally hostile to the truth of God and the best interests of men. His printed sermons, which exhibit his sentiments, abound with striking thoughts, with the beauties and elegancies of expression, and with the richest imagery. His highly ornamented style is the more pardonable, as he was by nature a poet, and forms of expression were familiar to him, which to others may seem unnatural and affected.

He published a sermon on man's primitive state, 1748; the state of religion among the protestant dissenters of Virginia, in a letter to Joseph Bellamy, 1751; religion and patriotism the constituents of a good soldier, a sermon before a company of volunteers, 1755; Virginia's danger and remedy, two discourses occasioned by the severe drought, and the defeat of Gen. Braddock, 1756; curse of cowardice, a sermon before the militia of Virginia, 1757; letters from 1751 to 1757, showing the state of religion in Virginia, particularly among the negroes; the vessels of mercy and the vessels of wrath; little children invited to Jesus Christ, 1758; sixth edit. has an account of a revival at Princeton college; valedictory address to the senior class, 1760; a sermon on the death of George II., 1761; sermons on the most useful and important subjects, 3 vols. 8vo., 1765; which have passed through a number of editions; the third in 5 vols. 1772-4; and sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Preface to his Sermons; Finley's and Gibbon's*

Funeral Sermon; Gibbon's Eleg. Poem; Panoplist, II. 155-160, 249-256, 302-307; *Middleton's Biog. Evang.*, IV. 341-350; *Assembly's Miss. Mag.*, I. 371, 425, 536, 578; II. 341-350; *State of Relig. in Virginia; Bostwick's Acc. Prefixed to Davies' Sermon on George II.; Green's Discourses*, 333-356; *Rice's Memoirs of Davies; Quar. Register*, May, 1837.

DAVIESS, JOSEPH HAMILTON, colonel, attorney of the United States for Kentucky, volunteered in the expedition against the savages in 1811, and fell Nov. 7th, as did also Col. Owen, in the battle of Tippecanoe, in which Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians. When they suddenly attacked the American encampment at four o'clock in the morning, Col. Daviess asked permission to charge the enemy, and, making the charge with only sixteen dragoons, he was killed. Though it was yet dark, his white blanket coat enabled the savages to distinguish him. He was a man of talents, honored in his profession, and beloved in social life. His wife was Nancy, the sister of chief justice Marshall. He published in 1807 a view of the president's conduct concerning the conspiracy of 1806.—*Schoolcraft's Trav.*, 1821, p. 135.

DAVIS, SYLVANUS, captain, an early settler of Falmouth, or Portland, Me., died in Boston in 1703. He purchased land of the Indians at Damariscotta, June, 1659, also other tracts. For some time he resided at Sheepscott. In Aug., 1676, when the Indians captured the fort on Arosic island, he fled and crossed to the west side of the Kennebec in a boat with Capt. Lake. Lake was shot and killed as he landed, while Davis escaped with a severe wound. Early in 1677 he accompanied the expedition under Maj. Waldron, and was left by him with forty men in command of a fort on Arosic island; but the garrison was soon recalled. He became an inhabitant of Falmouth, where he owned land in 1680. In 1686 the ferry was granted to him at Nonsuch point, near Vaughan's bridge. Early in 1690, he took the command of fort Loyal in Falmouth, in which he was besieged, May 16th, by four or five hundred French and Indians. He fought the enemy five days, and then was obliged to surrender, May 20, after requiring Portneuf, the French leader, to lift up his hand and swear by the great God to protect all in the fort and allow them to march to the next English town; but the treacherous commander forgot his oath, and conducted the prisoners to Canada, being twenty-four days on the road. After remaining four months in Quebec he was exchanged. He was named a councillor in 1691, in the charter of William and Mary; and Gov. Phipps appointed him to the same office in 1692.—*Maine Hist. Coll.* I. 168, 203, 209.

DAVIS, R., published hymns on various subjects, Boston, 6th edit., 1741.

DAVIS, JOHN A. G., professor of law in the

university of Va., was shot by a student and died Nov. 14, 1840, aged 39. He had been ten years in office; and was amiable, industrious, of high intelligence, a member of the Episcopal church. He published a treatise on criminal law, and a guide to justices of the peace, 1838.

DAVIS, DANIEL, died at Barnstable April 28, 1799, aged 85. Born in B., he was judge of probate, and of the common pleas. Of excellent temper and character, a pillar of the church, he left the world blessing those around him, and expressing the assured hope of everlasting glory. Mr. Mellen's sermon on his death was published.

DAVIS, RICHARD B., died at his father's in New Brunswick in 1799, aged 28, of the yellow fever, taken in New York. In 1796 he edited "The Diary." His poems with a sketch of his life were published in 1807.

DAVIS, AUGUSTINE, postmaster at Richmond, Va., died in that city in 1825. He was the oldest editor and printer of Virginia. For many years he conducted the Virginia Gazette. A zealous politician, he differed from the dominant party in Virginia.

DAVIS, JOHN, LL. D., judge, died in Boston Jan. 14, 1847, aged nearly 86; a graduate of 1781. Born in Plymouth, his father was Thomas Davis, a merchant; his mother, Mercy Hedge, a descendant of Bradford and Brewster. After being a teacher in the family of Gen. Joseph Otis, of Barnstable, he studied law and settled in Plymouth. In 1795 Washington appointed him comptroller of the treasury of the United States, which office after one year he resigned. Being next appointed United States attorney, he removed to Boston. In 1801 he became judge of the district court, and served for forty years, resigning at the age of eighty. He was a learned man in various departments, but he had a special relish for the history and antiquities of New England. His labors for the historical society, of which he was the president, were very important. He published an address to Massachusetts charitable society, 1799; eulogy on Washington, 1800; discourse before the historical society, in Mass. historical collections, 2d series, vol. I.; Morton's memorial, with notes, 1826. A memoir of him, by Dr. C. Francis, is in historical collections, 3d series, vol. x.

DAVIS, MATTHEW L., died in Manhattanville June 21, 1850, aged 84, a printer and a man of cultivated mind. He wrote the spy in Washington for the New York Courier, and memoirs of the life of Aaron Burr.

DAVIS, HENRY, D. D., president of two colleges, died in Clinton, N. Y., March 7, 1852, aged about 78. Born in East Hampton, New York, he graduated at Yale in 1796, and was tutor in Williams and Yale seven years. From 1805 to 1810, he was professor of Greek at Union college;

then president of Middlebury until 1817, when he was chosen president of Hamilton, in which office he continued until 1833. He published inaugural oration, 1810; sermon before American board of missions, 1816.

DAVIS, HANNAH, died at Clinton, N. Y., April 16, 1856, aged 85, the widow of President H. Davis. She was the daughter of Thomas Treadwell of Smithtown, L. I., who removed to New York,—a man of worth. She married in 1801, her husband being then a teacher in Yale college. With him she lived in New Haven, and also at Schenectady, Middlebury, and Clinton. At the last place she was the president of the female missionary society of western New York. Her education, temper, talents, and character made her useful wherever she lived. Her end was peace, her hope being "in the precious blood of Christ."

DAVIS, ISAAC P., died in Boston Jan. 13, 1855, aged 83; brother of Judge John D. His mind was filled with historical and antiquarian lore; and he was a member of various societies. To him, as his friend, Daniel Webster dedicated the 2d vol. of his works.

DAVIS, JOHN, governor, died in Worcester April 19, 1854, aged 67, sick only a few hours of the bilious colic. He graduated at Yale in 1812; was many years in Congress, first chosen in 1825; was chosen governor by the national republicans of the legislature in 1833, and by the people in 1834, and in other years; and he was also a senator of the United States, at different periods from 1845 to 1853. He published an obituary of C. C. Baldwin, in Arch. Americana, II.

DAVY, JOHN, died in Hampshire county, Va., Jan., 1839, aged 103. He came to America with Gen. Wolfe, and was in the battle of Quebec, and served also in the war of the Revolution.

DAWES, THOMAS, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died July 22, 1825, aged 68. He was the son of Thomas Dawes, eminent as an architect, long a member of the senate and council and deacon of the old south church, Boston, who died Jan. 2, 1809, aged 77. He was born in 1757, and graduated at Harvard college in 1777. In the Revolutionary war he espoused with zeal the cause of his country. After a successful course of practice at the bar, he was appointed judge of the supreme court in 1792, but resigned in 1802, and was made judge of probate for Suffolk. On the decease of Judge Minot he also received in 1802 the appointment of judge of the municipal court of Boston, which he held twenty years. The office of judge of probate he retained till his death. He was an impartial, faithful, humane magistrate. In early life he wrote a few pieces of poetry. He published an oration on the Boston massacre, 1781; oration July 4th, 1787.

DAWSON, MARTIN, died in May, 1835, in Albemarle county, Va., aged 55. By his will he set free sixty slaves, and removed them to Liberia; and he also gave 40,000 dollars for schools in Virginia.

DAWSON, WILLIAM C., governor of Georgia, died at Greensborough in May, 1856. He had been a senator of the United States.

DAY, STEPHEN, the first printer in New England, died at Cambridge Dec. 22, 1668, aged 57. He came to this country in 1638, or early in 1639, for he commenced printing at Cambridge, by direction of the magistrates and elders, in March, 1639. Day was employed by Mr. Glover, who died on his passage. The first thing printed was the freeman's oath; next an almanac, made by Wm. Pierce, mariner; then the psalms, "newly turned into metre." He was unskilled in the art of the compositor, and was an ignorant printer. The printing-house about 1648 was taken from him and put into the hands of Sam. Green. Mr. Farmer, who once had in his possession an almanac of 1647, with the imprint of Matthew Day, regards Matthew as the first printer; but Mr. Thomas quotes from the colony records, which in 1641 speak of "Steeven Day — the first that sett upon printing." Matthew was admitted freeman in 1646. The oath and almanac were printed in 1639; the psalms in 1640. Almanacs in subsequent years, some of them by S. Danforth, were printed. Mr. Day also printed a catechism; body of liberties, one hundred laws, 1641; the psalms, 2d edition, 1647; they were afterwards improved by Dunster. — *Thomas*, i. 227-234.

DAY, ROBERT, of Hartford, died in 1648, aged 44. He was the ancestor of descendants, two thousand four hundred in number of persons in the male line, bearing the name of Day, and whose names have been published in a register edited by Rev. George E. Day, Northampton, 1848. It is supposed the family lived in Wales, where the name is Dec, pronounced Day, probably taken from the river Dee, the word signifying dark, not light. He was about 30 years old, when he arrived with his wife Mary in April, 1634, in the bark Elizabeth, and lived at Cambridge. The next year, or soon after, he removed to Hartford. His second wife was Editha Stebbins. He had two sons: Thomas, the ancestor of the Springfield branch, and John of the Hartford; and two daughters, Sarah, who married S. Kellogg of Hatfield, and was slain by the Indians Sept. 19, 1677, and Mary, who married S. Ely of Springfield, then T. Stebbins, and next John Coleman of Hatfield. His widow married J. Maynard, and then Elizur Holyoke of Springfield. Besides Robert, there were seven others of the name of Day, who lived in New England, within

thirty years after its first settlement. Of the sons of Robert, Thomas is regarded as the head of the Springfield branch, and John of the Hartford.

DAY, THOMAS, son of Robert, the first of the Springfield branch, died Dec. 27, 1711. He was probably about 80 years old, as he was married to Sarah Cooper fifty-two years before.

DAY, JOHN, son of Robert, the first of the Hartford branch of Days, died in 1730, aged probably about 80. His wife was Sarah Maynard.

DAY, DAVID, a descendant of Robert, died in Colchester, Conn., Sept. 5, 1775, aged 76. He left a large estate for the support of the gospel in Colchester, and in Hartland and Rumney, N. H., and for a high school in C.

DAY, JEREMIAH, minister of New Preston, in Washington, Conn., died Sept. 12, 1806, aged 69. He was born in Colchester, the son of Thomas, a descendant of Robert. He graduated in 1756. He was the father of President Day. — *Evangelical Magazine*, vii. p. 217.

DAY, ASA, a useful teacher, died in 1819, aged 58. He was the descendant of John. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1783, he taught school in Pittsfield, for some years, then settled in Stockbridge, Mass., where he died.

DAY, ORIN, a descendant of Robert, died at Catskill Dec. 26, 1846, aged 70: a Christian, and a respected and useful citizen. He was a merchant and banker. Of the bible, tract, education, and American home missionary societies, he was one of the founders. He encouraged also the cause of temperance. — *N. Y. Observer*, Jan.

DAY, THOMAS, LL. D., son of Rev. Jeremiah D., died in Hartford March 1, 1855, aged 77. He was a graduate of 1797. For twenty-five years from 1810 he was secretary of State; he was also judge of the county court. He was a reporter from 1814 till 1853, preparing and publishing twenty-six volumes of reports, besides a digest. He edited also several English law-books; in all sixty volumes. He was president of the Conn., historical society, and of the Wadsworth Athenæum. His brother, Col. Noble Day, died in Hudson, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1855, aged 75.

DAYTON, ELIAS, major-general of the militia of New Jersey, at the commencement of the American Revolution, though in the enjoyment of every domestic blessing, took an active part, and never quitted the tented field till the consummation of independence. In Feb., 1778, congress appointed him colonel. He died at Philadelphia in July, 1807, aged 70. He was open, generous, and sincere; ardent in his friendships; scrupulously upright; in manners easy, unassuming, and pleasant; prompt and diffusive in his charities; and also a warm supporter of the gospel. At the time of his death he held the office of major-general. — *Brown's American Register*, ii. 76.

DAYTON, ELIAS B., brigadier-general, died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Jan. 17, 1846, aged 82, a much respected citizen. He might have descended from Ralph D., of Easthampton, L. I., in 1650.

DAYTON, JONATHAN, LL. D., a distinguished statesman of New Jersey, died at Elizabethtown Oct. 9, 1824, aged about 68. He was the son of Gen. Elias; graduated at Princeton in 1776, and was a member of the convention in 1787, and speaker of the house of representatives of the United States in 1797. As a member of the senate he opposed the repeal of the judiciary act in 1802. He was in the house from 1790 to 1799, and a senator from 1799 to 1805. William Lewis Dayton, one of the candidates for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1856, was his nephew, the son of Joel.

DEAN, BARZILLAI, captain, died at Easton in a remarkable manner June 29, 1848. He had erected a new tomb for himself and family, and at its completion, as he entered it to examine it, the roof fell and crushed him to death.

DEAN, JAMES, LL. D., died at Burlington Jan. 20, 1849, aged 73; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Vermont university. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1800.

DEANE, SILAS, minister of the United States to the court of France, died Aug. 23, 1789. He was a native of Groton, Conn., and was graduated at Yale college in 1758. He was a member of the first congress, which met in 1774. In 1776, he was deputed to France as a political and commercial agent, and he arrived at Paris in June with instructions to sound the disposition of the cabinet on the controversy with Great Britain, and to endeavor to obtain supplies of military stores. In Sept., it was agreed to appoint ministers to negotiate treaties with foreign powers, and Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson were elected to join Mr. Deane in France. But Mr. Jefferson declining the appointment, Arthur Lee, then in London, was chosen in his place. It is remarkable, that the delegates of Connecticut did not vote for Mr. Deane. In Dec., the three commissioners met at Paris. Though Mr. Deane assisted in negotiating the treaty with his most Christian majesty, yet he had very little to recommend him to the high station in which he was placed. He was instructed to engage not exceeding four engineers, and he was most profuse in his promises of offices of rank to induce French gentlemen to come to America. Congress, being embarrassed by his contracts, was under the necessity of recalling him Nov. 21, 1777, and John Adams was appointed in his place. He left Paris April 1, 1778. After his arrival in this country, he was desired to give an account of his transactions on the floor of congress, but he did not remove all suspicions of having misapplied the public moneys. He evaded the scrutiny by pleading that

his papers were in Europe. To divert the public attention from himself, he in Dec. published a manifesto, in which he arraigned before the bar of the public, the conduct, not only of those concerned in foreign negotiations, but of the members of congress themselves. In 1784, he published an address to the citizens of the United States, complaining of the manner in which he had been treated. He went soon afterwards to Europe, and at last, reduced to extreme poverty, died in a miserable condition at Deal, in England. His intercepted letters to his brothers and others were published in 1782. — *Warren's American Rev.*, II. 130-137; *Marshall*, III. 155, 411; IV. 5; *Gordon*, III. 216.

DEANE, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Portland, Me., was graduated at Harvard college in 1760, and was ordained a colleague with Thomas Smith, the first minister, Oct. 17, 1764. After preaching forty-five years, he received as a colleague Ichabod Nichols, in June, 1809. He died Nov. 12, 1814, aged about 73. He published election sermon, 1794; sermon on the death of T. Smith, 1795; at thanksgiving; New England farmer, or Georgical dictionary, 2d edition, 8vo. 1797.

DEANE, SAMUEL, minister of Scituate, died in 1834, aged 56. He was a graduate of Brown, in 1795. He published a discourse on Christian liberty, 1825; the populous village, a poem, 1826; on human nature, 1827; a history of Scituate, in 1831.

DEANE, CHRISTOPHER C., died at Charlestown June 17, 1854. He had been for twenty years treasurer and agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath school society.

DEARBORN, HENRY, major-general, a soldier of the Revolution, died June 6, 1829, aged 78. He was a descendant of Godfrey D., who came from Exeter, England, with his son Henry, and settled at Exeter, N. H., in 1639, but afterwards removed to Hampton, where many descendants still live. In this town Gen. Dearborn was born in March, 1751. He studied physic with Dr. Hall Jackson of Portsmouth, and had been settled three years at Nottingham-square, when, on the 20th of April, 1775, an express announced the battle of Lexington on the preceding day. He marched on the same day with sixty volunteers, and early in the next day reached Cambridge, a distance of sixty-five miles. On his return he was appointed a captain in the regiment of Stark; and, having enlisted his men, he presented himself again at Cambridge with a full company, May 15th. He participated June 17th in the battle of Breed's hill. Having marched on that day across Charlestown neck under a galling fire, he took post behind the rail fence which stretched from Prescott's redoubt to Mystic river. During the bloody action he regularly fired with his men. In Sept. he accompanied Arnold in the expedition

through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. The army was more than a month in the wilderness, before they reached, Nov. 4th, the first house in Canada, on the Chaudiere. The hardships and sufferings of the troops were incredible. The provisions were exhausted. "My dog," said Gen. D., in a letter to the author of this work, "was very large and a great favorite. I gave him up to several men of Capt. Goodrich's company at their earnest solicitation. They carried him to their company and killed and divided him among those who were suffering most severely with hunger. They ate every part of him, not excepting his entrails; and after finishing their meal they collected the bones and carried them to be pounded up, and to make broth for another meal. There was but one other dog with the detachment. It was small, and had been privately killed and eaten. Old mooshide breeches were boiled and then broiled on the coals and eaten. A barber's powder-bag made a soup in the course of the last three or four days before we reached the first settlements in Canada. Many men died with fatigue and hunger, frequently four or five minutes after making their last effort and sitting down." Being seized with a fever, he was left in a cottage on the banks of the Chaudiere without a physician. During ten days his life was despaired of. A good Catholic woman even sprinkled him with holy water. Yet he gradually recovered; and, procuring a conveyance sixty miles to point Levi, he crossed over to Wolfe's cove, and rejoined his company early in Dec. The assault on the city was made in the morning of Dec. 31st. Montgomery fell on the bank of the St. Lawrence, in attacking the lower town on that side. Arnold's division made the attack on the other side of the city, along the St. Charles. In the action Capt. Dearborn, who had been quartered on the north side of the river St. Charles, marched to join the main body, but in the attempt was captured with his company by Capt. Law, who issued from Palace gate with two hundred men and some cannon. He was put into close confinement; but in May, 1776, was permitted to return on parole with Maj. Meigs. They were carried to Halifax in the frigate *Niger*, and then transferred to another frigate, which after a cruise of thirty days landed them at Penobscot bay. In March, 1777, he was exchanged. Being appointed a major in Scammel's regiment, he proceeded in May to Ticonderoga. He fought in the conflict of Sept. 19th, and on the 7th Oct. he shared in the honor of carrying the German fortified camp. On the 17th the British army surrendered. Gen. Gates in his dispatch particularly noticed Morgan and Dearborn. At the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, after Lee's retreat, Washington ordered Cilley's regiment, in which Dearborn was Lieut.-col., to attack a body of the enemy. A gallant charge com-

pelled the British to retreat. Dearborn being sent to ask for further orders, Washington inquired, by way of commendation, "What troops are those?"—"Full-blooded Yankees from New Hampshire, sir," was the reply.

In 1779 he accompanied Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians; in 1780 he was with the army in New Jersey; in 1781 he was at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. On the death of Scammel he succeeded to the command of the regiment. During 1782 he was on garrison duty at the frontier post at Saratoga. After the peace, he emigrated, in June, 1784, to the banks of the Kennebec, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1789 Washington appointed him marshal of Maine. Twice he was elected a member of congress. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, in 1801, he was appointed secretary of war, as the successor of Roger Griswold; and the laborious duties of the office he faithfully discharged for eight years, till 1809, when he was succeeded by Wm. Eustis, and was appointed to the lucrative office of collector of Boston. In Feb., 1812, he received a commission as senior major-general in the army of the United States. In the spring of the next year he captured York, in Upper Canada, April 27th, and soon afterwards fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara. But, his health being somewhat impaired, Mr. Madison was induced, very unnecessarily, to recall him July 6, 1813, on the ground of ill health. A court of inquiry was immediately solicited, but not granted. He was soon ordered to assume the command of the military district of New York city. After the peace of 1815 he retired to private life. In July, 1822, he sailed from Boston for Lisbon, having been appointed by President Monroe the minister plenipotentiary to Portugal. After two years he solicited permission to return home. Though he usually resided at Boston, he annually repaired to the scene of his agricultural labors in Maine. In 1829 an imprudent exposure brought on a violent bilious attack, which caused some fatal organic disarrangements. During the agonies of his last illness he never complained; he trusted in the mercy of the Supreme Intelligence. He died at the residence of his son, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, in Roxbury. He was thrice married. His last wife, the widow of James Bowdoin, died in May, 1826. Gen. Dearborn was large and manly in his person, of great frankness and unimpeached integrity, and, as a commanding officer, notwithstanding his recall from the frontier, he had the confidence and the warm attachment of the brave officers and men who served under him. He published an account of Bunker Hill battle.

DEARBORN, BENJAMIN, inventor of the patent balance, died at Boston Feb. 22, 1838, aged 82. He was a man of science, and much re-

spected. His father was Dr. Benj. D., of Portsmouth, who died in 1755. His mother was Ruth, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Rogers, of P.

DEARBORN, EDWARD, Dr., died at Seabrook, N. H., March 6, 1851, aged 75, bequeathing 3,000 dollars for a female seminary, and 4,000 for the Congregational society.

DEARBORN, HENRY A. S., general, died in Portland July 29, 1851, aged 67. The son of Gen. Henry S., he was born in Exeter, and educated in Virginia. He practised law in Salem and Portland. Mr. Madison appointed him collector of Boston, as successor of his father; he was also adjutant-general, a member of congress, and mayor of Roxbury, which office he held till his death. He published an oration July 4, 1811; address to horticultural society, 1823; a life of Eliot; three volumes on the Black Sea; a biography of Commodore Bainbridge, also of his own father. He left a volume of his writings on architecture, another on flowers, and one for his wife, on Christ, with the passages of Scripture relating to him quoted and harmonized.

DEARBORN, NATHANIEL, died at South Reading, Nov. 7, 1852, aged 66, son of Benjamin D. He was one of the first to introduce wood engravings. He published text-book of letters; book of Boston notions and guide; guide to Mount Auburn.

DE BRAHM, WILLIAM G., surveyor-general of the southern district of North America in 1765, published the Atlantic pilot.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, commodore, died March 22, 1820, aged 40, being killed in a duel with Commodore Barron. He was born on the eastern shore of Maryland. His grandfather, a native of France, married a lady of Newport, R. I., where he resided. His father, Stephen Decatur, after the establishment of the navy, was appointed to command the Delaware sloop-of-war, and afterwards the frigate Philadelphia. On the occurrence of peace with France he resigned his commission, and died at Frankford, near Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1808, aged 57. The son, Stephen, was educated in that city. In March, 1798, at the age of nineteen, he entered as midshipman the American navy under Barry. Thrice he proceeded to the Mediterranean under Commodores Dale, Morris, and Preble. He arrived the third time just after the frigate Philadelphia, which had run aground on the Barbary coast, had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. He immediately formed the project of recapturing or destroying her, and, having obtained the consent of Com. Preble, he sailed for Syracuse Feb. 3, 1804, in the ketch Intrepid, with seventy volunteers, accompanied by the United States brig Syren, Lieut. Stewart. In a few days he arrived at the harbor of Tripoli, which he entered about eight o'clock in the evening, alone, as he was unwilling

to wait for the boats of the Syren, which was several miles distant. The enterprise was extremely hazardous, for the Philadelphia was moored within half-gunshot of the bashaw's castle, and of the principal battery. Two cruisers and several gun-boats lay near, and the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. The attack was to be made by a single ketch. About eleven o'clock he approached within two hundred yards, when he was hailed and ordered to anchor. He directed a Maltese pilot to answer that the anchors had been lost in a gale of wind. His object was not suspected, until he was almost alongside the frigate, when the Turks were thrown into the utmost confusion. Decatur sprang aboard, followed by midshipman Charles Morris, and they were nearly a minute on deck before their companions could join them, the enemy in the mean while not offering to assail them, being crowded together in astonishment on the quarter-deck. The Turks were soon assaulted and overpowered. About twenty men were killed on the spot; many jumped overboard, and the rest were driven to the hold. After setting fire to the ship in different parts, Decatur retreated to his ketch, and, a breeze springing up, he soon got beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, which had opened a fire upon him from the batteries, and castle, and two corsairs. In this daring exploit not a single man was killed, and only four were wounded. For this achievement he was immediately promoted to the rank of post captain.

At an attack on Tripoli, Aug. 3d, he commanded a division of gun-boats, which he led to action, covered by the frigate Constitution and some smaller vessels. Disregarding the fire of the batteries, he with twenty-seven men boarded one of the enemy's gun-boats, which contained forty men; and, in ten minutes, with but three wounded, he cleared the deck and made it a prize. At this moment he was informed that his brother, Lieut. James Decatur, who commanded another boat, had captured a boat of the enemy, but was treacherously shot by her commander, who immediately pushed off, and was then stretching toward the harbor. Decatur instantly pursued him, entering the enemy's line with his single boat, and, overtaking the foe, boarded her with eleven men, being all the Americans he had left. He singled out the Turkish commander, who was armed with a spear, in attempting to cut off the head of which he struck the iron and broke his sword close to the hilt. The Turk now making a push, and wounding him slightly, he seized the spear and closed with him. In the struggle both fell. Decatur, being uppermost, caught the arm of the Turk, who was on the point of stabbing him with a dagger, and with a pocket pistol shot him. The crews at the same time were fighting around them, and it was with difficulty that, after

killing his adversary, he could extricate himself from the slain and wounded. His life in this struggle with the Turk was preserved by a noble-minded common sailor, who, when a blow was aimed at his captain from behind with an uplifted sabre, having lost the use of his hands, rushed forward and received the blow on his own head, by which his skull was fractured. He however survived, and received a pension from government. Decatur returned to the squadron with both of his prizes, and the next day received the highest commendation in a general order from Commodore Preble. After a peace was concluded with Tripoli he returned home in the Congress and after his return was employed in superintending gun-boats, until he was ordered to supersede Commodore Barron in the command of the Chesapeake frigate. He afterwards was removed to the United States, in which ship, Oct. 25, 1812, in lat. 29° N., long. 29° 30' W., he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship Macedonian, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, which he captured after an action of an hour and a half. His loss was four killed and seven wounded; that of the enemy thirty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded. When Capt. Carden came on board the United States and presented his sword, Decatur observed, that he could not think of taking the sword of so brave an officer, but would be happy to take him by the hand. The prize was safely brought into Newport by Lieut. W. H. Allen, and the command of her given to Capt. Jones.

In May, 1813, in command of the United States, with his prize, the Macedonian, refitted as an American frigate, he attempted to get to sea, but was compelled to enter the harbor of New London, where, for a long time, the enemy closely blockaded him. In Jan., 1815, he was appointed to the command of the President, and attempted to get to sea, but, after first fighting the Endymion, was captured on the 15th by the Pomone, and Tenedos, and Majestic, and carried into Bermuda. He returned to New London Feb. 22d. Being soon dispatched with a squadron to the Mediterranean, he captured, off Cape de Gatt, an Algerine frigate of forty-nine guns, in which the celebrated admiral, Rais Hammida, was killed; and on the 19th an Algerine brig of twenty-two guns. He arrived before Algiers June 28, and the next day compelled the proud regency to a treaty most honorable to our country, according to which no tribute was ever again demanded of the United States; all enslaved Americans were to be released without ransom, and no American should ever again be held as a slave. These terms shamed the great powers of Europe, who had long been tributary to a band of corsairs. He proceeded also to Tunis and Tripoli, and obtained redress for outrages. After his return, Nov. 12th, he was appointed one of the board of

navy commissioners, and resided at Washington, at the former seat of Joel Barlow, called Kalorama. During a part of the year 1819 he had a long correspondence with Commodore Barron, who some years before had been punished for yielding up the Chesapeake, by a court martial, of which Decatur was a member. The correspondence issued in a challenge from Barron, though he considered duelling "as a barbarous practice, which ought to be exploded from civilized society;" and the challenge was accepted by Decatur, though he "had long since discovered that fighting duels is not even an unerring criterion of personal courage." He was persuaded that it was the intention of Barron "to fight up his character." They fought at Bladensburg, and at the first fire he was mortally wounded, and, being conveyed to his home, and to his distracted wife, died the same night. His wife, whom he married in 1806, was Susan, daughter of Luke Wheeler, mayor of Norfolk. Thus the brave officer died, "as a fool dieth." It has been stated, that, before he died, he renounced the principle of duelling, and cast himself upon the mercy of God. He was murdered under the eyes of congress, which, in consequence of his having "died in the violation of the laws of God and his country," refused to bestow the official marks of respect customary on the decease at Washington of men in high public stations. Yet, with strange inconsistency, notwithstanding the laws of the country, his murderer afterwards received some appointment from the government. — *Analect. Mag.* l. 502; *American Naval Biography*, 75-93.

DEEMS, ADAM, died at Parkersburg, Va., Sept. 21, 1856, aged 102 years.

DE FOREST, BENJAMIN, died in New York Sept. 27, 1850. He was of Huguenot descent, an eminent merchant for fifty years. His temper was equable, his death peaceful.

DE GERSTNER, FRANCIS A. C., died at Philadelphia April 12, 1846, aged 44, a distinguished Austrian engineer. He was born at Prague April 17, 1796, and was for six years professor of practical geometry at Vienna. He obtained a charter for the first railroad on the continent, from Budweis to Lintz, one hundred and thirty miles long, completed in 1832. In 1834 he proposed to the Russian emperor a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Having visited various countries, he came to the United States in 1838, examining our railroads. He wrote a piece on American and Belgian railroads in the *American almanac*, 1840. He published practical mechanics, 3 vols.

DEGRAND, PETER P. F., a broker, died in Boston Dec. 23, 1855, aged about 75. A native of Marseilles, in order to escape conscription in the army he came to Boston in 1803. He com-

menced business as a merchant in 1809. From 1819 to 1830 he published a useful commercial paper, the *Weekly Report*. In 1835 he devoted himself to the business of a stock-broker. Though an adherent of Jefferson and Madison, he aided the election of J. Q. Adams, and from that time was a whig. As a man of business he was skilful, energetic, decisive, upright, and honorable. He acquired much property. The railroad and other enterprises he earnestly promoted. Once, in 1810, he in his folly was engaged in a duel, in which no life was lost, but he was wounded. He was never married.

DEHON, THEODORE, D. D., bishop of South Carolina, of French descent, was born at Boston in 1776, and graduated at Harvard college in 1795. After being a rector at Newport, R. I., he removed to Charleston, where he was elected bishop in 1812. He married in 1813 Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Russell, and died suddenly of a malignant fever, Aug. 6, 1817, aged 41. He was respected as a man of talents, and beloved for his amiable qualities and many virtues. He published a discourse on the death of Washington; before a charitable society, 1804; a thanksgiving sermon, 1805; a discourse to the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1807; a sermon before the Episcopal convention of the United States; sermons on confirmation, 1818; ninety sermons on various subjects, 2 vols. 8vo., 1821.

DE KAY, JAMES E., Dr., died in Oyster Bay Nov. 21, 1851, aged 59. Devoted to natural history, he wrote the zoology published in the *State survey of New York*.

DE LANCEY, JAMES, chief justice and lieutenant-governor of New York, died Aug. 2, 1760, aged 57. He was the son of a Protestant emigrant from Caen, in Normandy, who fled from persecution in France. Being sent to England for education, he entered the university of Cambridge about 1725. He returned to this country in 1729, and was soon, while ignorant of the law, appointed a judge of the supreme court, and chief justice in 1733. His industry made him a profound lawyer. During the greater part of the administration of Clinton, from 1743 to 1753, Mr. De Lancey exerted a powerful influence on the legislature in opposition to the governor. After the removal of Clinton and the death of Osborn, he, as lieutenant-governor, was at the head of the government from 1753 to 1755, and also a successor to Hardy from 1757 to 1760. His daughter, the wife of the celebrated Sir W. Draper, died in 1778. His brother Oliver, a loyalist in the war, was appointed a brigadier-general in 1777 and adjutant-general in 1783, and was afterwards a member of parliament. The character of De Lancey is described by the author of the review of military operations from 1753 to 1756, who represents him as a man of learning and tal-

ents, yet as an unprincipled demagogue and finished intriguer. "His uncommon vivacity, with the semblance of affability and ease, his adroitness at jest, with a show of condescension to his inferiors, wonderfully facilitated his progress. These plausible arts, together with his influence as chief justice, and a vast personal estate at use, all conspired to secure his popular triumph."—*Hist. Coll.* vii. 78; *Miller*, ii. 256.

DELANO, PHILIP, was an early settler at Plymouth, in 1623. His name was sometimes written De la Noye; probably he was a French Protestant, who joined the church at Leyden.

DENISON, DANIEL, major-general, the son of Wm. D., of Cambridge, was born in England in 1613, and removed from Cambridge to Ipswich in 1634. He sustained various civil and military offices; for many years he was an assistant; in 1649 and 1651 the speaker of the house, and major-general in 1662. He died Sept. 20, 1682, aged 69. His wife was Patience, the daughter of Gov. Dudley. His grandson, John, the sixth minister of Ipswich, was ordained colleague with Mr. Hubbard in 1687, and died in Sept., 1689, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, who married Roland Cotton. Gen. D. was a man of eminence and religion. He wrote a treatise, which is annexed to Hubbard's funeral sermon, called *Irenicon*, or a salve for New England's sore, which considers the public calamities, the occasion, danger, blamable causes, and cure of them.—*Hubbard; Farmer*.

DENISON, GEORGE, captain, of Stonington, Conn., in March, 1676, made an incursion into the Narragansett country, and seized Nanuntenuo, the son of Miantunnomu, and the chief sachem. The savage, when offered his life upon condition of living in peace, said, that he chose to die, before his heart became soft. In the year 1676 Denison and his volunteers killed and took two hundred and thirty of the enemy, without having one man either killed or wounded.

DENISON, JOHN, the sixth minister of Ipswich, died in Sept., 1689. He was the son of John, and grandson of major-general D.; graduated in 1684, and was ordained in 1687. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of N. Saltonstall, he had one son, Col. John D.

DENNIE, JOSEPH, editor of the *Portfolio*, the son of Joseph, a merchant in Boston, died Jan. 7, 1812, aged 43. He was born Aug. 30, 1768, and graduated at Harvard college in 1790. He studied law at Charlestown, N. H., but was not successful in the practice at Walpole, where he opened an office. For four months he read prayers in a church at Dartmouth. In 1795 he published in Boston the *Tablet*, a weekly paper; and the *Farmer's Museum* at Walpole, in which he inserted essays of some celebrity, entitled the *Lay preacher*. Mr. Pickering, secretary of State,

having appointed him one of his clerks, he removed to Philadelphia in 1799. On the dismissal of his patron he conducted the *Portfolio*, a literary journal, commenced in 1800. Being deficient in industry and discretion, he destroyed his bodily constitution and his hopes of fortune. His father, who was deranged twenty-five years, died in 1811. With genius, taste, a fine style, and a fund of literature; with colloquial powers and other interesting qualities, he yet stands only as a warning to others against indolence and imprudence.

DENNISON, NATHAN, colonel, died in July, 1778, at fort Kingston, in the vale of Wyoming, of which he had the command at the defeat of Col. Z. Butler. After the investment and assault, July 4th, he went the next day with a flag of truce to John Butler, at fort Exeter, and asked the terms of surrender; the reply was, "The hatchet." Such was doubtless his fate, as he was compelled to surrender at discretion.

DENNY, SAMUEL, colonel, died in Leicester, 1817, aged 86. He served as an officer in the war. He was a benefactor of Leicester academy.

DENNY, THOMAS, colonel, died at Leicester very suddenly, Dec. 5, 1814, aged 57. He was the son of Thomas Denny, a patriot of 1774, in which year he died, who was the son of Daniel D., an early settler of Leicester, whose sister married T. Prince, the annalist. Col. D., having been long engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business, was the wealthiest man in Leicester. One of his daughters married J. Smith, a benefactor of Leicester academy.

DENTON, RICHARD, a minister, who came from England, died at Hempstead about 1663. He had been a minister at Halifax in Yorkshire. He first preached at Wethersfield; from 1641 to 1644 he was at Stamford. He wrote what was not published, a system of divinity, considering man in four states, that of created purity, contrasted deformity, restored beauty, and celestial glory. — *Farmer's Register*.

DEPUTY, JACOB, a black man, died near Milford, Delaware, June 5, 1848, aged 117 years and 9 months, being born Aug. 20, 1730, in Sussex county, where he lived.

DERBIGNY, PETER, governor of Louisiana, died Oct. 6, 1829.

DERBY, EZEKIEL HERSEY, died in Salem Oct. 31, 1852, aged 80. The son of Hasket D., he graduated at Harvard in 1791, and was in early life a merchant, then for thirty-five years an active, well-known agriculturist.

DESAUSSURE, HENRY W., chancellor of South Carolina, died at Charleston March 29, 1839, aged 75. He bore arms in defence of Charleston in the Revolutionary war, and succeeded Rittenhouse as director of the mint at Philadelphia. Returning to Charleston, he rose

to eminence as a lawyer. Elected one of the chancellors in 1808, he filled the office with high reputation for twenty-nine years, during which time he lived in Columbia. For his talents, learning, moral virtues, and religion he was held in great regard. His equity reports were published in 4 vols.

DE SCHWEINITZ, LEWIS D., the secular head of the Moravian society, died at Bethlehem, Pa., in Feb., 1834, aged about 52. He was the author of several valuable works on botany.

DESHA, ROBERT, general, died in Mobile Feb., 1849, a hero in the war of 1812.

DEVENS, RICHARD, was a graduate of Princeton in 1767, a tutor in 1770, but lost the powers of his mind in 1770. His talents were indicated by a paraphrase of some parts of the book of Job in poetry.

DEVOL, JONATHAN, an early settler in Ohio, died near Marietta in 1824, aged 68, a native of Tiverton, R. I. He was a brave soldier in the war, and an associate of the Ohio company in 1789. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Capt. Isaac Barker, shipmaster at Newport, R. I. Mr. D. built in 1801 a ship at Marietta of 400 tons for Mr. Gilman.

DEVOTION, EBENEZER, minister of Suffield, died in 1741, aged about 54. He graduated at Harvard in 1707. B. Ruggles preceded him; E. Gay was his successor.

DEVOTION, EBENEZER, minister in Windham, Scotland society, died in 1771, aged about 62. He graduated at Yale in 1732. He published election sermons, 1753 and 1777; and sermon at ordination of N. Huntington, 1750; and of E. Huntington, 1762.

DEVOTION, JOHN, minister in Saybrook, Westbrook society, died in 1802, aged about 64. He graduated at Yale in 1754, and was settled in 1758.

DEWEY, DANIEL, a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died at Washington May 26, 1815, aged 49. A native of Sheffield, he settled in Williamstown in 1790, and was a member of the thirteenth congress. He was appointed a judge in 1814. His son, Charles A. Dewey, is now a judge of the same court. His wife, Maria, the daughter of Judge David Noble, died in 1813. — *Holland's History*, ii. 613.

DEWEES, WILLIAM P., M. D., died at Philadelphia May 18, 1841, aged 74; formerly professor of obstetrics in the university. He published a book on obstetrics; also, practice of medicine.

DE WITT, BENJAMIN, M. D., a physician of New York, was appointed professor of medicine in Columbia college in 1807, and professor of chemistry in 1808. He was also health officer of the city, and died of the yellow fever at the quarantine ground, Staten Island, Sept. 11, 1819,

aged 45. He published a dissertation on the effect of oxygen, 1797; an oration commemorative of the prisoners who died in the prison-ships at Wallabout, 1808; account of minerals in New York in *Mem. of A. A. S.*, vol. II.

DE WITT, SUSAN, died at Philadelphia, while on a visit, May 5, 1824. She was the wife of Simeon De Witt, of Albany, and the second daughter of Rev. Dr. Linn. She was a woman of strong intellectual powers, and of elevated piety. She published a poem, which has been much read and admired,—The pleasures of religion.

DE WITT, JOHN, D. D., professor of biblical history in the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed church at New Brunswick, N. J., a native of Catskill, N. Y., was ordained as colleague with Daniel Collins, of Lanesborough, Mass., July 8, 1812, and was dismissed Dec. 8, 1813, and afterwards settled as the minister of the second Reformed Dutch church in Albany. He was afterwards professor in the theological seminary, and also one of the professors of Rutgers college in New Brunswick, where he died Oct. 12, 1831, aged about 42.—*History of Berkshire*, 389.

DE WITT, SIMEON, died at Ithaca Dec. 3, 1831, aged 79. He was surveyor-general of New York, skilled in astronomy and engineering.

DEXTER, GREGORY, a minister in Providence, died at the age of 90. A native of London, he was at first a stationer. He settled at Providence, as pastor of the Baptist church, in 1643.

DEXTER, SAMUEL, minister of Dedham, died in 1755, aged 54. He was the son of captain and deacon John, of Malden, who was the grandson of Richard, of Malden and Boston. He had brothers, John of M., and Dr. Richard, of Topsfield, who died in 1783, aged 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1720. His predecessor was Joseph Belcher, a graduate of 1690, who died in 1723. His daughter married Rev. J. Haven. There was published, in 1840, "Dedham pulpit," containing the sermons of six ministers: J. Allin, W. Adams, J. Belcher, S. Dexter, J. Haven, J. Bates, and a centennial by E. Burgess. This book has two sermons by Mr. Dexter. He published a century discourse, 1738.

DEXTER, SAMUEL, a benefactor of Harvard college, was the son of the preceding, and a merchant in Boston. In the political struggles just before the Revolution he was repeatedly elected to the council, and negatived for his patriotic zeal by the royal governor. In his last years he was deeply engaged in investigating the doctrines of theology. He died at Mendon June 10, 1810, aged 84. For the encouragement of biblical criticism he bequeathed a legacy of 5,000 dollars to Harvard college. He also bequeathed 40 dollars to a minister, whom he wished to preach a funeral sermon, without making any mention of him in

the discourse, from the words, "The things which are seen, are temporal; but the things which are not seen, are eternal." He said in his last will: "I wish the preacher to expostulate with his auditory on the absurdity of their being extremely assiduous to 'lay up treasures on earth,' while they are indolent with respect to their well-being hereafter. To those of so blamable a character, and to such as are of a still worse, and from their vicious lives appear to be totally regardless of the doctrine of a future existence, let him address himself with pious ardor. Let him entreat them to pay a serious attention to their most valuable interests. Let him represent 'the summit of earthly glory as ineffably despicable, when comparatively estimated with an exemption from the punishment denounced, and the possession of the perfect and never-ending felicity promised in the Scriptures.'"—*Kendal's Funeral Sermon*.

DEXTER, SAMUEL, LL. D., secretary of war of the United States, son of the preceding, died May 4, 1816, aged 54. He was born in 1761, and graduated at Harvard college in 1781. Having studied law at Worcester with Levi Lincoln, he soon rose to professional eminence. After being for some time a member of the house of representatives in congress, he was elected to the senate. During the administration of John Adams, he was appointed secretary of war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury in Jan., 1801, and for a short time also had the charge of the department of State. He was offered a foreign embassy, but declined it. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency he returned to the practice of law. In the progress of events he thought he observed that political parties were changing their policy and principles. From his old friends he separated, and lent the aid of his powerful mind in support of the war of 1812, while they were throwing obstacles in the way of its prosecution. He maintained that they had changed, and that he was unchangeable. In the practice of law before the supreme court at Washington, he stood in the first rank of advocates. He always attracted an audience, consisting of the beauty, taste, and learning of the city. He was requested by Mr. Madison in 1815 to accept of a mission to Spain, but declined the appointment. On his return from Washington, at the close of April, 1816, he went to Athens, N. Y., to attend the nuptials of his son. Somewhat unwell with the epidemic prevailing at Washington, he called for medical aid on Tuesday, and died of the scarlet fever Saturday. His wife was a sister of Wm. Gordon, of N. H. He was tall and muscular, with strong features. His enunciation was very slow and distinct, and his tones monotonous; but at times his eloquence was thrilling. He drafted the eloquent answer of the senate to President Adams' address on the death of Washington.

He was established in the belief of Christianity. A few weeks before his death Mr. Dexter had been the republican candidate for governor in Massachusetts, in opposition to Dr. Brooks, and received about 47,000 and his rival about 49,000 votes. He had also been the candidate in 1815. The republicans had selected him, as they said, because "he had broken forth from the legions of rebellion," referring to his manly resistance to the Hartford convention, a favorite project of the party with which he had before been associated. In his letter expressing his acceptance of the invitation to be a candidate, he said: "Every combination for *general* opposition is an offence against the community." The party struggles for office are not worthy of remembrance; but the principles, which have a bearing on the public welfare hereafter, ought not to be forgotten. In the preceding year he expressed in his letter from Washington his entire opposition to the system of restriction on commerce, as unconstitutional, oppressive, ineffectual, and impracticable; and at the same time declared that he was unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of the federalists in regard to the war with the fundamental principles of civilized society, and the duty of American citizens to support the union of their country. He published a letter on freemasonry; progress of science, a poem, 1780. — *Story's Sketch of Dexter.*

DEXTER, J. S., judge, died in Cumberland, R. I., June 20, 1844, aged 90. He served during the war and was a major. He was appointed by Washington supervisor of the revenue in Rhode Island. In his age he lived in Providence, his native place.

DIBBLE, SHELDON, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, died at Lahainaluna Jan. 22, 1845. He graduated at Hamilton college in 1827, at Anburn seminary in 1830, and embarked in Dec. He visited the United States in 1837-1840. His wife, Maria M. Tomlinson, died Feb. 20, 1837.

DICKERSON, MAHLON, governor, died in Morris county, N. J., Oct. 5, 1853, aged more than 80. In 1815, he was elected governor by a democratic or republican legislature; and a senator of the United States from 1817, for sixteen years. In 1834, he was secretary of the navy; but resigned and retired to private life in 1838. He was largely concerned in the mining and manufacture of iron in Morris county. He was kind, amiable, and much esteemed, and was regarded as a man of sound judgment and a safe legislator.

DICKINSON, JONATHAN, first president of New Jersey college, died Oct. 7, 1747, aged 59. He was born in Hatfield, Mass., April 22, 1688. His father was Hezekiah D.; his mother, being left a widow, married again and removed to Springfield, and carefully educated her children. His

grandfather was Nathaniel, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, who removed to Hadley. He was graduated at Yale college in 1706, and within one or two years afterwards he was settled the minister of the first Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Of this church he was for near forty years the joy and glory. As a friend of literature he was also eminently useful. The charter of the college of New Jersey, which had never yet been carried into operation, was enlarged by Governor Belcher, Oct. 22, 1746; and Mr. Dickinson was appointed president. The institution commenced at Elizabethtown, but it did not long enjoy the advantages of his superintendence, for it pleased God soon to call him away from life. The first commencement was in 1748, when six young men graduated, five of whom became ministers. He left three daughters, married to Jonathan Sergeant of Princeton, to John Cooper, and to Rev. Caleb Smith of Orange.

Mr. Dickinson, besides his other employments, was a practising physician, of considerable medical reputation. He was a man of learning, of distinguished talents, and much celebrated as a preacher; and he was succeeded in the college by men, who hold a high reputation in our country; by Burr, Edwards, Davies, Finley, and Witherspoon. He had a mind formed for inquiry; he possessed a quick perception and an accurate judgment; and to a keen penetration he united a disinterested attachment to truth. With a natural turn for controversy he had a happy government of his passions, and abhorred the perverse disputings, so common to men of corrupt minds. The eagerness of contention did not extinguish in him the fervors of devotion and brotherly love. By his good works and exemplary life he adorned the doctrines of grace, which he advocated with zeal. He boldly appeared in defence of the great truths of our most holy religion, confronting what he considered as error, and resisting every attack on the Christian faith. He wished to promote the interests of practical godliness, of holy living; and therefore he withstood error in every shape, knowing that it poisons the heart and thus destroys the very principles of virtue. He was an enemy to that blind charity, that politic silence, that temporizing moderation, which sacrifices the truths of God to human friendships, and under color of peace and candor gives up important points of gospel doctrine to every opposer. He knew, that this temper was inconsistent with the love of truth, and was usually connected with the hatred of those who engaged warmly in its support. He expected to be opposed and ridiculed, if he followed his Saviour, and preached with plainness and earnestness the doctrines which are so obnoxious to the corrupt heart and perverted

understanding. Still, under pretence of zeal for truth he concealed no party animosity, no bigotry, no malevolence. He had generous sentiments with regard to freedom of inquiry and the rights of private judgment in matters of conscience, not approving subscription to human tests of orthodoxy. As he lived a devout and useful life and was a bright ornament to his profession, he died universally lamented.

His writings possess very considerable merit. They are designed to unfold the wonderful method of redemption, and to excite men to that cheerful consecration of all their talents to their Maker, to that careful avoidance of sin and practice of godliness, which will exalt them to glory. He published the reasonableness of Christianity, in four sermons, Boston, 1732; a funeral sermon on Ruth Pierson, wife of Rev. John P. of Woodbridge, 1733; a sermon on the witness of the Spirit, 1740; the true Scripture doctrine concerning eternal election, original sin, grace in conversion, justification by faith, and the saint's perseverance, in five discourses, 1741, in answer to Mr. Whitby; a display of God's special grace, in a familiar dialogue, 1742; on the nature and necessity of regeneration, with remarks on Dr. Waterland's regeneration stated and explained, 1743, against baptismal regeneration; reflections upon Mr. Wetmore's letter in defence of Dr. Waterland's discourse on regeneration, 1745. The above works were published in an octavo volume at Edinburgh in 1793. President Dickinson published also a defence of Presbyterian ordination, in answer to a pamphlet, entitled a modest proof, etc., 1724; the vanity of human institutions in the worship of God, a sermon, 1736; a defence of it afterwards; a second defence of it against the exceptions of John Beach in his appeal to the unprejudiced, 1738; this work is entitled, the reasonableness of nonconformity to the church of England in point of worship; familiar letters upon various important subjects in religion, 1745; a pamphlet in favor of infant baptism, 1746; a vindication of God's sovereign free grace; a second vindication, etc., against John Beach, to which are added brief reflections on Dr. Johnson's defence of Aristocles' letter to Authades, 1749; an account of the deliverance of Robert Barrow, shipwrecked among the cannibals of Florida. — *Pierson's Sermon on his death; Preface to his Sermon. Edin. edit.; Miller*, II. 345; *Douglass*, II. 284; *Brainerd's Life*, 129, 161; *Chandler's Life of Johnson*, 69; *Green*, 297.

DICKINSON, JONATHAN, chief justice of Pennsylvania, a Quaker, came from Jamaica, with his family, in 1696, and was shipwrecked in the gulf of Florida. He died in 1722. He published an account of his shipwreck, entitled, God's protecting providence, man's surest help and defence.

DICKINSON, MOSES, brother of Rev. Jona-

than D., died in 1778, aged 82, in the fifty-first year of his ministry. He was graduated at Yale college in 1717, and in 1727 succeeded Stephen Buckingham as the minister of Norwalk. He was succeeded by William Tennent. The ministers of Norwalk were Presbyterian during 112 years out of 202. He was a man of a vigorous mind, cheerful, prudent. His widow, Hannah, died at Plymouth, Conn., in 1803, aged 98. He published an inquiry into the consequences of Calvinistic and Arminian principles, in which is considered Beach's reply to J. Dickinson's second vindication, 1750; election sermon, 1755; answer to Wetmore; on the death of T. Fitch, 1774.

DICKINSON, JOHN, president of Delaware and of Pennsylvania, died Feb. 15, 1808, aged 75. He was born in Maryland in Dec., 1732. His father, Samuel D., who soon after the birth of his son removed to Delaware, was chief justice of the county of Kent, and died July 6, 1760, aged 71. He studied law in Philadelphia, and then three years at the Temple in London, and on his return engaged successfully in the practice at Philadelphia. Of the assembly of Pennsylvania he was a member in 1764, and of the general congress in 1765. In the same year he began to write against the measures of the British government. In Nov., 1767, he began to publish his celebrated letters against the acts for taxation of the colonies; in which writings he supported the liberties of his country and contributed much toward the American Revolution. He was a member of the first Revolutionary congress in 1774, and a member in subsequent years. Of the eloquent and important state papers of that period he wrote the principal: the address to the inhabitants of Quebec; the first petition to the king; the address to the armies; the second petition to the king; and the address to the several States. He wrote also, in 1774, the resolves and instructions of the committee of Pennsylvania. In June, 1776, he opposed the Declaration of Independence, when the motion was considered by congress, because he doubted of the policy at that particular period, "without some preliminary trials of our strength," and before the terms of confederation were settled, and foreign assistance made certain. He had occasion afterwards, in order to prove the sincerity of his attachment to his country's liberty, to appeal to the fact, that within a few days after the declaration he was the only member of congress who marched to face the enemy. He accompanied his regiment to Elizabethtown in July to repel the invading enemy, and remained there till the end of the term of service. In Sept., he resigned, because two brigadiers had been raised over him, through the same hostility, as he supposed, which effected his removal from congress. He now retired to Delaware, and there, in the summer of 1777, in

Capt. Lewis' company he served as a private with his musket upon his shoulder in the militia movements against the British, who had lauded at the head of Elk. In Oct., Mr. McKean gave him a commission of brigadier-general. In 1779, by unanimous vote of the assembly, he was elected a member of congress, and in May wrote the address to the States. In 1780, he was elected by the county of New Castle a member of the assembly; in 1781, he was chosen president of Delaware, as successor of Cesar Rodney, by unanimous vote of the two houses. On commencing his duties he published, Nov. 19, 1781, an excellent proclamation, recommending piety and virtue and the enforcement of the laws in favor of morality. In 1782 he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and remained in office from Nov., 1782, till Oct., 1785, when he was succeeded by Franklin. In 1788, he wrote nine letters with the signature of Fabius, in order to promote the adoption of the constitution; and with the same signature, in 1797, he wrote fourteen letters in order to promote a favorable feeling toward France. His last days were spent in private life at Wilmington, Delaware. His wife, whom he married in 1770, was Mary Norris of Philadelphia. His daughter, Maria, married in 1808 Albinus C. Logan. His countenance and person were fine. He filled with ability the various high stations in which he was placed. He was distinguished by his strength of mind, miscellaneous knowledge, and cultivated taste, which were united with an habitual eloquence, with an elegance of manners, and a benignity, which made him the delight and ornament of society. The infirmities of declining years had detached him long before his death from the busy scenes of life; but in retirement his patriotism felt no abatement. The welfare of his country was ever dear to him, and he was ready to make any sacrifices for its promotion. Unequivocal in his attachment to a republican government, he invariably supported, as far as his voice could have influence, those men and those measures which he believed most friendly to republican principles. He was esteemed for his uprightness and the purity of his morals. From a letter, which he wrote to Mrs. Warren of Plymouth, dated the 25th of the first month, 1805, it seems that he was a member of the society of Friends. He published a speech delivered in the house of assembly of Pennsylvania, 1764; a reply to a speech of Joseph Galloway, 1765; late regulations respecting the colonies considered, 1765; letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania to the inhabitants of the British colonies, 1767-1768. Mr. Dickinson's political writings were collected and published in two volumes, 8vo. 1801. — *Gordon*, i. 220; *Ramsay*, ii. 319; *Warren*, i. 412; *Adams' Letter to Dr. Calkoen*; *Monthly Anthol.*

v. 226; *Nat. Intellig.* Feb. 22, 1808; *Marshall*, iv. note at end; v. 97.

DICKINSON, PHILEMON, general, a brave officer in the Revolutionary war, died at his seat near Trenton, N. J., Feb. 4, 1809, aged 68. He took an early and an active part in the struggle with Great Britain, and hazarded his ample fortune and his life in establishing our independence. In the memorable battle of Monmouth, at the head of the Jersey militia, he exhibited the spirit and gallantry of a soldier of liberty. After the establishment of the present national government he was a member of congress. In the various stations, civil and military, with which he was honored, he discharged his duty with zeal and ability. The last twelve or fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement from public concerns. — *Philadelphia Gazette*, Feb. 7, 1809.

DICKINSON, SAMUEL, general, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Middletown, Ky., in 1817.

DICKINSON, TIMOTHY, minister of Holliston, Mass., died July 6, 1813, aged 52. Born in Amherst, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1785. In 1789 he was ordained the successor of Joshua Prentiss, the second pastor of H., in whose day occurred the fatal sickness of 1754, occasioning the death of fifty-three persons in six weeks, out of the small population of four hundred. Dr. Emmons' funeral discourse was founded on the words, "I am now ready to be offered," etc. Mr. D. was one of the founders of the Massachusetts missionary society. He published a sermon to the missionary society, 1811. — *Panoplist*, iii. 335.

DICKINSON, JOHN, senior, died in Amherst Jan. 4, 1850, aged 92, a soldier at Bunker Hill.

DICKINSON, PENELOPE, minister at Walpole, N. H., died in 1834, aged 57. He was born in Granby, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1798, and succeeded T. Fessenden.

DICKINSON, AUSTIN, died in New York, Aug. 15, 1849, aged 58, formerly minister of Amherst, Mass. Born in Amherst, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1813. His life was one of Christian enterprise and usefulness. He established the Family Visitor in Richmond, and the National Preacher in New York, in 1826. For several years he furnished the secular papers with religious intelligence with the signature A. D. He was poor, but liberal and generous. — *N. Y. Observer*, Aug. 18.

DICKINSON, S. N., an accomplished printer, died at Roxbury Jan. 16, 1849, aged 47.

DICKINSON, R. S. STORUS, a minister in New York and Philadelphia, died suddenly in Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 18, 1856, aged 32. He was born in Longmeadow, Mass., the son of Baxter Dickinson, D. D., and graduated at Amherst college in 1844, and at Union Theological seminary, N. Y., in 1848. He was four years

pastor of the Houston street church in N. Y., and between two and three years assistant minister with Rev. Albert Barnes of Philadelphia. He was a youthful preacher of noble Christian aspirations, high culture, and rare accomplishments.

DICKMAN, THOMAS, died in Greenfield Dec. 9, 1841, aged 41. He was a printer. He began the "Intelligencer" at G., in 1793, and published it fourteen years, then the "Federalist" in Springfield from 1806 to 1819. He established a reading-room in S.

DIESKAU, JOHN HARMAND, baron, lieutenant-general in the French army, proceeded in 1755 from Montreal with two thousand men against fort Edward, intending to penetrate to Albany. Gen. Johnson was at this time encamped at the south end of lake George. After defeating the detachment of Col. E. Williams, he attacked Johnson's camp, Sept. 8; but the roar of the artillery frightened away his Indians; his troops were routed; and he himself taken prisoner. A soldier found him alone, leaning on a stump, being wounded in the leg; and, while he was feeling for his watch to surrender it, supposing he was searching for a pistol, poured a charge through his hips. He was conveyed to New York, where Dr. Jones attended him. Marshall says he was mortally wounded; but he lived some years. He died at Surene in France, Sept. 8, 1767. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.* 327; *Dwight*, III. 374.

DIGGES, EDWARD, was governor of Virginia in 1655. During his short administration, the Indians defeated the Virginians near the falls of Jamestown. Solicitous to promote the culture of silk, he sent to Armenia for persons to teach the art of raising it.

DINSMOOR, ROBERT, "the rustic bard," died at Windham in 1836, aged 79. His poems and letters, with his life, were published in 1828.

DINSMOOR, SAMUEL, governor of New Hampshire, died at Keene March 15, 1833, aged 69. Born in Londonderry, he was major-general of the militia, judge of probate, and governor in 1831-1833.

DINWIDDIE, ROBERT, governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758, died in England Aug. 1, 1770, aged 80. He was clerk to a collector of customs in the West Indies, whose enormous fraud he detected and exposed to the government. For this disclosure he was rewarded by his appointment in Virginia. But while he was governor he did not forget what he had learned when a clerk, for he trod in the steps of his principal; at least, he was charged with applying to his own use 20,000 pounds, sent to defray the expenses of Virginia for the public service. It was during his administration, that Braddock proceeded on his expedition against the Indians.

DIX, SAMUEL, minister of Townsend, died

Nov. 12, 1797, aged 61. He graduated at Harvard in 1758, and was ordained March 4, 1761. — *Farrar's Funeral Sermon*.

DIXON, ALEXANDER, died in North Carolina, in 1814, leaving 12,000 dollars for the education of poor children in Dublin county.

DIXON, NATHAN F., died at Washington Jan. 29, 1842, aged 67, a senator from Rhode Island. He was born in Plainfield, Conn., and graduated at Providence in 1799, and practised law in R. I.

DIXWELL, JOHN, colonel, one of the judges of King Charles I., fled to this country for safety. In 1664 he visited Whalley and Goffe at Hadley, and afterwards resided at New Haven, with the name of John Davids, till his death, March 18, 1689, aged 81. He married at New Haven, and left children. A descendant by the female line, a respectable physician of Boston, assumed the name of John Dixwell. Mr. D., of Boston, erected a monument to his memory over his grave in 1849. It is copied in Boston Advertiser, Jan. 9, 1850.

DIXWELL, JOHN, M. D., died at Boston in 1834, aged 60. He graduated at Harvard in 1796, and was vice-president of the Massachusetts medical society.

DOANE, GEORGE B., M. D., died in Boston April 13, 1842, aged 49, a man of skill, integrity, and kindness.

DOANE, AUGUSTUS SIDNEY, M. D., died on Staten Island Jan. 27, 1852, aged 44. He was quarantine physician at New York. Born in Boston, he was graduated at Harvard in 1825. He was the author and editor of various professional works.

DOBSON, THOMAS, a bookseller of Philadelphia, of the Caledonian society, republished the Encyclopedia Britannica, 18 vols., 4to., 1790. He died March 8, 1823. He was the author of letters on the character of the deity, and the moral state of man, 2 vols., 12mo., 1807, written with irreligious freedom.

DOD, ALBERT D., D. D., died at Princeton, N. J., Nov. 20, 1845, aged 40, professor of mathematics. Born in Mendham, N. J., he graduated at Princeton in 1822, and was chosen professor in 1829. He was a good teacher and writer, and an eloquent preacher.

DODD, STEPHEN, pastor of East Haven, died Feb. 5, 1856, aged 78. Born in Bloomfield, N. J., he graduated at Union college. He was successively a minister in Carmel, N. Y., Waterbury, Conn., and in East Haven from 1817 to 1847. He published a history of E. H. in 1826.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, a member of congress from Virginia, died at Washington Nov. 19, 1832, aged 60. He was a man of great ability, and an eminent lawyer.

DODGE, JAMES, Dr., died at Tunis Oct. 10,

1806, aged 34. While a skilful physician in New York, ill health induced him to accept a station in the navy. While in the Mediterranean the office of consul at Tunis became vacant, and he was appointed chargé des affaires. He had a brilliant poetical genius, and a heart of humanity and generosity, as was manifested toward the unhappy prisoners at Algiers.

DODGE, NEHEMIAH, minister in New London, died Jan. 3, 1843, aged 73.

DODGE, DAVID L., died in New York April 23, 1852, aged 77; an eminent merchant, to be honorably remembered for his aid to the religious and benevolent movements of his day. He aided in forming bible and tract societies. He was one of the founders of the peace society, the first meeting being held in his parlor forty years before his death. On the morning of his last day, he said, "I shall go home to-day." He himself joined in a final song.—*A. D. Smith's Sermon.*

DODGE, ASA, M. D., missionary in Syria, died at Jerusalem Jan. 28, 1835, of the typhus fever, aged 33. Born in Newcastle, a graduate of Bowdoin college in 1827, he arrived at Beirut in 1833, and went to Jerusalem in 1834. His wife was Martha W. Merrill of Portland.

DAGGETT, SIMEON, minister of Raynham, died March 20, 1852, aged 87. He published a sermon on the way to eternal life, 1796; at funeral of R. George, 1827.

DOLE, AUNT BETTY, a black, died in Troy Jan. 22, 1842, supposed to be 135 years old. She was kidnapped in Africa at the age of fifteen.

DOLE, NATHAN, died at Brewer, Me., in July, 1855. A graduate of Bowdoin in 1836, he was some years a minister in Brewer. He had edited the *Journal of Missions and Youth's Dayspring*, a few years, at the rooms of the American board in Boston.

DONALDSON, WILLIAM, M. D., died at Baltimore Jan. 13, 1835, aged 58; a distinguished physician.

DONGAN, THOMAS, governor of New York from 1683 to 1688, afterwards earl of Limerick, succeeded Brockholst, and was succeeded by Nicholson. He was highly respected as a governor, being upright, discreet, and accomplished in manners. He ordered an assembly to be convened by election, a privilege which the people had not before enjoyed. Yet he unjustly fell under the displeasure of his sovereign.

DONNISON, WILLIAM, died at Boston Jan. 24, 1834. He was adjutant in the Revolutionary war, and adjutant and inspector-general from 1788 to 1813; also, judge of the common pleas.

DOOLITTLE, Rev. BENJAMIN, first minister of Northfield, Mass., was the grandson of Abraham D., who died at Wallingford Aug. 11, 1690, aged 70. He was born July 10, 1695, graduated at

Yale in 1716, was ordained in 1718, and died very suddenly Jan. 9, 1749. At the time of his settlement there were thirty-five families. He practised as a physician. His successor was J. Hubbard. His funeral sermon was by J. Ashley, of Deerfield. He published an inquiry into enthusiasm, and a narrative of the mischief by the French and Indians from 1744 to 1748.—*Holland*, 408.

DOOLITTLE, JOEL, a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, descended from Abraham D., was the son of Titus D., of Westfield, and graduated at Yale in 1799. He settled in Middlebury, Vt., and was a member of the corporation of the college. He died March 9, 1841, aged 67.

DOOLITTLE, MARK, brother of the preceding, died at Belchertown, Mass., Nov. 7, 1855, aged 73 years. He was a graduate of Yale in 1804, and settled in 1812 as a lawyer at B. He was a senator; and for many years an active and consistent member of the church, highly respected. He published a history of the Congregational church of B; and address to agricultural society, 1826.

DORR, EDWARD, minister of Hartford, died in 1772. A graduate of Yale in 1742, he published a sermon on the death of D. Edwards, 1765.

DORR, SAMUEL C., of Lyme, Conn., died in London in 1794. He invented shearing machines.

DORR, THOMAS W., famous as a rebel in the history of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, graduated at Harvard in 1823, and died Dec. 27, 1854, aged 49. He studied law with Chancellor Kent, and was a literary man. His political life began in 1834. For his daring insurrectionary movements in reference to a new constitution of the State, he was tried for treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life. After one year he was released: his sentence was annulled by act of the legislature in 1853. In his illness he joined the Episcopal church.

DORRANCE, BENJAMIN, colonel, died in Kingston, Wyoming Valley, in Aug., 1837, aged 70. His father, Col. George D., who emigrated from Windham county, was slain in an Indian battle, aged 45. He left sons, Col. Charles, and Rev. John D., pastor of Wilkesbarre.

DORRANCE, GORDON, minister nearly forty years of Windsor, Mass., died in Attica, N. Y., at the house of his son Dr. Gardiner D., May 18, 1846, aged 80. Born in Sterling, Conn., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1786.

DORSEY, JOHN SYNG, M. D., professor of anatomy, was the son of Leonard D., and grandson of Edmund Physick. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 23, 1783. He early studied physic with his relative, Dr. Physick, and was doctor of medicine at the age of eighteen. He afterwards

visited England and France, for his improvement in medical science, returning home in Dec., 1804. In 1807 he was elected adjunct professor of surgery with Dr. Physick at Philadelphia, and on the death of Dr. Wistar, was chosen professor of anatomy. He now had attained a height most gratifying to his ambition; but Providence had selected him to teach a salutary lesson on the precarious tenure of life, and the importance of being always prepared for death. On the evening of the day in which he pronounced his eloquent introductory lecture he was attacked with a fever, and in a week died, Nov. 12, 1818, aged 35. When by his express command he was informed of his state, and apprised of his certain death, he was resigned to the will of heaven. As a Christian he had practised the duties of religion. With fervor he reiterated his confidence in the atonement of his Saviour. He was thus sustained in an hour when, on the bed of death, the proud warrior would shudder in thinking of the destinies of eternity. As a surgeon he was almost unrivalled. Besides papers for the periodical journals and an edition of Cooper's surgery with notes, he published elements of surgery, 2 vols., 1813, deemed the best work extant on the subject. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

D'OSSOLI, SARAH MARGARET FULLER, died July 22, 1850, aged 40, drowned off Fire Island with her husband and child in the wreck of the bark, in which she was sailing for New York. She was the sister of Timothy F., of Massachusetts, and married in Italy the Count D'Ossoli. She was a literary lady, and wrote for the *Dial* and published a summer on the lakes, woman in the nineteenth century, papers on literature and art. She was the foreign correspondent of the *Tribune*. Her memoirs have been published.

DOTY, MRS., wife of Elihu D., missionary at Amoy in China, died Oct. 5, 1845, aged 38, five days after Mrs. Pohlman. Her name was Clarissa Ackley of Washington, Conn. She embarked for Batavia in 1836. The faith, which she professed at the age of 13, was her support in the hour of death.

DOUGHERTY, MICHEL, remarkable for longevity, died at his plantation on Horse Creek, in Scriven county, Georgia, May 29, 1808, aged 135 years. He was one of the first settlers of that State. The day before he died he walked two miles.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM, M. D., a physician in Boston, died Oct. 21, 1752. He was a native of East Lothian in Scotland, of no mean parentage. After being educated for his profession, partly at Paris and partly at Leyden, he came to this country in 1716, and, after visiting Gen. Douglass, governor of St. Kitts, settled at Boston in 1718. Having letters to Cotton Mather, he put into his hands those numbers of the philosophical transactions

which gave an account of the inoculation for the small pox; and this benevolent minister communicated the intelligence to Dr. Boylston, and persuaded him to introduce the practice, wishing him to communicate the project to other physicians. As Dr. Douglass received no notice, he indignantly opposed the practice. Dr. Thacher erroneously states, that Mather communicated the work of Timoni to Douglas. In the epidemic sore throat he made a free use of mercury. He was a skilful physician. His prejudices were very strong, and in his language he was frequently intemperate. His notions of religion were very loose. In his history of the American colonies, he is often incorrect, and it was his foible to measure the worth of men by his personal friendship for them. A town of Massachusetts, of which he was a proprietor and benefactor, bears his name. He published the inoculation of the small pox, as practised in Boston, 1722; the abuses and scandals of some late pamphlets in favor of inoculation, 1722; a practical essay concerning the small pox, containing the history, etc., 1730; a practical history of a new eruptive, miliary fever, with an angina ulcuseulosa, which prevailed in Boston in 1735 and 1736, 12mo. 1736; a summary, historical and political, of the first planting, progressive improvements, and present state of the British settlements in North America, the first volume 1749, the second 1753; an edit. 1755. — *Summary*, II. 409; *Hutchinson*, II. 80; *Hist. Coll.* IX. 40; *Whitney's Hist. Worcester*, 203; *American Museum*, III. 53; *Holmes*.

DOUGLASS, DAVID B., LL. D., died in Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1849, aged 56, professor of mathematics. Graduating at Yale in 1813, he joined the army and fought in various battles. After the war he was connected with West Point until 1830, and then was often consulted as a civil engineer. He prepared the plans of the Croton aqueduct. In 1840 Major D. was president of Kenyon college in Ohio. He was a man of worth and piety.

DOW, LORENZO, an eccentric and celebrated Methodist minister, died at Georgetown, Feb. 2, 1834. He was a native of Coventry, Conn., born in 1777. In his course of thirty years' preaching he travelled over England and Ireland and visited many parts of the United States. Few ministers have preached oftener than he.

DOW, DANIEL, D. D., died in Thompson, Conn., July 13, 1849, aged about 78, in the fifty-eighth of his ministry. A graduate of Yale in 1793, he was ordained in 1796. A pond in his town — the residence of the Nipmuck Indians — they called Chaggaggaggmanehogaggogg. His death was sudden. After preaching a funeral sermon he returned home, and in a few minutes was dead. Hiram Ketchum of N. Y. married his daughter. He preached twenty years without

notes. He published letters to John Sherman, 1806; on the covenants, 1811; on free masonry, 1829; several on funeral and ordination occasions.

DOWNING, A. J., died July 28, 1852, aged 37, lost in the steamer Henry Clay. He lived in Newburgh. He was a landscape gardener, and was very skilled in rural architecture. As a writer on horticulture he was unequalled. He nobly lost his life in saving others. Three times he swam from the wreck to the shore, bearing a friend with him; in the fourth attempt he was dragged down by many seeking his aid.

DOWNER, AVERY, Dr., died at Preston July 15, 1854, aged 91, the last survivor of the battle of fort Griswold. His father, Dr. Joshua D., was also present, and assisted in dressing the wounded.

DOWNES, JOHN, commodore, died in Charlestown Aug. 11, 1854, aged 69. He had been in sea service twenty-four years. A native of Canton, Mass., he entered the navy in 1802. In the frigate Potomac he bombarded the piratical town of Quallah Battoo on the coast of Sumatra. His senior post-captains were Steward and Morris at the time of his death.

DOWNING, GEORGE, of the first class of Harvard college, died in 1684, aged about 62. He graduated in 1642. T. Woodbridge, whose name is the only one in the catalogue standing before him, died in the same year. He went to England, and was a preacher among the Independents and a chaplain in the army of Cromwell, who sent him as his agent to Holland. Eliot says, he was ready to serve any master and to commit any act of treachery. Charles II. continued him as his agent and made him a knight. About 1672 he was imprisoned; but was again received into favor. Hutchinson regarded him as a friend of New England. Sir George D. corresponded with his brother-in-law, Gov. Bradstreet. — *Eliot*.

DOWSE, THOMAS, died in Cambridge, Mass., November 4, 1856, aged 84 years. He had no education except in a common town school, and he toiled during his life in a mechanical trade; yet he acquired a literary taste, and the means of gratifying it by the purchase of books, with the contents of which he made himself acquainted. Instead of wasting the fruits of his daily industry in low and degrading indulgence, he laid up money, and spent much of it in forming a library, rich in the treasures of science and literature. It amounted at last to five thousand volumes, all of which were in beautiful and some in superb binding. For years strangers were accustomed to resort to his house in order to see his fine library. At last, in his old age, he determined to place it in a public institution, where it would be preserved with care, and be useful for ages; he, therefore, three months before his death, presented

it to the Massachusetts historical society. The insurance upon it of 20,000 dollars shows that the estimated value of the books was beyond that sum. The remarks of Robert C. Winthrop, the president of the society, and of Edward Everett, on the occasion of this unparalleled donation, were printed in the Boston Advertiser of Aug. 6, 1856. It was resolved by the society, that the library be placed in a room by itself, to be known as the Dowse library of the Massachusetts historical society. A spacious apartment was immediately prepared for the purpose, in the society's valuable building, adjoining the Chapel cemetery in Boston. The purchase of this building, the acquisition of these books, and the bequest by Samuel Appleton of 10,000 dollars for a publication fund, are memorable events in the recent history of this society. Already the volumes of its collections which have been published are thirty-one in number. Hereafter, it is to be hoped, new volumes of historical research will be issued still more rapidly. And, so long as this important institution of Massachusetts shall exist, so long will the name of Mr. Dowse be remembered with honor. All young men, who set out in poverty, and who, by God's blessing on their industry and prudence, acquire comparative wealth, may not be able to do a work of such prominent and memorable service to the public; but they may all do what is still more praiseworthy, if they have as many years in which to do their work: they may daily supply the wants of the poor and suffering; they may cause the widow's heart to sing for joy; they may aid the numerous societies of charity around them; and they may promote the diffusion of God's heavenly light, by helping to send the Book of books to the yet untought millions of the human family.

DRAKE, JOSEPH, colonel, died in New Haven Sept. 11, 1836, aged 99.

DRAKE, JOSEPH R., M. D., died in New York in 1820, aged only 25. He wrote a poem, the culprit fay.

DRAKE, DANIEL, M. D., died Nov. 5, 1852, at Cincinnati, aged 67. He was born at Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 20, 1785: in his early life his father, Isaac, the son of Nathaniel, removed to Kentucky. At the age of 15 he went to Cincinnati to study medicine, a few cabins then constituting the queen city of the west. Through a wilderness of nearly a thousand miles he went to Philadelphia in order to attend the medical lectures of Dr. Rush; at the end of one course, though an attendance on two courses was required, he asked for a rigid examination, and obtained his degree. He was one of the founders of the medical college of Ohio in 1819, and one of its professors, also a professor in the Lexington and Louisville schools. In 1827 he advocated the temperance principle. The first Episcopal church

at C. was organized at his house in 1815, though he did not become a communicant until 1840, being a low churchman. He married, in 1806, Harriet Lisson, a niece of Gen. Mansfield, and lived with her in perfect connubial happiness twenty years. He left three children with families. Benjamin D., of Cincinnati, an author, was his brother. He died of a congestion of the brain. He published sketches of Cincinnati, 1810; account of Cincinnati, and the Miami country, 1815. The Western journal of medical and physical sciences was edited by him. His last work was a treatise on the diseases and climatology of the Mississippi valley.

DRAPER, RICHARD, died in June, 1775, aged 47. His father, John D., succeeded B. Green in publishing the Boston Weekly News-Letter, the first publication of the kind in this country. This paper was continued by Richard Draper, who also published the Massachusetts Gazetteer.

DRAYTON, WILLIAM, LL. D., judge of the federal court for the district of South Carolina, died in June, 1790, aged 57. He was a native of that province. About the year 1747 he was placed under Thomas Corbett, an eminent lawyer. In 1750 he accompanied that gentleman to London, and entered into the Middle Temple, where he continued till 1754, at which time he returned to his native country. Though his abilities were confessedly great, he soon quitted the bar, from disinclination to the practice of the law; but about the year 1768 he was appointed chief justice in the province of East Florida. When the Revolution commenced in 1775, he fell under the suspicion of the governor, and was suspended by him. He however went to England, and was reinstated; but on his return to St. Augustine was again suspended by Governor Tonyn. In consequence of this he took his family with him to England in 1778 or 1779, in the hope of obtaining redress, but the distracted situation of affairs in America prevented him from effecting his purpose. Soon after his return to America he was appointed judge of the admiralty court of South Carolina. In March, 1789, he was appointed associate justice of the State, but he resigned this office in Oct. following, when he was made a judge under the federal government. — *Hardie's Biog. Dict.*; *American Museum*, viii. 82.

DRAYTON, WILLIAM HENRY, a political writer, died in Sept., 1779, aged 36. He was a native of South Carolina. From 1753 to 1764 he studied at Westminster and Oxford. In 1771 he was appointed a judge. He was one of his majesty's justices when they made their last circuit in the spring of 1775, and the only one born in America. In his charge to the grand jury he inculcated the same sentiments in favor of liberty which were patronized by the popular leaders. Soon afterwards he was elected president of the pro-

vincial congress, and devoted his great abilities with uncommon zeal for the support of the measures adopted by his native country. Before the next circuit his colleagues were advertised as inimical to the liberties of America; and March, 1776, he was appointed chief justice by the voice of his country. He died suddenly in Philadelphia, while attending his duty in congress. He was a statesman of great decision and energy, and one of the ablest political writers of Carolina. In 1774 he wrote a pamphlet, addressed to the American congress, under the signature of a free-man, in which he stated the grievances of America, and drew up a bill of American rights. He published his charge to the grand jury in April, 1776, which breathes all the spirit and energy of the mind, which knows the value of freedom and is determined to support it. Ramsay in his history has published this charge entire. His speech in the general assembly of South Carolina, on the articles of the confederation, was published in 1778. Several other productions of his pen appeared, explaining the injured rights of his country, and encouraging his fellow citizens to vindicate them. He also wrote a history of the American Revolution, brought down to the end of the year 1778, in three large volumes, which he intended to correct and publish, but was prevented by his death. It was published by his son in 1821. He was once challenged by Gen. Lee, in consequence of his censure in congress on the general's conduct at the battle of Monmouth; but he had the courage and the conscience to decline the combat, and assigned his reasons. — *Miller*, ii. 380; *Ramsay's Rev. South Carolina* i. 57, 91, 103; *Hist. South Carolina*, ii. 454; *Encyc. Americana*.

DRAYTON, JOHN, only son of the preceding, governor of South Carolina from 1800 to 1802, and from 1808 to 1810, succeeded in that office E. Rutledge and C. Pinckney, and was succeeded by J. B. Richardson and H. Middleton. At the time of his death he was district judge of the United States. He died at Charleston Nov. 27, 1822, aged 60. The historical materials, collected by his father, were by him revised and published with the title of memoirs of the American Revolution from its commencement to the year 1776, inclusive, as relating to the State of South Carolina, etc., 2 vols. 8vo. 1821. He had previously published view of South Carolina, 8vo. 1802.

DRAYTON, WILLIAM, a distinguished member of congress from South Carolina, died at Philadelphia May 24, 1846. He had lived at Philadelphia twelve or more years.

DRINKER, EDWARD, remarkable for longevity, died Nov. 17, 1782, aged nearly 102. He was born Dec. 24, 1680, in a cabin near the present corner of Walnut and Second streets in Philadelphia. His parents had removed to this place

from Beverly in Mass. The banks of the Delaware were inhabited at the time of his birth by the Indians and a few Swedes and Hollanders. At the age of twelve years he went to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker. In the year 1745, he returned to Philadelphia, where he lived till the time of his death. He was four times married, and had eighteen children, all of whom were by his first wife. In his old age the powers of his mind were very little impaired. He enjoyed so uncommon a share of health, that he was never confined more than three days to his bed. He was a man of an amiable character, and he continued to the last uniformly cheerful and kind. His religious principles were as steady as his morals were pure. He attended public worship about thirty years in the Presbyterian church under Dr. Sproat, and died in the fullest assurance of a happy immortality. He witnessed the most astonishing changes. He lived to see the spot, where he had picked blackberries and hunted rabbits, become the seat of a great city, the first in wealth in America. He saw ships of every size in those streams where he had been used to see nothing larger than an Indian canoe. He saw the first treaty between France and the independent States of America ratified upon the very spot, where he had seen William Penn ratify his first and last treaties with the Indians. He had been the subject of seven crowned heads. — *New and Gen. Biog. Dict.*; *Hardie*; *Rush's Essays*, 295—300; *Universal Asylum*, II. 88; *American Museum*, II. 73—75.

DROMGOOLE, EDWARD, Rev., died in Brunswick Co., Va., May 13, 1835, aged 83; a minister of the gospel sixty-three years.

DUANE, JAMES, judge of the district court for New York, was a member of the first congress from this State in 1774, and received his appointment of judge in Oct., 1789. He was the first mayor of New York after its recovery from the British. His death occurred at Albany in Feb., 1797. He published a law case.

DUANE, WILLIAM, colonel, died Nov. 24, 1835, aged 75. He was the editor of the Philadelphia Aurora for many years, and the supporter of Jefferson in the political divisions of the day. He published a military dictionary.

DUBOIS, GEORGE, a minister in the Dutch church, New York, from 1699 to 1756, the successor of Henricus Selyns. His colleagues were Henricus Boel, from 1713 to 1754; Johannes Ritzenia, in 1744, died 1796; and Lambertius De Ronde, in 1751, died 1795. All these preached entirely in Dutch. The first preacher in English was A. Laidlie.

DUBOIS, GEORGE, died at Tarrytown April 20, 1844, aged about 44, a minister in the Dutch church. He was first settled at Bloomingburgh; then fourteen years in New York, as successor of

C. Bork, in Franklin street; then in Tarrytown a brief period. He was a most faithful and successful minister. At one time he admitted to his church in New York eighty persons, and in Tarrytown more persons than constituted the whole church when he was settled.

DUBOIS, JOHN, Catholic bishop of New York, died Dec. 20, 1842, aged 78; a native of Paris.

DUCHE, JACOB, D. D., an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, died in Jan., 1798, aged about 60. He was a native of that city and a graduate of the college in 1757. For some years he was an assistant minister of two churches; in 1775 he succeeded Dr. Peters as rector. At the opening of the first congress he, by the nomination of S. Adams, made a most fervent and sublime prayer. Mr. A. said, "It was enough to melt a heart of stone." While chaplain to congress he gave his salary for the relief of the families of Pennsylvanians killed in battle. Yet he was opposed to independence; and, in order to persuade Washington to adopt his own views, he sent him a letter by Mrs. Ferguson. Washington transmitted the letter to congress. Thus losing the public confidence, he went to England in 1776, and was chaplain to an asylum for orphans. His daughter, Sophia, married John Henry, the agent of the Canadian governor in 1810. Dr. Duché was a man of brilliant talents; a most impressive orator, with much action; and he had also a fine poetical taste. He published a sermon on the death of E. Morgan, 1763; of Richard Penn, 1771; a fast sermon before congress, July 20; a sermon to the militia, 1775; observations moral, etc., by Caspapina, 1773; sermons, 2 vols., London, 1780; a sermon before the humane society, 1781. — *Wirt's Old Bachelor*, No. 31.

DUDLEY, THOMAS, governor of Massachusetts died in Roxbury July 31, 1652, aged 76. He was the son of Roger, and was born in Northampton, England, in 1576. After having been for some time in the army, his mind was impressed by religious truth, and he attached himself to the Nonconformists. He came to Massachusetts in 1630, as deputy-governor, and was one of the founders and pillars of the colony. He was chosen governor in the years 1634, 1640, 1645, and 1650. His zeal against heretics did not content itself with arguments, addressed to the understanding, and reproofs, aimed at the conscience; but his intolerance was not singular in an age when the principles of religious liberty were not understood. The following lines are a part of a piece found in his pocket after his death.

"Let men of God in courts and churches watch
O'er such as do a toleration hatch,
Lest that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,
To poison all with heresy and vice.
If men be left, and otherwise combine,
My epitaph's, I died no libertine."

His widow married Rev. J. Allen, of Dedham. His daughters married Gov. Bradstreet, Gen. Denison, and Rev. J. Woodbridge. He was a man of sound judgment, of inflexible integrity, of public spirit, and of strict and exemplary piety. — *Morton*, 150; *Mather's Magnalia*, II. 15-17; *Neal's New England*, I. 308; *Hist. Coll.* VII. 11; *x. 39*; *Hutchinson*, I. 183; *Winthrop*; *Holmes*.

DUDLEY, SAMUEL, the minister of Exeter, died in 1683, aged 76. He was the son of Gov. Thomas D., and, after he came to New England, resided for a time in Cambridge, Boston, and Salisbury. His first wife was Mary, the daughter of Gov. Winthrop. He had fifteen children, and his descendants are numerous in New Hampshire. He was a man of capacity and learning.

DUDLEY, JOSEPH, governor of Massachusetts, the son of Gov. Thomas, died at Roxbury April 2, 1720, aged 72. He was born Sept. 23, 1647, when his father was 70 years of age. In his childhood, after his father's death, he was under the care of Mr. Allen, of Dedham, who married his mother. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1665. He afterwards entered into the service of his country in the Indian war of 1675. In 1682 he went to England as an agent for the province. When the government was changed in 1686 he was appointed president of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His commission was received in May, 1686. His authority was of short continuance, for Andros arrived at the close of the same year. He, however, was continued in the council, and was appointed chief justice. In 1689 he went again to England, and in 1690 returned with a commission of chief justice of New York, and continued in this country three years. He was then eight years lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight. He was appointed governor of Massachusetts by Queen Anne, and, arriving at Boston June 11, 1702, continued in the government till Nov., 1715, being succeeded by Shute. He possessed rare endowments, and was a singular honor to his country, being a man of learning and an accomplished gentleman. He was a scholar, a divine, a philosopher, and a lawyer. As governor of Massachusetts he was instructed to procure an act rendering his salary and that of the lieutenant-governor permanent; the object was to secure the dependence of the governors on the crown. These instructions occasioned a controversy with the legislature, which lasted during the administration of Shute and others of his successors. He loved much ceremony in the government, and but little ceremony in the church, being attached to the Congregational order. He was a sincere Christian, whose virtues attracted general esteem, though in the conflict of political parties his character was frequently assailed. While in his family he devoutly addressed himself to the Supreme Being; he

also frequently prayed with his children separately for their everlasting welfare, and did not think it humbling to impart religious instruction to his servants. He was economical and dignified, and he applied himself with great diligence to the duties of his station. — *Colman's Funeral Sermon*; *Boston News-Letter*, April 4, 1720; *Hutchinson*, I. 287, 340-345; II. 213; *Belknap's New Hampshire*, I. 361; *Holmes*; *Minot's Contin.* I. 59.

DUDLEY, THOMAS, son of Governor Joseph D., was born Feb. 26, 1670, and graduated at Harvard college in 1685. He published Massachusetts, or the first planters of New England.

DUDLEY, PAUL, F. R. S., chief justice of Massachusetts, the son of Gov. Joseph, died at Roxbury Jan. 21, 1751, aged 75. He was born Sept. 3, 1675, and graduated at Harvard college in 1690. He finished his law studies at the Temple in London. He returned in 1702 with the commission of attorney-general, which he held until he was appointed judge in 1718. He succeeded Lynde as chief justice, and was succeeded by Scwall. On the bench he was impartial; the stern enemy of vice; of quick apprehension, extensive knowledge, and powerful eloquence. He was a learned and pious man. From his regard to the interests of religion, and as a proof of his attachment to the institution in which he was educated, in his last will he bequeathed to Harvard college 100 pounds, the interest of which was to be applied to the support of an annual lecture to be preached in that college; the first lecture to be for proving and explaining, and for the proper use and improvement of the principles of natural religion; the second for the confirmation, illustration, and improvement of the great articles of the Christian religion; the third for detecting, convicting, and exposing the idolatry and tyranny, the damnable heresies, and abominable superstitions, and fatal and various errors of the Romish church; the fourth for maintaining, explaining, and proving the validity of the ordination of ministers, as the same has been practised in New England from the first beginning of it. These subjects were successively to occupy the lecture, and he who should be chosen for the last was directed to be a sound, grave, experienced divine, of at least forty years of age. A copy of each discourse is required to be left with the treasurer. The trustees are the president and senior tutor, the professor of divinity, the pastor of the first church in Cambridge, and the pastor of the first church in Roxbury. The first sermon on this foundation was preached by President Holyoke in May, 1755. The second, and the first that was published, was delivered by Mr. Barnard in 1756. Mr. Dudley published twelve articles in the transactions of the royal society in vols. 31, 34, and 39; among them an account of

the making of maple sugar; of discovering the hive of bees in the woods; of the earthquake of New England; of the poison-wood tree; of the rattlesnake; of the Indian hot-houses and cures by sweating in hot turf; description of the moose deer; essay upon the natural history of whales. He published also an essay on the merchandise of slaves and souls of men, mentioned in Revelation XVIII. 13, with an application to the church of Rome. — *Holmes; Appendix to Barnard's Dudleian Lecture.*

DUDLEY, WILLIAM, colonel, the son of Gov. D., died in Roxbury Aug. 10, 1743, aged about 50. He graduated in 1704. His father sent him to Canada to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. His mission was well executed and successful. He brought back Rev. Mr. Williams, of Deerfield. He was the speaker of the house of representatives, and a fine orator. He was distinguished as an officer in the expedition against Port Royal. His wife was the daughter of Judge Davenport; his sons, Thomas and William, were graduates. — *Eliot.*

DUFFIELD, GEORGE, D. D., minister in Philadelphia, died Feb. 2, 1790, aged 57. After he became a preacher, he was first settled in the town of Carlisle, where his zealous and incessant labors, through the influence of the Divine Spirit, were made effectual to the conversion of many. So conspicuous was his benevolent activity, that the synod appointed him as a missionary, and he accordingly, in company with Mr. Beatty, visited the frontiers. His talents at length drew him into a more public sphere, and placed him as a pastor of the second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. His zeal to do good exposed him to the disease of which he died. He possessed a vigorous mind, and was considerably distinguished as a scholar. As his readiness of utterance was seldom equalled, he was enabled to preach with uncommon frequency. As he possessed an unconquerable firmness, he always adhered steadily to the opinions which he had formed. In the struggle with Great Britain he was an early and zealous friend of his country. But it was as a Christian that he was most conspicuous, for the religion which he preached was exhibited in his own life. The spirit of the gospel tintured his whole mind. It rendered him the advocate of the poor, and the friend of the friendless. He sought occasions of advancing the interests of religion and humanity. As a preacher, he was in early life remarkably animated and popular, and his manner was always warm and forcible, and his instructions always practical. Dwelling much on the great and essential doctrines of the gospel, he had a peculiar talent of touching the conscience, and impressing the heart. He published an account of his tour with M. Beatty along the frontiers of Pennsylvania; a thanksgiving sermon

for the restoration of peace, Dec. 11, 1783. — *Green's Funeral Sermon; Assembly Miss. Mag.* I. 553–556; *American Museum*, VII. 66–68.

DULANEY, DANIEL, an eminent counsellor of Maryland, resided at Annapolis, and died at an early stage of the Revolutionary war. He was considered as one of the most learned and accomplished men in his profession that our country ever produced. He made some publications on the controversy between America and Great Britain. The title of one of them is, *Considerations on the propriety of imposing taxes in the British colonies in North America for the purpose of a revenue*, 1766. — *Miller's Retrospect*, II. 379.

DULANEY, THOMAS, died at Franklin, Miss., June 25, 1845, aged 36, a man of fine talents and an almost unequalled sufferer. For years he was confined to his bed, or his room, and his room was kept dark by reason of a neuralgic affection, which made a ray of light most painful. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and full of spiritual enjoyment. His case may well teach a lesson of gratitude to men who can bear to see the light, and may show also the power of religion in alleviating misery and triumphing over pain.

DUMMER, RICHARD, one of the first settlers of Newbury, died Dec. 14, 1679, aged 87. He came to this country in 1635. His lot consisted of three hundred acres near the falls. When in 1640 Gov. Winthrop suffered great loss by the misconduct of his bailiff, and the various towns sent in a contribution of 500 pounds, Mr. Dummer, in a more private way, with unequalled liberality, sent to him 100 pounds. The site of Dummer's academy formerly belonged to his plantation. — *Eliot; Coffin's History of Newbury.*

DUMMER, SHUBAEL, minister of York, Maine, was the son of Richard Dummer. He was born Feb. 17, 1636, graduated at Harvard college in 1656, and began to preach at York in 1662. He was not ordained, probably because a church was not organized, until Dec. 3, 1672. The town of York was surprised Monday, Feb. 5, 1692, by a party of French and Indians, who came on snowshoes, and burnt most of the houses, excepting the four garrison houses of Alcock, Preble, Harman, and Norton, and killed about seventy-five of the inhabitants, and carried as many into captivity. Mr. Dummer was shot down dead near his own door, aged 55. His wife was taken captive. His successor was S. Moody.

DUMMER, JEREMIAH, an agent of Massachusetts in England, and a distinguished scholar, died May 19, 1739, aged about 60. He was a native of Boston, the son of Jeremiah, and was the grandson of Richard Dummer. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1699. While a member of this seminary, he was pre-eminent for the brilliancy of his genius. His only competitor

was Mr. John Bulkley, who surpassed him for solidity of judgment, but not in sprightliness of thought and wit. He soon afterwards went to Europe, and spent a number of years at the university of Utrecht, where he received a doctor's degree. He then returned to New England, but, finding no prospect of employment in this country that would be agreeable to him, he went to England, where he arrived a little before the change of Queen Anne's ministry. In 1710 he was appointed agent of Massachusetts, and his services were important till his dismissal in 1721. Contrary to the expectation of his countrymen, he devoted himself to the persons in power, and was an advocate of their measures. He was employed by Lord Bolingbroke in some secret negotiations, and had assurances of promotion to a place of honor and profit; but the death of the queen blasted all his hopes. If he had espoused a different side, it is thought that his great talents might have elevated him to some of the highest offices. His acquaintance with Bolingbroke perverted his religious sentiments and corrupted his manners; so that he, who had studied divinity, and who in youth, as appears by his diary, had a susceptible conscience, and was accustomed to the language of fervent prayer, through the contaminating influence of profligate great men became licentious in manners and a sceptic in religion. Yet he was miserable in his depravity, and confessed to a friend, that he wished to feel again the pure joys which he experienced when he breathed the air of New England. Though upon the change of times he deserted his patron, Lord Bolingbroke, in regard to politics, it is said that he adhered to his sentiments upon religion to the close of life. Few men exceeded him in quickness of thought, and in ease, delicacy, and fluency in speaking and writing. He published *disputatio theologica de Christi ad inferos descensu, quam, indulgente Triuno Numine, sub præsidio clar. and celeber. viri, D. D. Herm. Witsii, etc., 4to., 1702; de jure Judæorum sabbati brevis disquisitio, 4to., 1703; dissertatio theologico-philologica, 4to., 1703; disputatio philosophica inaug., 4to., 1703; a defence of the New England charters, 1721; a letter to a noble lord concerning the expedition to Canada, 1712. — Hist. Coll. x. 155; Hutchinson, II. 187, 255; Elliot.*

DUMMER, WILLIAM, governor of Massachusetts, died at Boston Oct. 10, 1761, aged 82. He received a commission as lieutenant-governor at the time that Shute was appointed governor in 1716. At the departure of Shute, Jan. 1, 1723, he was left at the head of the province, and he continued commander-in-chief till the arrival of Burnet, in 1728. He was also commander-in-chief in the interval between his death and the arrival of Belcher. His administration is spoken

of with great respect, and he is represented as governed by a pure regard to the public good. The war with the Indians was conducted with great skill, the Norridgewocks being cut off in 1724. From the year 1730 Gov. Dummer lived chiefly in retirement for the remainder of his life, selecting for his acquaintance and friends men of sense, virtue, and religion, and receiving the blessings and applauses of his country. He was sincerely and firmly attached to the religion of Jesus, and in the midst of human grandeur he was preparing for death. He attended with reverence upon the institutions of the gospel; he was constant in his family devotions; he applied himself to the perusal of pious books; and at stated times he retired to his closet for prayer. He was the brother of Jeremiah, or Jeremy, as usually called. By his last will he gave his valuable farm, and his mansion-house, which is yet standing, for the endowment of Dummer academy, which is in Byfield parish in the town of Newbury. It was opened Feb. 27, 1763, with 28 pupils, Samuel Moody the preceptor. On the occasion Moses Parsons preached a sermon from the words, "The liberal soul deviseth liberal things." It was the earliest academy in Massachusetts, and has been of great public benefit, and still flourishes. — *Coffin's Hist. Newbury; Byles' Funeral Sermon; Boston Gazette, Oct. 26, 1761; Hutchinson, II. 291, 322, 368; Holmes.*

DUNBAR, SAMUEL, minister in Stoughton, now Canton, died in 1783. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1723, and ordained Nov. 15, 1727, as the successor of Joseph Morse. He was a patriot. In 1755 he was a chaplain in the expedition against Crown Point; and he supported the rights of his country in the war for independence. He published a sermon at the artillery election, 1748; on brotherly love, 1749; righteousness by the law subversive of Christianity, 1751; at the election, 1760; at the ordination of E. Grosvenor, 1763.

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, a planter, died at his seat at Natchez Nov. 15, 1810. He was an astronomer, and distinguished for his researches in natural science. To the philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, he made several communications, which are published in *transact. vol. vi.*; account of the language of signs among the Indians; meteor. observ., 1800; description of the Mississippi.

DUNBAR, ELIJAH, a lawyer, died at Keene, N. H., May 18, 1847, aged 88; a graduate of Dartmouth in 1783.

DUNBAR, ELIJAH, died in Milford, N. H., Sept. 2, 1850, aged about 80. Born in Stoughton, he graduated at Harvard in 1794, and was the minister of Peterborough, N. H., from 1799 to 1826. He published sermons at ordination of W. Ritchie, 1809; of J. Porter, 1814.

DUNCAN, JOHN M., died at Glasgow Oct. 3, 1825, aged 31 years. He published travels through parts of the United States and of Canada in 1818 and 1819, 2 vols. 12mo., 1823; also, Sabbath among the Tuscaroras.

DUNCAN, LUCIA, wife of Rev. A. G. Duncan, of Hanover, Mass., died in 1851, aged 56. By her father, Ellis Harlow, of Plymouth, she was descended from Gov. Carver, and by her mother, from Gov. Bradford; and she remarkably manifested in her life the piety of old Plymouth.

DUNCAN, JOSEPH, governor of Illinois, died at Jacksonville Jan. 15, 1844. He was in the army in the war of 1812.

DUNHAM, JOSIAH, died in Kentucky in 1844, aged about 75. He was the son of Deacon Daniel D., of Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Conn., and grandson of Rev. Samuel Moseley, of Hampton. His wife was a sister of Levi Hedge. His sister Nancy married Dr. Deodatus Clark, who died in Oswego in 1848, aged 85. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1789, he was preceptor of Moor's school from 1789 to 1793. He then edited the Washingtonian at Windsor, Vt., four years. In the controversy at Dartmouth he was the firm friend of President Wheelock. He once held some public office at Michillimackinac. He published a masonic oration, 1796; on death of Washington, 1800; oration at Windsor, 1814; answer to the vindication of the trustees, 1816.

DUNKLIN, DANIEL, governor of Missouri, died in Jefferson county Aug. 25, 1844, aged 54.

DUNLAP, HUGH, died in Brunswick, Me., Dec. 13, 1850, aged 100.

DUNLAP, DAVID, a merchant, died in Brunswick in Feb., 1843, aged 65; a man highly respected and esteemed.

DUNLAP, ANDREW, a lawyer in Boston, died in 1835, aged about 40. He graduated at Harvard in 1813, and was district attorney. His speech in defence of A. Kneeland was published in 1834.

DUNLAP, WILLIAM, a portrait and historical painter, died in New York Sept. 28, 1839, aged 71. He was born in Perth Amboy, and studied under B. West. He published history of the American theatre; history of New York; history of the arts of design in America, and several dramas; also, memoirs of Charles B. Brown, and of George F. Cooke.

DUNLAVY, FRANCIS, judge, died at Lebanon, O., Nov. 5, 1839, aged 78, a native of Virginia. He was a soldier of the Revolution, one of the founders in 1791 at Columbia of the first Baptist church in the Northwest Territory, and a member of the Ohio convention. He loved books: he abhorred the slavery of his fellow-men.

DUNMORE, JOHN MURRAY, earl of, the last royal governor of Virginia, was the governor of New York from 1770 to 1771, and governor of

Virginia from 1772 to 1775. In his zeal for his royal master he removed the public stores from Williamsburg on board of armed vessels, in April, 1775, and afterwards abdicated the government and retired for safety on board the Fowey man-of-war at Yorktown. He landed in different places, acting the part of a corsair and plunderer. He burnt Norfolk, Jan. 1, 1776; but famine and disease obliged him to quit the coast. He was appointed in 1786 governor of Bermuda, and died in England in 1809. His wife was Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Gallo-way. — *Holmes*, II. 219, 256.

DUNSTER, HENRY, first president of Harvard college, died Feb. 27, 1659. He was inducted into his office Aug. 27, 1640. He succeeded Nathaniel Eaton, who was the first master of the seminary, being chosen in 1637 or 1638, and who had been removed on account of the severity of his discipline. He was highly respected for his learning, piety, and spirit of government; but, having at length imbibed the principles of anti-pedobaptism, and publicly advocated them, he was induced to resign the presidency Oct. 24, 1654, and was succeeded by Mr. Chauncy. He now retired to Scituate, where he spent the remainder of his days in peace. His wife was the widow of Rev. Jesse Glover, who died at sea, on his passage to New England, in 1639. He was buried at Cambridge. He was a modest, humble, charitable man. By his last will he ordered his body to be buried at Cambridge, and bequeathed legacies to the very persons who had occasioned his removal from the college. He was a great master of the oriental languages, and, when a new version of the psalms had been made by Eliot, Welde, and Mather, and printed in 1640, it was put into his hands to be revised. He accordingly, with the assistance of Richard Lyon, improved the version, and brought it into that state in which the churches of New England used it for many subsequent years. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 99–101; IV. 128; *Neal's New England*, I. 308; *H. Adams' New England*, 73; *Hutchinson*, I. 174; *Hist. Coll.* VII. 20, 48, 49; *Holmes*; *Morton*.

DUNSTER, ISAIAH, minister in Harwich, now Brewster, died in 1791, aged about 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1741, and succeeded the first minister, Nathaniel Stone, who was pastor from 1700 to 1755. He published a sermon at the instalment of J. Green, Jr., 1763.

DUNTON, JOHN, a bookseller in Boston, died about 1725. He had conducted his business extensively in London, but in a time of embarrassment came to this country in March, 1686, with a stock of books, and for the purpose of collecting his debts, amounting to 500 pounds. He remained here eight months, and became acquainted with all the clergymen and the principal

citizens. On his return to London he resumed his business there. He published in 1705 the life and errors of John Dunton, in which he gives an account of his voyage to Boston, a very amusing extract from which is in historical collections. He describes the ministers, booksellers, and other citizens of Boston and Salem. In his will he directed his burial to be "the seventh day after his death, and not before, lest he should come to life, as his mother had done, on the day appointed for her funeral."—*Thomas*, II. 415-120; 2 *Hist. Coll.* II. 97-124.

DUPONCEAU, PETER STEPHEN, died at Philadelphia April 2, 1844, aged nearly 84. A native of France, he came to this country as the aid of Steuben in 1778. After the war he was a distinguished lawyer in Philadelphia, and president of several learned societies. His researches in jurisprudence and philology were profound. He published a treatise on the structure of the Indian languages; a dissertation on the Chinese laws; on the early history of Pennsylvania; English phonology; eulogium on Tilghman; on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Penn's landing, and other writings.

DUPONT, E. I. DE NEMOURS, died of a disease of the heart at Philadelphia Oct. 31, 1834, aged 62. He came from France in 1800, and settled on the Brandywine, four miles from Wilmington. While at the head of an extensive and profitable business, indefatigably engaged, he did not fail to indulge the benevolent and generous feelings of his heart, and was abundant in his charities. His father, Peter S. Dupont De Nemours, after the return of Napoleon from Elba, came to Delaware, and died near Wilmington Aug. 6, 1817, aged 77. He was a distinguished and learned man, and published various articles in the American philosophical transactions, on vegetables, on the winds, on national education in America, and on the life of Barlow. His oldest son, Alfred Victor, died at Nemours, on the Brandywine, Oct. 4, 1856, aged 57.

DURELL, DANIEL M., judge, died in Dover, N. H., April 29, 1841, aged 71. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1794.

DURFEE, JOB, chief justice of Rhode Island, died at Tiverton July 26, 1847, aged 57. A graduate of Brown university in 1813. He was in congress in 1823, and chief justice in 1835. He published *What cheer; or Roger Williams in exile*; and *Panidea*.

DUSTON, HANNAH, the wife of Thomas D., of Haverhill, Mass., was married Dec. 3, 1677, and was the mother of thirteen children. When the Indians attacked Haverhill, March 15, 1698, her husband flew to his house and ordered his children to flee without delay. Before his wife, with an infant only a week old, could escape, the Indians approached. Mounting his horse and

bearing his musket, he followed his seven young children as their defender. A party of the savages pursued and fired upon him, but he returned the fire, and by the favor of Providence conducted his little flock to a neighboring garrison. Mrs. Duston, with her infant, and her nurse, widow Mary Neff, was captured. At this time nine houses were burnt, and forty persons killed and carried into captivity. After proceeding a short distance the savages took the infant from the nurse and killed it. Mrs. D., after a fatiguing journey, was brought to an island just above Concord, N. H., formed at the junction of the Contocook river with the Merrimac, between Concord and Boscawen, now called Duston's Island. The Indian family, to which she had been assigned, consisted of twelve persons: two men, three women, and seven children. The prisoners in this family were three: Mrs. D., Mary Neff, and Samuel Lennardson, a boy, who had been taken at Worcester. Early in the morning of April 5, Mrs. D. awoke her confederates, and, seizing the hatchets of the Indians, who were asleep, dispatched ten of the twelve, a favorite boy being spared, and a wounded woman making her escape with him. Mrs. D. arrived safe at Haverhill, and for the scalps received 50 pounds from the general court, besides many valuable presents. In 1816 her house was standing, owned by Thomas Duston, a descendant.—2 *Hist. Coll.* IV. 128; *Dwight*, I. 411; *Drake's Indian Wars*, 316; *Magnalia*, VII. 90; *Hutchinson*, II. 101.

DUTTON, MATTHEW RICE, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale college, died July 17, 1825, aged 42. He was born in Watertown, Conn., June 30, 1783, and graduated at Yale college in 1808. He was a tutor from 1810 to 1814. In this last year he was ordained the minister of Stratford, where he remained about eight years. After the death of Professor Fisher in 1822, he was chosen as his successor, and discharged the duties of his office, till his failing health, which had long been feeble, compelled him to desist from his labors. He died of a pulmonary complaint. With great scientific attainments he combined the most amiable manners, and the piety which sustained him in the hour of death. He published a work on conic sections, 1824.—*N. H. Religious Intelligencer*.

DUTTON, AARON, minister of Guilford, Conn., died in 1849, aged about 66. He was born in Watertown, graduated at Yale in 1803, and was settled in 1807 as successor of Israel Brainard. The first pastor was H. Whitfield in 1643. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. Rugles, 1809.

DUTTON, NATHANIEL, a pioneer in the wilderness, the first settled minister in Jefferson county, died in Champion, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1852, aged 73. A native of Hartford, Vt., he was a

graduate of Dartmouth in 1802, and was sent in 1805 by the Hampshire missionary society to preach in the Black River country. He was installed at C. in 1807. His labors were vast; the benefits of them incalculable. In one revival in 1817 there were added to his church one hundred and sixty-eight persons.

DUVAL, WILLIAM P., governor of Florida and of Texas, died at Washington March 19, 1854, aged 70. Born in Virginia, he removed to Kentucky, from which State he was a member of congress.

DUVALL, GABRIEL, died in Prince George's Co., Md., March 6, 1844, aged 93. He was a judge of the supreme court of the United States. He was of Huguenot descent; was comptroller of the treasury in 1802, and appointed judge in 1811, holding the office twenty years.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, died at Dedham Jan. 31, 1718, aged 88, the son of John, a first settler in 1635. He had six wives and fifteen children. His son by his wife, Anna Flint of Braintree, was Nathaniel, who lived in Northampton; as were also Josiah of Woodstock, and Henry of Hatfield, the ancestor of the Dwights of Springfield.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, colonel, of Northampton, the son of Nathaniel, died April 30, 1771, aged 76. He was surveyor, magistrate, and judge of probate. His daughter Eleanor married Gen. Phineas Lyman, of Suffield.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, the son of Col. Timothy D., died at Natchez June 10, 1772, aged 52. He lived at Northampton, and built the ancient house in King street. His wife was Mary, the daughter of President Edwards: she died in 1807, aged 72. His children were thirteen, among whom was President Dwight.

DWIGHT, JOSEPH, brigadier-general, died in Great Barrington June 9, 1765, aged 62. He was the son of Henry, who died in Hatfield, and grandson of the first Timothy. He was born in Dedham in 1703, and graduated at Harvard college in 1722. While residing in Brookfield, he was admitted to the bar in 1733; in 1739 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Worcester; in 1745, at the reduction of Louisburg, he and Waldo were the brigadiers. He commanded the artillery of Massachusetts, and was distinguished for his exertions and services and commended by Pepperell. In 1756, at the head of a brigade of militia, he repaired to Lake Champlain, in the second French war. Soon after his return he purchased land in Great Barrington, and there passed the remainder of his life. In 1761, when the county of Berkshire was formed, he was appointed judge of the county court and judge of probate. By his second wife, the widow of Rev. J. Sergeant, he had two children, Henry W. Dwight of Stockbridge, and the second wife of

Judge Sedgwick. His personal appearance was fine. He was dignified in his manners, an upright judge, and an exemplary professor of the religion of the gospel. — *Hist. Berkshire*, 233.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, D. D., LL. D., president of Yale college, died Jan. 11, 1817, aged 64. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Timothy Dwight, who died in Dedham, Mass., Jan. 31, 1718, aged 83, and whose father, John, settled at Dedham in 1635, and died in 1653. The names of his ancestors are John, Timothy, Nathaniel, Col. Timothy, Major Timothy. Three successive Timothys raked hay together. His father was Major or Col. Timothy Dwight, a graduate of Yale college in 1744, and a respectable, pious merchant of Northampton, where he lived many years until, in 1776, in order to provide for the settlement of two of his sons, he repaired to the territory of the Natchez, of which he was one of the original purchasers with Gen. Lyman, his brother-in-law, and died there in 1776. His mother was Mary, the third daughter of Jonathan Edwards. He was born at Northampton May 14, 1752. The religious impressions, made upon his mind by the instructions of his intelligent and excellent mother, were never effaced; she also very successfully directed his early studies. In his fourth year he could read the Bible with correctness. While in Yale college, where he was graduated in 1769, for the two first years, through the folly of youth, much of his time was misspent; but during the two last years he was diligent, devoting fourteen hours each day to study, and made great acquisitions. From 1769 to 1771, he taught a grammar school at New Haven, and during this period appropriated eight hours every day to severe study. In 1771, at the age of nineteen, he was chosen a tutor in the college, and continued in that office with high reputation six years. While he was eminent as a teacher of mathematics, guiding his pupils in fluxions and in the principia of Newton, he awakened a new zeal in the cultivation of rhetoric and oratory. On taking his second degree in 1772, he delivered a dissertation on the history, eloquence, and poetry of the Bible, which was immediately published, and procured him great honor. At this period, in his economy of time, he endeavored to remove the necessity of bodily exercise by diminishing greatly the quantity of food; but in a few months his health began to decline. He was emaciated, and had suffered severely by the bilious colic. With difficulty was he removed to Northampton. But, by advice of a physician, he commenced a daily course of vigorous bodily exercise, walking and riding; and, persevering in it, enjoyed uninterrupted health for forty years. In 1774, at the age of twenty-two, he finished his epic poem, "The Conquest of Canaan," which he had begun three years before. On recovering

from the small pox, his incautious return to his study injured his eyes, which caused him for the remainder of his life great pain. In March, 1777, he married the daughter of Benjamin Woolsey, of Long Island, by whom he had eight sons, six of whom survived him. In June he was licensed as a preacher; and in September he withdrew from the college, and was appointed chaplain to Gen. Parsons' brigade in Putnam's division, in which capacity he continued about a year. He joined the army at West Point in Oct. While he discharged his appropriate duties, he also employed his poetical powers for the good of his country. Of his poetical songs at that period, his "Columbia" is still remembered. On receiving, in Oct., 1778, the news of the death of his father in the preceding year, he was induced to leave the army and to remove his family to Northampton, that he might console his mother and provide for her numerous family. For five years he here discharged with the utmost fidelity and cheerfulness the duties of a son and a brother, laboring personally on a farm, preaching occasionally in the neighboring towns of Westfield, Deerfield, and South Hadley, superintending also a school. His income he expended in the support of the common family. In 1781 and 1786 he was a member of the legislature. With many and strong motives to devote himself to civil employments, he yet resolved to spend his days in the clerical profession. He was ordained, Nov. 5, 1783, the minister of Greenfield, a parish of Fairfield, and continued in this station for the next twelve years. His method of preaching was to write the heads of his discourse and the leading thoughts, and to fill up the plan at the time of delivery. With a small salary of 500 dollars he found it necessary to make other provision for his family. He opened an academy, which was filled with pupils of both sexes, and which was highly celebrated during the whole period of his residence in Greenfield. In 1785 he published his "Conquest of Canaan," which had been written eleven years before, and for which three thousand subscribers had been obtained. In 1794 he published his poem, in seven parts, called "Greenfield Hill." After the death of Dr. Stiles he was chosen president of Yale college, and inaugurated in Sept., 1795. For ten years he was annually appointed professor of theology. In 1805 the appointment was made permanent. Having, while at Greenfield, written in short notes and preached over twice a course of lectures on systematic theology in about one hundred sermons, he went through with them twice in the same state at New Haven, frequently adding to their number. In 1805 he began, by the aid of an amanuensis, to write out these sermons, and finished them in 1809. After his death they were published in 5 vols., being one hundred and

seventy-three sermons. In 1800 was completed his revision of Watts' psalms, to which he added thirty-three psalms, which he had composed. In 1796 he commenced journeying in the college vacations of May and September, in New England and New York, and continued this practice till the last year of his life, taking notes, which he afterwards wrote out. This was the origin of his book of travels, published in 4 vols. The last journey which he made was in September, 1815, when he proceeded as far west as Hamilton college, near Utica. In February, 1816, he was seized with a most threatening disease, an affection of the bladder; in April he was deemed beyond recovery. Under all his suffering he was patient and resigned. But in June he was able again to preach in the chapel, and in his first sermon he alluded to his impression in his sickness of the vanity of all earthly things. He said, "I have coveted reputation and influence to a degree which I am unable to justify;" and he earnestly warned his pupils against the pursuit of earthly enjoyments. Though he resumed his labors, yet his disease was only mitigated, not removed. During the last few months of his life, he wrote on the evidences of revelation and other subjects, — the whole forming matter for a volume. He wrote also the latter half of a poem of fifteen hundred lines, in the measure of Spenser, the subject of which is a contest between genius and common sense on their comparative merits, the question being decided by truth. At the close of November, he became too unwell to continue his labors as an instructor in college. His widow, Mary, died Oct. 5, 1845, aged 91.

A full account of the character and labors of Dr. Dwight may be found in his life, prefixed to his system of theology. Besides his printed works, he wrote also discourses, preached on the Sabbath before commencement to the senior class, and many miscellaneous sermons, which, it is hoped, may be given to the public. The following is a catalogue of his publications: the history, eloquence, and poetry of the Bible, 1772; the conquest of Canaan, a poem, 1785; election sermon, 1791; the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament, 1793; Greenfield Hill, a poem, 1794; the triumph of infidelity, a poem, occasioned by Chauncy's work on universal salvation; two discourses on the nature and danger of infidel philosophy; a sermon on the death of Elizur Goodrich, 1797; the duty of Americans at the present crisis, 1798; on the character of Washington, 1800; on some events of the last century, 1801; on the death of E. G. Marsh, 1804; on duelling, 1805; at the theological institution at Andover, and ordination of E. Pearson, 1808; on the death of Gov. Trumbull, 1809; a charity sermon, 1810; at the ordination of N. W. Taylor; on the fast; on the national fast, 1812; a sermon

before the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, 1813; remarks on the review of Inchiquin's letters, 1815; observations on language, and an essay on light, in memoirs of Conn. academy of sciences, 1816; theology explained and defended in a series of sermons, 4 vols., several editions, American and English; travels in New England and New York, 4 vols., 8vo., 1801. — *Life*; *Preface to his Theology*; *Spec. American Poetry*, 1, 223.

DWIGHT, THEODORE, died in New York June 11, 1846, aged 81, the brother of President D., and born in Northampton. He studied law with his uncle, Pierpont Edwards. After having been a member of congress, he conducted the Hartford Mirror, encouraged by Pickering, Cabot, and Hillhouse. He published a history of the Hartford convention, of which he was the secretary. After editing the Albany Daily Advertiser, he established, in 1817, the New York Daily Advertiser. He was a true patriot and Christian, and was one of the founders and directors of the American bible society. He published orations 1798, 1801; history of the Hartford convention, 1833. — *Signorney's P. Meridian*, 188.

DWIGHT, ELIZABETH, wife of the missionary, H. G. O. Dwight, died of the plague at Constantinople, July 8, 1836, aged 30. Her name was Elizabeth Barker, of Andover. Her memoir was published in 1840, with a sketch of the life of Mrs. Grant.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, died in New Haven June 13, 1844, aged 66. He was the eldest son of Dr. Dwight, for forty years a merchant, and a man of integrity and benevolence. His wife, Clarissa, daughter of Gov. C. Strong, died Feb. 25, 1855, aged 71.

DWIGHT, SARAH HOOKER, died in New Haven May 8, 1838, aged 15, daughter of Timothy Dwight, a member of the Free church. She departed, like a multitude of other subjects of God's grace and objects of his love, in the early hour of life, —

"As sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darken'd west, nor hides
Obscur'd among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven."

DWIGHT, EDWIN W., minister of Richmond, Mass., died at Stockbridge Feb., or March 26, 1841, aged 50. He was the son of Henry W. Dwight of Stockbridge, who died in 1804, and the grandson of Gen. Joseph D. A graduate of Yale in 1809, he was ordained in 1819, and was a faithful and useful minister. His brother, Henry W. D., a member of congress from Berkshire from 1821 to 1831, died in New York, Feb. 21, 1845.

DWIGHT, THEODORE SEDGWICK, pastor of a colored Presbyterian church in New York, died in that city March 25, 1847, aged 49.

DWIGHT, ELMUND, died in Boston April 1,

1849, aged 69, a patron of learning. Born in Springfield, a graduate of Yale in 1799, he was a merchant and manufacturer in Springfield; afterwards a resident in Boston and a senator. He was president of the Western railroad. He made the liberal donation of 10,000 dollars for normal schools in Massachusetts.

DWIGHT, BENJAMIN WOOLSEY, M. D., died at Clinton, N. Y., May 18, 1850, aged 70, the son of President D. A graduate of Yale in 1799, he studied physic and practised some years in Catskill. Ill health led him to other employments: he was a hardware merchant in New York, then fourteen years a merchant in Catskill. In 1831 he removed to Clinton and was treasurer of Hamilton college. He was a man of eminent Christian character. — *Independent*, June 27.

DWIGHT, WILLIAM, Dr., son of Cecil D. of Northampton and nephew of Rev. Dr. D. of New Haven, was killed at Norwalk, with forty-four others, May 6, 1853, by the railroad train plunging into the river, in consequence of the draw of the bridge being carelessly left open. His brother, Timothy, died at New York, preparing to be a missionary.

DWIGHT, NATHANIEL, a preacher, died at Oswego June 11, 1831, aged 68. He was born in Northampton; had an honorary degree at Yale in 1815; was settled in West Chester in Colchester, in 1812; and removed to Oswego. He published a school geography, 1796; 5th edition, 1811.

DWIGHT, HENRY E., son of President D., died in New Haven Aug. 11, 1831, aged 35. A graduate of Yale in 1815, he published travels in the north of Germany in 1825-6.

DWIGHT, ABIGAIL, widow of Henry W. D., died in Stockbridge May 31, 1840, aged 77. She was of eminent character and usefulness. Her name was Wells of West Hartford. Her sons were men of eminence. — *Boston Recorder*, Nov. 20, 1840.

DWIGHT, ROBERT O., missionary, died at Madura Jan. 7, 1844. A native of Northampton, a descendant of President Edwards, he graduated at Andover seminary in 1834, and arrived at Madura in 1836. His wife was Mary Billings of Conway.

DWIGHT, MARGARETTE, died at Northampton Sept. 5, 1845, aged 41. She was many years the excellent teacher of the female Gothic seminary in Northampton. She was the daughter of Josiah and Rhoda Dwight, and a descendant of President Edwards.

DWIGHT, SERENO EDWARDS, D. D., minister in Boston, died in Philadelphia Nov. 30, 1850, aged 65. He was the son of President Dwight, born at Greenfield Hill; was graduated in 1803, was a tutor from 1806 to 1810, then a lawyer for nearly ten years. Afterwards he was pastor of

Park street church in Boston for several years, succeeding Dr. Griffin. In 1825, in ill health, he placed a voyage to Europe. Having resigned his place in Boston, he opened in New Haven a high school in 1828, with his brother Henry. From 1833 to 1838, he was the president of Hamilton college. His wife, Susan Edwards Daggett, died in Aug., 1839. He followed her great bodily and mental suffering he followed her to the grave. He published Hebrew wife; a sermon; a life of Brainerd; and a life of Edwards, in his works, which he edited.

DWIGHT, ELIHU, Dr., died at South Hadley, Mass., June 1, 1854, aged 91. He commenced practice at South Hadley in 1793.

DWIGHT, JOSIAH, Dr., died at Portsmouth May 25, 1855, aged 72.

DWIGHT, JOHN BREED, died at New Haven Oct. 20, 1843, aged 21, a tutor in Yale college. He was stabbed by a student three weeks before his death. He was the son of John Dwight and Susan Breed, and grandson of President Dwight; a graduate of Yale in 1840, of the first distinction as a scholar, a man of piety and high promise. While discharging his duty in suppressing a disturbance at half-past nine in the evening of Sept. 30th, a student wounded him dangerously three times with a knife; the wound was followed by a fatal fever. The student, Lewis Fassett, the son of a rich man in Philadelphia, was admitted to bail in the sum of 5000 dollars; and, instead of being punished for manslaughter or murder, was, to the dishonor of justice, allowed to escape without a trial.

DWIGHT, LOUIS, secretary of the prison discipline society, died in Boston July 12, 1854, aged 61. Born in Stockbridge, he was graduated at Yale in 1813. He was the secretary of the prison discipline society, and the agent of various benevolent societies. His wife, Louisa, daughter of Nathaniel Willis, died in 1849.

DYCKMAN, JACON, M. D., was born at Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1788. After graduating at Columbia college in 1810, he studied physic with Dr. Hosack. For some years he was physician of the city dispensary, and surgeon of the alms-house at New York; in 1821 he was appointed health commissioner. He died of the consumption at the residence of his father at King's Bridge, Dec. 5, 1822, in Christian composure. In the days of his health he had regarded morality as all that religion demanded; but in his sickness he perceived, that the divine commands in the Scripture are the measure of duty, and that God demands the homage of the heart. He published a dissertation on the pathology of the human fluids; an improved edition of Duncan's dispensatory, 1818; an essay on adipocire, in trans. N. Y. Lyceum. He also had made progress in collecting materials for a work on the

vegetable materia medica of the United States. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

DYER, MARY, a victim of persecution, was the wife of William Dyer, who removed from Massachusetts to Rhode Island in 1638. Having been sentenced to execution for "rebellious sedition and obtruding herself after banishment upon pain of death," she was reprieved at the request of her son, on condition that she departed in forty-eight hours and did not return. She returned, and was executed June 1, 1660.

DYER, ELIPHALET, chief justice of the supreme court of Conn., died at Windham May 13, 1807, aged 86. He was the son of Thomas D. of Weymouth in 1703, and grandson of Thomas D. of Weymouth in 1740. He was colonel of a regiment raised in 1758 for the expedition against Crown Point. He was a delegate to the congress of 1765 and to that of 1774; was appointed judge in 1766, and chief justice in 1789, in which office he continued till 1797. He contributed his efforts with other patriots to promote and support the independence of his country.

EAMES, THOMAS, a Baptist minister, died in Appleton, Mass., in 1826, aged 85. He formerly preached in Isleborough, Me., and was an excellent man and an acceptable preacher.

EARLE, JAMES, a portrait painter, was born at Paxton, or Leicester, Mass., the son of Capt. Ralph Earle, and went to London, where he gained some distinction as a painter, and where he married. He died at Charleston of the yellow fever in Aug., 1796, leaving in London a wife and three children. At the time of his death there was perhaps no painter in this country of superior skill.

EARLE, RALPH, a portrait painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Leicester, and was employed in Rhode Island in making fans before he went to England. He was with Stewart at the royal institution in London. He painted the king. By Stewart he was regarded as one of the best of painters. In this country he painted in Bennington and Albany. He died at Bolton, Conn., Aug. 16, 1801, aged 50. A son of his afterwards lived at New Orleans, also a distinguished painter.

EARLE, PLINY, died at Leicester in Dec., 1832, aged 70. He belonged to the society of Friends; and was an ingenious cardmaker.

EARLE, RICHARD T., chief judge of the second district, Maryland, died in Centreville Nov. 22, 1843, aged 76. He practised law from 1787 to 1810, and then was judge till his resignation in 1834. He was an eminent man. Reverencing the Christian religion, he experienced its consolations in his last hours.

EARLY, PETER, governor of Georgia, died Aug. 15, 1817. He was a distinguished lawyer.

In 1802, he was a member of congress and a decided republican; in 1807 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Georgia. From 1813 to 1815 he was governor, in which capacity he prevented the enactment of a law to obstruct the collection of debts, and thus placed a good example before those governors, who from love of popularity or office shrink from the honest discharge of duty, which requires them to resist, as far as they have power, all pernicious, oppressive, iniquitous legislation.

EASTBURN, JOSEPH, a preacher to seamen in Philadelphia, died Jan. 30, 1828, aged 79. Many thousands attended his funeral. His coffin was carried by twelve sailors. At the grave Dr. Green delivered an address. When he began to preach to seamen, about 1820, "we procured," he said, "a sail-loft, and on the Sabbath hung out a flag. As the sailors came by, they hailed us, 'Ship ahoy!' We answered them. They asked us, 'Where we were bound?' We told them, to the port of New Jerusalem; and that they would do well to go in the fleet. 'Well,' said they, 'we will come in and hear your terms.'" This was the beginning of the mariner's church. Mr. E. was eminently pious, and devoted to this work.

EASTBURN, JAMES WALLIS, a poet, the son of James Eastburn, New York, at an early period was settled or about to be settled as the pastor of St. George's church, Accomac county, Virginia, and died at sea on a voyage to the West Indies for his health, Dec. 2, 1819, aged 22. After his death the poem, which he wrote in conjunction with his friend, Robert C. Sands, was published, entitled, *Yamoyden*, a tale of the wars of king Philip, in six cantos, 12mo., 1820. — *Specimens American Poetry*, II. 228.

EASTMAN, JOB, died in Norway, Me., 1845, aged 95. He held three hundred justice's courts.

EASTON, NICHOLAS, governor of Rhode Island, came to this country with two sons in 1636, and removed in 1639 to Newport, where he built the first house. He exerted himself to secure civil and religious liberty with Coddington, and was governor from 1650 to 1655, when he was succeeded by R. Williams. In 1672 he succeeded B. Arnold and was succeeded in 1674 by W. Coddington. He died in 1675, aged 83. His son, John, governor from 1690 to 1695, died in 1705, aged 85.

EASTON, JAMES, colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Pittsfield after the war. He was a representative and a deacon of the church. With Arnold and Brown he was engaged in the capture of Ticonderoga May 10, 1775, and was sent with the intelligence to the provincial assembly of Massachusetts at Watertown. Jan. 9, 1776, congress voted their approbation of his good conduct. Dr. Timothy Childs married his daughter.

EASTON, VIOLETTE, a colored woman, died at Providence, R. I., March 6, 1838, aged, as was supposed, 110.

EATON, THEOPHILUS, first governor of New Haven colony, died Jan. 7, 1657, aged 66. He was born at Stony-Stratford in Oxfordshire, his father being the minister of that place. He was bred a merchant, and was for several years agent for the king of England at the court of Denmark; and after his return prosecuted his business in London with high reputation. He accompanied Mr. Davenport to New England in 1637, and soon after his arrival was chosen one of the magistrates of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of New Haven in 1638, and was annually elected governor till his death. His brother, Samuel, was assistant minister to Mr. Davenport from 1640 to 1644, and died in England in 1665. The wisdom and integrity of his administration attracted universal respect. As a magistrate, he was impartial in the distribution of justice, and was invested with an indescribable dignity and majesty. He was amiable in all the relations of life. In conversation he was affable, courteous, and pleasant, but always cautious, and grave on proper occasions. Though his family were sometimes very numerous, it was under the most perfect government. All the members of it were assembled morning and evening, and the governor, after reading the Scriptures, and making useful observations upon them, addressed himself to heaven with the greatest reverence and pertinency. On the Sabbath and on other days of public devotion he spent an hour or two with his family, giving them instruction in religious truth and duty, recommending to them the study of the Scriptures, and the practice of secret prayer. He was beloved by his domestics, and ever preserved the esteem of the commonwealth. His monument, erected at the public expense, and which remains to the present day, has upon it the following lines:

"Eaton, so meek, so fam'd, so just,
The phoenix of our world, here hides his dust;
This name forget New England never must."

— *Neal's N. E.* I. 318; *Trumbull's Conn.* I. 90, 240; *Holmes; Douglass*, II. 160. *Bacon's Hist. Discourses.*

EATON, SAMUEL, minister of Harpswell, Maine, was the son of Elisha Eaton, minister of Quincy, and afterwards of Harpswell from 1753 till his death, April 22, 1764. He was born April 3, 1737; graduated at Harvard college in 1763; was ordained Oct. 24, 1764; and died Nov. 5, 1822, aged 85, in the fifty-ninth year of his ministry. Probably no minister in Maine had preached so many years. Mr. Eaton was the only physician of the town; as a magistrate he was also very useful. He was the last of the ministers of Maine who wore a large white wig.

He one Sabbath morning preached at Brunswick, when the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts, then including the district of Maine, were present, whose custom, he knew, was to prosecute their journey in the afternoon, in order to open the court at Wiscasset on Monday. In his prayer, therefore, he gave thanks to the Lord, that the judges of the supreme court, those eminent men, had set such a good example to all the people, as to stop travelling and come up to the house of God to worship, etc. They found themselves obliged to rest in the afternoon as well as the forenoon. He was one of the first overseers of Bowdoin college, and president of the Maine missionary society from 1809 to 1815. The evangelical doctrines, which he preached, sustained him as he approached the grave. He published a sermon on the death of Jacob Abbot, 1820. — *Allen's Funeral Sermon.*

EATON, WILLIAM, general, died at Brimfield, Mass., June 1, 1811, aged 47. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 23, 1764. His father, a farmer and schoolmaster, removed to Mansfield about 1774. At the age of sixteen he eloped from home and enlisted in the army, from which he was discharged in 1783. He afterwards studied with the ministers of Franklin, Windham, and Mansfield, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790. By keeping school he provided for the expenses of his education. In 1792 he was appointed a captain in the army, and soon repaired to Ohio. He continued in service until July 11, 1797, when he was appointed consul at Tunis, though he did not sail till Dec., 1798, in company with Mr. Cathcart, consul to Tripoli. When the efforts of Com. Preble proved unavailing to humble the bashaw of Tripoli, Mr. Eaton projected an alliance with his brother, Hamet, the rightful sovereign, then in exile at Tunis, the object of which was to recover for him the sovereignty and with him to establish a permanent peace. The plan was approved; and, as he had returned to the United States in May, 1803, he was appointed navy agent March 30, 1804, and authorized to proceed again to the Mediterranean and to execute the project against Tripoli. He sailed in the squadron of Com. Barron. In Nov. he proceeded in the *Argus* to Alexandria, in search of Hamet, whom at last he found in Feb., 1805. By their united exertions a little army of five hundred men was raised. March 6th he entered the desert of Lybia at their head, it being arranged that the American fleet should co-operate in the expedition. In his army were men of twelve different nations, among whom were eleven Americans, and seventy or eighty Greeks and Frenchmen. After surmounting great obstacles, and marching fifty days over a space of six hundred miles in the desert, he en-

camped, April 26, in the rear of Derne. This town was the capital of the richest province of Tripoli. It contained fifteen thousand souls, and was defended by a fort and batteries, and strong garrison. Eaton, with an army now increased by the addition of Arabs to twenty-five hundred men, commenced the attack on the 27th, with the important aid of three frigates. In two hours the town was captured. He was wounded in the left wrist by a pistol-ball. A large army, collected by Jussuf or Joseph Bashaw, soon appeared before the town, and was defeated in a battle May 13; and met with a complete repulse June 10, and thus a way was opened to the gates of Tripoli. At this moment, when the intrepid soldier was anticipating the accomplishment of his project, a peace was concluded by Tobias Lear, who had authority for the purpose, and he agreed to pay 60,000 dollars for the redemption of three hundred Americans in slavery. The indignant feelings of Eaton at being thus arrested in his career of triumph were unutterable. After his return he was invited by Burr to engage in his conspiracy, which he disclosed, and was a witness against the conspirator. From the United States government he failed to obtain the compensation he expected. In 1807 he was a representative from Brimfield. In reward of his heroism, the legislature of Massachusetts presented him with ten thousand acres of land, half of which was sold at fifty cents per acre. The last years of his life were passed amidst the pains of disease and the distresses of poverty, to which his own imprudence had reduced him. He was intemperate. Of the consolations of religion he was ignorant. He left five children. His wife, Eliza, whom he married in 1792, was the widow of Gen. Timothy Danielson of Brimfield. A daughter, now deceased, married in 1820 Rev. Mr. Sprague of West Springfield. His eldest son, Lieut. William, died in 1828. His life, written by Prentice, was published, 8vo., 1813.

EATON, SAMUEL, died in Denton, Lancashire, England, in 1664, aged 68. He was a colleague minister with Mr. Davenport at New Haven, in 1638, and was the brother of Gov. Eaton. He was more democratic in his notions than Mr. D., and wished to retain in the hands of the free planters the power of choosing magistrates, instead of intrusting it to others. In 1640 he went to England in order to gather a company for the settlement of Branford. But he was settled in Cheshire, until ousted by the act of uniformity in 1662. He published various treatises in defence of Congregationalism, and against the Quakers. — *Calamy; Bacon's Hist. Discourses*, 61.

EATON, JOSHUA, first minister of Spenceer, Mass., graduated at Harvard college in 1735; studied law with Judge Trowbridge, and settled in

the practice at Woreester; was ordained Nov. 7, 1744; and died April 2, 1772. A son and grandson were physicians. A volume of seven sermons was published, with a memoir by Mr. Forbes, 8vo., 1773.

EATON, ABIGAIL, widow, died at Prospect, Me., Sept., 1823, aged 102 years and 9 months.

EATON, AMOS, professor in the Rensselaer institute, died at Troy, N. Y., May 10, 1842, aged 65. In 1791 he was an apprenticed blacksmith; in 1799 he was graduated at Williams college, and afterwards studied law under Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar. Then he became a land-surveyor and agent for the Livingston estates on the Hudson. A period of affliction followed, occasioned by his own misconduct. He then studied botany, chemistry, and mineralogy, at Yale college. In 1817 he lectured at Williams college on the natural sciences. In 1818 De Witt Clinton invited him to deliver public lectures at Albany. In 1820 Gen. S. Van Rensselaer employed him to make a geological survey of the country adjoining the great western canal; the result was published in 1824, in 160 pages. By the munificence of Mr. Van R., the school at Troy was established and Mr. E. was appointed senior professor. He made the classes experimenters. Hundreds from various States were educated by him. He published a manual of botany, which, in 8th edit., is called North American botany. His index to the geology of the northern States, 1818, and 2d edition, 1820; philosophical instructor, 1824; and various papers in Silliman's journal.

EATON, PETER, D. D., died at Boxford, Mass., April 14, 1848, aged 82. Born in Haverhill, he graduated at Harvard in 1787, and was fifty-seven years a pastor. He published thanksgiving sermon, 1799; at election, 1819; at installation of H. C. Perley; at ordination of P. S. Eaton, 1826; address to agricultural society, 1823.

ECCLESTON, SAMUEL, Catholic archbishop, died at Georgetown, D. C., April 8, 1851, aged 50. He was of Protestant birth and was sent to St. Mary's college, Baltimore. He succeeded Archbishop Whitfield in 1834.

ECKFORD, HENRY, died at Constantinople Nov. 11, 1832. He was an enterprising and distinguished citizen of New York.

ECKLEY, JOSEPH, D. D., minister of Boston, died April 30, 1811, aged 60. He was born in London Oct. 22, 1750. His father removing to New Jersey about 1767, he was graduated at Princeton college in 1772. He was ordained at Boston, as the successor of Mr. Hunt, over the old South congregation, Oct. 27, 1779. The society at this time made use of the King's chapel, as the old south meeting-house, after being occupied by the British troops, was not repaired and re-occupied till March 2, 1783. Rev. Joshua Huntington was

ordained as colleague pastor May 18, 1808. Dr. Eckley died after a short illness. His wife, a daughter of John Jeffries, survived him, and died in 1825. During twenty-four years, he admitted, on an average, only about five persons a year into the church; but in 1803 and 1804 he made new efforts to promote a revival of religion among his people; the Tuesday evening meeting, amidst much opposition, was established, exerting a most important, beneficial influence. In his religious sentiments, while Dr. Eckley held fast to all the other doctrines of the evangelical system, he became a semi-Arian or Woreesterian in his views of the person or Christ. He wrote as follows: "My plan respecting the Son of God was very similar to what your brother (Dr. N. Woreester) has now adopted. The common plan of three self-existent persons, forming one essence or infinite being, and one of these persons being united to a man, but not in the least humbling himself or suffering, leads to, and ends in, Socinianism; and, though it claims the form of orthodoxy, it is as a shadow without the substance; it eludes inspection; and I sometimes say to those, who are strenuous for this doctrine, that they take away my Lord and I know not where they place him." "The orthodoxy, so called, of Waterland, is as repugnant to my reason and views of religion, as the heterodoxy of Lardner; and I am at a loss to see, that any solid satisfaction, for a person, who wishes to find salvation through the death of the Son of God, can be found in either." "I seek for a plan, which exalts the personal character of the Son of God in the highest possible degree." He supposed the Son to be derived from the Father, God of God, Light of Light, having a real Divine nature, yet being derived, not self-existent and independent. He published an essay on the Divine glory in the condemnation of the ungodly, 1782; at the artillery election, 1792; at the installation of Mr. Evans; at the thanksgiving, 1797; before the Asylum, 1802; before the society for propagating the gospel, 1805; at installation of H. Holly, in 1809; Dudleyan lecture of 1806, 1810. — *Wisner's Hist. of the Old South Church*, 45.

EDDY, JOHN H., died Dec. 22, 1817, aged 35. He published a circular map of thirty miles around New York, 1814; a map of the western part of New York; a map to illustrate the communication between lake Erie and the Hudson; and a map of the State of New York.

EDDY, JOSHUA, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Middleborough, Mass., May 1, 1833, aged 85. He was the son of Zachariah E. and Mersey Morton, a descendant of George M., the brother-in-law of Gov. Bradford. He was a descendant of William E., a nonconformist minister in Cranbrook, Ky. His wife, Lydia Paddock, was a

descendant of Gov. B. In 1777 he raised and commanded a company, and he fought in several battles. As an eminent Christian he was as bold against the enemies of God, as he had been against the enemies of his country.

EDDY, SAMUEL, LL. D., died at Providence Feb. 2, 1839, aged 68. He was a member of congress; secretary of State twenty-one years; chief justice of Rhode Island eight years. He published antiquities, etc.

EDDY, JOANNA, Mrs., died at New Salem, Mass., Nov. 6, 1839, aged 100.

EDES, BENJAMIN, a printer in Boston, died in Dec., 1803, aged 80. He was a native of Charlestown, and began business in 1755 with John Gill. He published the Boston Gazette and Country Journal. During the controversy with Great Britain this paper was devoted to the cause of freedom, and had a wide circulation and great influence. No newspaper did more to promote independence. Afterwards, other papers in a great measure superseded it. By the depreciation of paper money, Mr. Edes lost his property; and the aged patriot died in poverty. — *Thomas*, i. 341-345.

EDMOND, WILLIAM, a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, died at Newton, Conn., Aug. 1, 1838, aged 80. He graduated at Yale in 1777, and had been a member of congress.

EDSON, CALVIN, "a living skeleton," died at Randolph, Vt., Sept., 1833; his weight was forty-five pounds. There was a constriction of his thoracic duct.

EDWARDS, RICHARD, a merchant, the only child of William and Agnes Edwards, was born in May, 1647, at Hartford, Conn., where he resided during his life. His grandfather was Richard Edwards, of London, who, it is supposed by Dr. Tryon Edwards, was the son of Rev. R. E., of Oxford. He was a man of wealth, of intelligence, and of great respectability. At an early age he became a communicant in the Congregational church, and adorned his profession by a long life of integrity and unusual devotedness to the cause of religion. During his last sickness he exhibited a bright example of Christian resignation and triumphant faith. He died April 20, 1718, aged 70. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Tuthill, merchant, of New Haven, he had seven children, the eldest of whom was Rev. Timothy E., the father of Jonathan Edwards. By his second wife, the sister of John Talcott of Hartford, he had six children. — *Sereno E. Dwight's Life of Edwards*.

EDWARDS, TIMOTHY, first minister of East Windsor, Conn., the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1691. He was ordained in May, 1694. In the year 1755 he received Joseph Perry as his colleague. After a

ministry of sixty-three years he died Jan. 27, 1758, aged 88. He married a daughter of Mr. Stoddard of Northampton, and he lived to see his son, Jonathan Edwards, the most distinguished divine in America. He was universally esteemed, and was an upright, pious, and exemplary man, and a faithful and successful preacher of the gospel. At one period there was such a contention in his church, that for three years the Lord's Supper was not administered. It seems that he was a poet, for R. Wolcott, in dedicating his poems to him in 1723, says:

"Yet, where you censure, sir, don't make the verso,
You pinned to Glover's venerable hearse,
The standard for their trial; nor enact,
You never will acquit what's less exact.
Sir, that will never do; rules so severe
Would ever leave Apollo's altar bare,
His priests no service; all must starve together,
And fair Parnassus' verdant tops must wither."

He published an election sermon, 1732. — *Life of Jonathan Edwards*.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, president of the college in New Jersey, and a most acute metaphysician and distinguished divine, died March 22, 1758, aged 54. He was the son of the preceding, and was born at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703. He was graduated at Yale college in 1720, before he was seventeen years of age. His uncommon genius discovered itself early, and while yet a boy he read Locke on the human understanding with a keen relish. Though he took much pleasure in examining the kingdom of nature, yet moral and theological researches yielded him the highest satisfaction. He lived in college nearly two years after taking his first degree, preparing himself for the office of a minister of the gospel. In 1722 he went to New York, at the request of a small society of Presbyterians, and preached a number of months. In 1724 he was appointed a tutor in Yale college, and he continued in that office till he was invited in 1726 to preach at Northampton, Mass. Here he was ordained as colleague with his grandfather, Mr. Stoddard, Feb. 15, 1727. In 1735 his benevolent labors were attended with very uncommon success; a general impression was made upon the minds of his people by the truths which he proclaimed; and the church was much enlarged. He continued in this place more than twenty-three years, till he was dismissed in 1750. The circumstances which led to his dismissal were the following: Mr. Edwards, being informed of immoralities in which some young persons who were connected with the church indulged themselves, thought that an inquiry should be made into their conduct. The church readily acknowledged the importance of strict discipline, and entered into the plan; but when the names of the persons accused were known, and it was found that mem-

bers of the principal families in the town were implicated, it was impossible to proceed. There were few in his church who continued their zeal for discipline, when they perceived that it would enter their own houses; and the hands of the immoral were strengthened by this defeat of an attempt to correct their errors and to bring them to repentance. After this occurrence in 1744 Mr. Edwards' usefulness in Northampton was almost destroyed. A secret dislike was excited in the minds of many, and it was soon blown into a flame. When he was settled in this town, he was not perfectly convinced of the correctness of the principle, which was supported by his colleague, Mr. Stoddard, that unconverted persons had a right in the sight of God to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. After diligent inquiry he was convinced that the principle was erroneous and dangerous. His investigations led him to believe that the supper was instituted for the true disciples of Jesus Christ; that none but such could have a right to it; and that none but those who were considered as such should be permitted to partake of it. Adopting these sentiments, he had the courage to avow them. He considered it as an inviolable duty ever to vindicate the truth. He knew the zeal of his people for their loose principles, and expected to see that zeal bursting upon him, if he should dare to stand forward in opposition to their long-continued practice. He anticipated a dismissal from Northampton, and a deprivation of the means of support. But, in the full view of these consequences, he openly avowed his change of sentiments, cheerfully sacrificing every worldly interest to promote the purity of the church and the glory of the Redeemer. The evils which he anticipated came upon him. He was driven away in disgrace from a people who once would almost have plucked out their eyes and given them to him. They would not even hear him in his vindication. He had been instrumental in cheering many hearts with the joys of religion, and not a few had regarded him with all that affectionate attachment which is excited by the love of excellence, and the sense of obligations which can never be repaid. But a spirit of detraction had gone forth, and a few leading men of outrageous zeal pushed forward men of less determined hostility; and in the hopeless prospect of conciliation he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, June 22, 1750.

In this scene of trouble and abuse, when the mistakes and the bigotry of the multitude had stopped their ears, and their passions were without control, Mr. Edwards exhibited the truly Christian spirit. His calmness, and meekness, and humility, and yet firmness and resolution, were the subjects of admiration to his friends. More anxious for his people than for himself, he preached a most solemn and affecting farewell

discourse. He afterwards occasionally supplied the pulpit, at times when no preacher had been procured; but this proof of his superiority to resentment or pride, and this readiness to do good to those who had injured him, met with no return, except a vote of the inhabitants, prohibiting him from ever again preaching for them. Still he was not left without excellent friends in Northampton; and his correspondents in Scotland, having been informed of his dismission, contributed a considerable sum for the maintenance of his family.

In Aug., 1751, he succeeded Mr. Sergeant as missionary to the Houssatonnoe Indians, at Stockbridge, in Berkshire county. Here he continued six years, preaching to the Indians and the white people; and, as he found much leisure, he prosecuted his theological and metaphysical studies, and produced works which rendered his name famous throughout Europe. Thus was his calamitous removal from Northampton the occasion, under the wise providence of God, of his imparting to the world the most important instructions, whose influence has been extending to the present time, and whose good effects may still be felt for ages. In Jan., 1758, he reluctantly accepted the office of president of the college in New Jersey, as successor of his son-in-law, Mr. Burr; but he had not entered fully upon the duties of this station, before the prevalence of the small pox induced him to be inoculated, and this disease was the cause of his death. A short time before he died, as some of his friends, who surrounded his bed to see him breathe his last, were lamenting the loss which the college would sustain, he said, to their astonishment, "Trust in God, and ye need not fear." These were his last words. He afterwards expired with as much composure as if he had only fallen asleep. He was succeeded by Mr. Davies. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Rev. J. Pierpont, of New Haven, whom he married in 1727 in her eighteenth year, died in 1758. She became pious at the age of five. The following beautiful account of her, when in her thirteenth year, was written on a blank leaf by Mr. Edwards, in 1723, when he was twenty: "They say there is a young lady in New Haven who is beloved of that Great Being, who made and rules the world, and that there are certain seasons in which this Great Being, in some way or other, comes to her and fills her mind with exceeding sweet delight, and that she hardly cares for anything, except to meditate on Him; that she expects after a while to be received up where he is, to be raised up out of the world and caught up into heaven; being assured that he loves her too well to let her remain at a distance from him always. There she is to dwell with him and to be ravished with his love and delight forever. Therefore, if you present all the world before her,

with the richest of its treasures, she disregards it, and cares not for it, and is unmindful of any path of affliction. She has a strange sweetness in her mind and singular purity in her affections; is most just and conscientious in all her conduct, and you could not persuade her to do anything wrong or sinful, if you would give her all this world, lest she should offend this Great Being. She is of a wonderful sweetness, calmness, and universal benevolence of mind, especially after this Great God has manifested himself to her mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place, singing sweetly, and seems to be always full of joy and pleasure, and no one knows for what. She loves to be alone, walking in the fields and groves, and seems to have some one invisible always conversing with her." Mr. Edwards had three sons and seven daughters. Two of his daughters died unmarried; Sarah married E. Parsons, and Lucy, J. Woodbridge, of Stockbridge; Esther married Pres. Burr; Mary married Col. Dwight, of Northampton; Susanna married E. Porter, of Hadley; Eunice married T. Pollock, of North Carolina.

President Edwards was distinguished not only for the astonishing vigor and penetration of his mind, but for his Christian virtues. At a very early period of his life he was much affected by the truths of religion, and used several times in a day to address himself to Heaven in secret prayer, and to meet for religious conversation and devotion with boys of his own age. But at length he returned to a state of negligence and forgetfulness of God. He no longer addressed his prayer to the Lord, his Maker. The pleasure which he had enjoyed in religious duties, he afterwards believed to have originated in selfish views and hopes, and not to have been founded in a correct knowledge of the truth. Soon after he left college, however, a deep sense of his sin was imparted to him; he beheld a new glory in the character of God, and in the doctrines of the gospel; and a view of the way of salvation by a crucified Redeemer, filled him with inexpressible joy. Those doctrines which he had formerly opposed and regarded with horror, now inspired him with delight. Such were his conceptions of the wisdom and excellence of the Most High, that he found a real pleasure in ascribing to him an absolute sovereignty in the disposal of his creatures; in choosing whom he would to eternal life, and rejecting whom he pleased, for the display of his glory. Of the certainty of this doctrine he felt as much assured as of the existence of any object which was presented to his sight. The excellence, upon which he fixed his thoughts, was communicated to him; and he was moulded into the glorious image which was so constantly in his eye. His life of integrity, of humility, of meekness, of benevolence, of piety, of Chris-

tian courage, and of zeal directed by the meekness of wisdom, gives full evidence that his religion was the religion of Christ. His highest and sweetest joys, he remarked, did not spring from the hope that he was in a state of salvation, nor from the consciousness of any excellence in himself, but from a direct view of the precious truths of the gospel. No one could be more deeply humbled under a sense of the iniquity of his heart, and of his impotence to what is good. This conviction led him to distrust himself, to rely only upon the grace of God, and to ascribe everything to infinite mercy.

In the various relations of life his character was unimpeached. The benevolent principles which he had embraced taught him to do good, and, while he inculcated charity upon others, he himself gave much to the poor. He seldom visited his people, except in sickness or affliction, not having remarkable talents in conversation, and believing that he should be more useful in his study. Yet he was not austere and unsocial, but easy of access, kind and condescending. To his friends he opened himself without reserve. He gave no encouragement in his conversation to evil-speaking and folly; nor was he fond of disputes, though, when called upon, he would express his opinion, and calmly vindicate his sentiments. He preferred managing a controversy with his pen in his hand. Though his constitution was delicate, he commonly spent thirteen hours every day in his study. He usually rose between four and five in the morning, and was abstemious, living completely by rule. For exercise, he would in the winter take an axe and chop wood for half an hour; and in the summer would walk or ride on horseback two or three miles, to some retired grove. Here his active mind was still occupied in religious meditation and devotion, or in study. Having his pen and ink with him, he recorded every striking thought that occurred. All his researches were indeed pursued with his pen in his hand, and the number of his miscellaneous writings, which he left behind him, was above fourteen hundred. They were all numbered and paged, and an index was formed for the whole. He was peculiarly happy in his domestic connections. Mrs. Edwards, by taking the entire care of his temporal concerns, gave him an opportunity of consecrating all his powers, without interruption, to the labors and studies of the sacred office. It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned, that in the account of the "Quick stock," of which he died possessed, is this item: "A negro boy, named Titus, 30 pounds." Had he lived through the American struggle for freedom, he doubtless would have accorded with his son, Dr. Jonathan, in his views of the injustice and gross wrong of slavery.

As a preacher he was not oratorical in his man-

ner, and his voice was rather feeble, though he spoke with distinctness; but his discourses were rich in thought; and, being deeply impressed himself with the truths which he uttered, his preaching came home to the hearts of his hearers. Though he usually wrote his sermons with great care, and read his notes, yet, when in the delivery a new thought struck him, he was not so shackled but that he would express it, and his extemporary effusions were frequently the most interesting and useful parts of his discourses. Toward the close of life he was inclined to think that it would have been better if he had never used his notes at all. He advised the young preacher to commit his sermons to memory.

Mr. Edwards was uncommonly zealous and persevering in his search after truth. He spared no pains in procuring the necessary aids, and he read all the books which he could procure that promised to afford him assistance in his inquiries. He confined himself to no particular sect or denomination, but studied the writings of men whose sentiments were the most opposite to his own. But the Bible claimed his peculiar attention. From that book he derived his religious principles, and not from any human system. The doctrines which he supported were Calvinistic, and when these doctrines were in any degree relinquished, or were not embraced in their whole length and breadth, he did not see where a man could set his foot down, with consistency and safety, short of deism or atheism itself. Yet, with all his strict adherence to what he believed to be the truths of heaven, his heart was kind and tender. When Mr. Whitefield preached for him on the Sabbath, the acute divine, whose mighty intellect has seldom been equalled, wept as a child during the whole sermon.

His essay on the freedom of the will is considered as one of the greatest efforts of the human mind. Those who embrace the Calvinistic sentiments have been accustomed to say, that he has forever settled the controversy with the Arminians, by demonstrating the absurdity of their principles. On the other hand, there are those attached to the general theological doctrines embraced by Edwards, who think that the unavoidable consequences of his metaphysical argument are so contradictory to the common judgment of mankind, as to authorize any one "boldly to cut asunder the knot which he is unable to unloose." However, if the argument of Edwards be a fallacy, "there must be some way to unravel the puzzle." The following is a brief exhibition of his supposed sophistry. 1. He uses the word *cause* perpetually in various senses: in the sense of efficiency, or real cause; of reason, or inducement; and of antecedent circumstance, the ground, "in whole or in part," of an event. When he lays down the maxim, "nothing ever comes to

pass without a cause," and says, "if the will be determined, there is a determiner;" he means an *efficient* cause. But when he asserts that motive is the cause of volition, he departs from the meaning of efficiency. The true meaning in the latter case is nothing more, than that motives or views of the mind precede or accompany the actions of men; or, in other words, that rational men, who exert their efficiency in volition, do it for some purpose, or with some design; for motives are mere views of the mind, and it were absurd to ascribe to them an agency, or to make them efficient causes. As Mr. Edwards asserts, "actions are to be ascribed to agents." Men must cause their own volitions; or some other agent must cause them, in which case men are machines. 2. He assumes the great point of controversy; that is, he takes for granted, that because the mind of man had a beginning of existence, and because its actions have a beginning, therefore it cannot originate a volition. But, if the eternal Spirit originates volition, it should have been *proved* that he could not give the same power to a human spirit, made in his likeness. In ascribing to God in perfection the essential qualities of a moral agent, he enumerates "*a capacity of choice*, and choice guided by understanding, and a power of acting according to his choice or pleasure;" but in considering man as a moral agent he ascribes to him only "*a power of acting according to choice*," and omits the essential quality of a moral agent, — "*the power of choice*." 3. The term *motive* is employed at one time to express the antecedent reason or ground, or *previous* view or circumstance, supposed to determine the choice, as when he says, the strongest motive governs the will; and at another time he represents the strongest motive and the mind's choosing as very much the same thing; so that the motive cannot be antecedent or previous to the volition. He says, "an appearing most agreeable or pleasing to the mind, and the mind's preferring and choosing, seem hardly to be properly and perfectly distinct." If the view of the greatest good and the preference or act of choice itself are very much the same thing, then to say that volition is the effect of the strongest motive, is very much the same thing as to say that volition is the effect of volition; and a "*previous tendency of the motive to move the will*" is but a previous tendency of the choice to determine the choice. 4. The distinction between *natural* and *moral* necessity can make no difference as to excusableness from blame, unless there be employed in the case of moral necessity the power of choosing differently, which yet he denies; for, if men are excusable when necessity prevents them from *doing* what they will to do, then surely they must be excusable when necessity absolutely controls their *choice*,

or governs their will. Man cannot be a moral agent, if his mind is completely enslaved, and his volitions all influenced by causes beyond his control, whether the necessity be called *moral* or not. Luther said, "I truly wish that in this controversy some more appropriate term were employed than the usual one, *necessity*, which is applicable neither to the will of God nor man. It is of so harsh and incongruous a signification, suggesting a sort of co-action, and what is altogether contrary to the *nature of volition*."

This is a very imperfect view of the objections to the argument of Edwards. Should a new school of metaphysical theology spring up, it will doubtless discard some old and revered notions. The following may be some of its elementary principles. Man is constituted an agent; he is the cause, the originator of his own volitions, else he would not be accountable. The mere liberty of *doing* what he wills is not enough; he must be free to *will*, or have power to choose, or must originate his own volitions. Right views of free-agency are of high importance, for universalism and infidelity will be the result, when man is regarded as a machine, governed by exterior efficiency. By the faculty of the will is meant the power of the mind to choose, the *self-determining power*. To say, that motives govern the will, is to say that motives govern the self-determining power, and this is to deny such a power. If, as Edwards asserts, "the being of a good will is the most proper subject of command," it must be, because man has the power to choose aright, for responsibility is bounded by power. If man has no power but that of *doing* what he chooses, then he could not be required to have a good will, or to make a wise choice, for God never demands impossibilities. The mind does not always choose according to the greatest apparent good, though required to choose the greatest good; for frequently men choose against clear light and full conviction. They always prefer, indeed, what they choose, for choosing is but preferring; but they often choose from unholy appetite and passion against understanding and conscience. The mind arbitrates between different motives, but is not determined by them. It determines its own course in the view of motives, or with some design or purpose. Men are real agents, and not thinking machines, irresponsible, destined to no future judgment, incapable of punishment. In the midst of a world of motives, they are the authors of their own volitions; certainly of that class of volitions, for which they may be held to a retribution of evil. Yet, it can never be proved, that all this impairs the foreknowledge of the infinite Spirit, or is inconsistent with his eternal purpose, and his influence in giving a new heart, or securing a right direction to the choice. At least, such an interposition of

divine grace and mercy, if it should even destroy in that respect human freedom, by efficiently causing a holy choice, is to be deemed an immeasurable benefit toward those who experience the new-creating energy, while yet the choosers of evil are left free to their own agency, and the character of God remains unsullied, and his government unimpeached. Remarks were made on the essay on the freedom of the will by James Dana and Samuel West; the latter was answered by Dr. Edwards. His other works, which are most celebrated, are: his book on original sin, in answer to Taylor; his treatise on the affections; his dissertation on the nature of true virtue, and that on the end for which God created the world. A splendid edition of his works was published in England, and an edition, in 8 volumes, intended to be a complete collection of his writings, edited by Dr. Austin, was published in 1809. Another edition, with an ample account of his life, edited by his descendant, Sereno Edwards Dwight, was published in ten volumes, 8vo., in 1830.

The following is a catalogue of his publications: a sermon preached at Boston on 1 Corinthians, i. 29, 30, 1731; a sermon preached at Northampton, on Matthew xvi. 17, 1734; a narrative of the work of God in the conversion of many hundred of souls in Northampton, 1736; five discourses on justification by faith alone, pressing into the kingdom of God, Ruth's resolution, the justice of God in the damnation of sinners, and the excellency of Jesus Christ, 1738; sinners in the hands of an angry God, a sermon preached at Enfield, 1741; a sermon on the distinguishing marks of a work of the Spirit of God, 1741; thoughts on the revival of religion, 1742; a sermon at the ordination of R. Abercrombie, 1744; at the instalment of S. Buell, 1746; a treatise on religious affections, 1746; an attempt to promote agreement in prayer for the revival of religion, 1746; life of D. Brainerd, 1749; an inquiry into the qualifications for full communion in the church, 1749; a reply to S. Williams' answer to the inquiry, 1752; a sermon preached at Newark, 1752; an inquiry into the modern prevailing notions of that freedom of will which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, etc., 1754; the great doctrine of original sin defended, 1758. Since his death, the following works have been published from his manuscripts: eighteen sermons, with his life written by Dr. Hopkins, 1765; the history of redemption, 1774; on the nature of true virtue, 1788; God's last end in the creation; thirty-three sermons; twenty sermons, 1789; miscellaneous observations, 1793; miscellaneous remarks, 1796. — *Hopkins' Life of Edwards; Life prefixed to his Works; Middleton's Biog. Evang.* iv. 294-317.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, D. D., president of Union college at Schenectady, in the State of

New York, son of the preceding, died Aug. 1, 1801, aged 56. He was born at Northampton, June 6, 1745. In childhood an inflammation in his eyes prevented him from learning to read till an uncommonly late period. He was but six years old when he was removed to Stockbridge; and here there was no school but one, which was common to the Indian children and the children of white parents. Of the latter there were so few that he was in danger of forgetting the English tongue. Here, whilst at school, he learned the language of the Mohicans, or Stockbridge Indians, so perfectly, that the natives frequently observed, that "he spoke exactly like an Indian." This language he retained in a good degree through life, and he published interesting remarks upon it some years before his death. His father intended him for a missionary among the aborigines, and in accordance with this plan sent him in Oct., 1755, when he was ten years of age, with Gideon Hawley, to Oughquanga, on the Susquehanna river, to learn the language of the Oneida Indians. This place was in the wilderness about one hundred miles from any English settlement. He remained at Oughquanga but four months, in consequence of the war between England and France, which now extended to the colonies. During this short time he made rapid progress in acquiring the language of the natives, and in engaging their affections. They were so much attached to him, that when they thought their settlement was exposed to inroads from the French, they took him upon their shoulders and carried him many miles through the wilderness to a place of security.

He was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1765. Two years before, at a time when the students of the college were generally impressed by the truths of religion, he was blessed with the hope of his reconciliation to God through Christ. This was during the presidency and under the impressive preaching of Dr. Finley. He afterwards pursued the study of divinity under the instruction of Dr. Bellamy, and in Oct., 1766, was licensed to preach the gospel by the association of ministers in the county of Litchfield, Conn. In 1767 he was appointed tutor of Princeton college, and in this office he remained two years. He was ordained pastor of the church at White Haven in the town of New Haven, Jan. 5, 1769, and continued there till May 19, 1795, when he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council at his own request and the request of his society. Some of the leading men of his parish had embraced religious sentiments of a different stamp from those which were formerly professed, and which Dr. Edwards believed to be true; and this circumstance was the principal cause of dismissal, though an inability on the part of the society to give him support was the most prominent reason

assigned for this event. In Jan., 1796, he was installed pastor of the church at Colebrook in Litchfield county. In this retired situation, where he was enabled to pursue his theological studies with little interruption, he hoped to spend the remainder of his days. But in June, 1799, he was elected president of the college which had been recently established at Schenectady, as successor of Mr. Smith. In July he commenced the duties of the office. From this time his attention and talents were devoted to the concerns of the seminary, which was committed to his charge.

There were several remarkable coincidences in the lives of Dr. Edwards and his father. Both were tutors in the seminaries in which they were educated; were dismissed on account of their religious opinions; were settled again in retired situations; were elected to the presidency of a college; and, in a short time after they were inaugurated, died at nearly the same age. They were also remarkably similar in person and character.

Dr. Edwards was a man of uncommon powers of mind. He has seldom been surpassed in acuteness and penetration. His answer to Dr. Chauncy, his dissertation on the liberty of the will in reply to Dr. West, and his sermons on the atonement of Christ, are considered as works of great and peculiar merit. His early discourse against slavery was recently reprinted. As a preacher, in his manner of delivery he was bold and animated; but he addressed the understanding and conscience rather than the passions of his audience. A mind like his could not in the progress of discussion lose sight of its subject. His thoughts were well arranged and his arguments strong and convincing. He was by nature of an irritable disposition; but, conscious of his infirmity, he made it the business of his life to subdue it, and he was successful. Under many trying circumstances his equanimity was conspicuous. In prosperity and adversity he was the same, always sensible of his dependence upon God, always acquiescing in his will and confiding in his mercy. In his habits he was very regular. His exercise, his studies, and all his concerns were as systematic as possible. He generally rose early, and his first thoughts were directed towards his Almighty Creator and Friend, to whom in early life he had consecrated the powers of his mind, his improvements, his possessions, his time, his influence, and all the means of doing good which should be put into his hands. At the age of eighteen he began a diary of his religious life. This he continued for a few months, and then abruptly relinquished it, but for what reason it is not known. In the early stages of his last illness, when he retained his reason and the power of speech, he expressed his entire

resignation to the pleasure of God. In his death an extensive acquaintance lamented the fall of one of the firmest pillars of the church.

He published a work entitled, the salvation of all men strictly examined, etc., in answer to Dr. Chauncy; a dissertation on liberty and necessity; observations on the language of the Mohekanew, or Stockbridge Indians, communicated to the Connecticut society of arts and sciences, and republished in Massachusetts historical collections, with notes by J. Pickering; brief observations on the doctrine of universal salvation; three sermons on the atonement; sermons at the ordination of Timothy Dwight, Greenfield, 1783; of Dan Bradley, Hamden, 1792; of W. Brown, Glastenbury, 1792; of Edward Dorr Griffin, New Hartford, 1795; a sermon on the injustice and impolicy of the slave trade, 1791; human depravity the source of infidelity, a sermon in the American preacher, II.; marriage of a wife's sister considered in the anniversary concio ad clerum in the chapel of Yale college, 1792; on the death of Roger Sherman, 1793; at the election, 1794; on a future state of existence and the immortality of the soul, printed in a volume, entitled, sermons collected, etc.; a farewell sermon to the people of Colebrook; and a number of excellent pieces, with the signatures I and O, in the New York theological magazine. He also edited, from the manuscripts of his father, the history of the work of redemption, two volumes of sermons, and two volumes of observations on important theological subjects. — *Conn. Evang. Mag.*, II. 377-383; *Miller*, II. 453; *2 Hist. Coll.* x. 81-160; *Holmes*, II. 321.

EDWARDS, MORGAN, a Baptist minister, died Jan. 28, 1795, aged 72. He was born in Wales in 1722, and began to preach in his sixteenth year. He came to America in May, 1761, and became the pastor of a church in Philadelphia, in which office he was succeeded by Dr. Rogers. He removed in 1772 to a plantation in Newark, New-castle county. Being opposed to the Revolution, he ceased preaching during the war. Afterwards he read lectures in different parts of the country. He had been intemperate; it was his own opinion, that a minister should not preach again after such a fall. He once persuaded himself, about the year 1770, that he should die on a particular day, and preached his own funeral sermon; but he lived a quarter of a century afterwards. He published a farewell discourse, 1761; at the ordination of S. Jones; customs of primitive churches; on new year, 1770; materials toward a history of Baptists of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 2 vols., 12mo., 1792; on the millennium; on the new heaven and new earth; res sacra, a translation. He left many vols. of sermons, and 12 vols. of manuscripts on various subjects. — *Benedict*, II. 294-301.

EDWARDS, SARAH, widow of President Edwards, died six months after her husband, Oct. 2, 1758, aged 48. She was the daughter of Rev. James Pierrepont of New Haven, born in 1710; and was the mother of eleven children. She apparently became pious at the age of five years; and her whole life was a life of eminent piety, benevolence, and usefulness. With great intelligence and skill, she educated her children and conducted all the domestic affairs; to her husband she was one "whose price was above rubies."

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, a Moravian missionary, died at Goshen on the Muskingum in 1801, aged about 70.

EDWARDS, TIMOTHY, judge, the eldest son of President Edwards, died at Stockbridge, Mass., Oct. 27, 1813, aged 75. After graduating at Princeton, 1757, he was a merchant in Elizabethtown, N. J., and removed to S. about 1770, and was a leading citizen for forty-three years, and judge of probate for Berkshire. He was also a venerated officer of the church. His widow, Rhoda Ogden, died at Litchfield in 1822, aged 80. Of his fifteen children, one, if not more, still lives, — Madame Rhoda Dwight of Northampton, aged now nearly 80.

EDWARDS, NINIAN, governor of Illinois, died of the cholera at Belleville July 20, 1833. He was appointed governor in 1809, and in 1818 was chosen a senator of the United States. He was also, at the time of his death, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs.

EDWARDS, PIERREPONT, died at Bridgeport April 14, 1826, aged 76. He was born at Northampton in 1750, a few weeks before the dismission of his father, President Edwards. For many years he was a distinguished lawyer; he was a patriot, and under the old confederation a member of congress. His sons were John S., Henry W., Ogden, and Alfred. His daughter Susan married Samuel W. Johnson, and Henrietta Frances married Eli Whitney.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, colonel, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1851, aged 81, the son of Timothy, and grandson of Jonathan E. He was early apprenticed to his uncle, Col. M. Ogden, of Elizabethtown, in the tanning business, which he carried on himself many years extensively at Northampton, and at Hunter, Greene county, N. Y. At the latter place, employing fifty or one hundred laborers, he promoted among them the interests of temperance, and conducted religious services until a church was formed, of which he was twenty-five years an elder. Even in his old age, in Dr. Mason's church in New York, and in Brooklyn, he was a Sunday-school teacher and a tract distributor. As he failed once in business he honestly paid up the old debts, from which he was legally discharged, to the amount of 25,000

dollars. He gave in his vote as a citizen sixty-one years. His wife was Rebecca, a daughter of B. Tappan; eight children survived him.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN W., an eminent lawyer, the only son of Rev. Dr. Jonathan E., died at Hartford April 3, 1831, aged 59. He graduated at Yale with high honor, at the age of seventeen, in 1789, and afterwards was tutor. In taking his second degree he delivered an oration, in which he attacked the existing law, by which the eldest son received a double portion of the estate of a father, dying without a will. This excited attention; the next year, 1792, the obnoxious law was repealed. Having studied law at Litchfield, he settled at Hartford, and rose rapidly in his profession, and became one of the most distinguished advocates. He had a very uncommon genius, quick perceptions, great acuteness in reasoning, and a quick, beautiful, unfailing flow of language. Ill health compelled him to intermingle with his studies agricultural pursuits. The religion of the gospel gave him peace and hope in his closing hours. He was deemed a model as a man, a father, a lawyer, a citizen, and a Christian. One of his two sisters married Rev. Dr. Chapin. His wife was Elizabeth Tryon. Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards, of New London, is his son. If an honored ancestry furnishes an excitement to noble effort, he had such an ancestry to excite him. His father and grandfather were eminent theologians and presidents of colleges; and then he could go back, as among his ancestors, to Tuthill, Winthrop, Downing, Stoddard, Warham, Pierpont, Hooker, Willett, Brown, Porter, Walcott, Pitkin, Goodwin, and Standley. A notice of Mr. E. was written by Chief Justice Williams, and is contained in the appendix to a volume of the Connecticut reports.

EDWARDS, HENRY W., governor of Connecticut, died at New Haven July 22, 1847, aged 67. Born in N. H., the son of Pierpont E., he graduated at Princeton in 1797; was a senator of the United States; and governor in 1833, 1835-7.

EDWARDS, HENRY PIERREPONT, a judge of the supreme court of New York seven or eight years, died in New York Feb. 24, 1855, aged 46. He was the son of Gov. H. W. Edwards. He was learned, dignified, upright, and independent.

EDWARDS, JUSTIN, D. D., died at the Bath Alum Spring, Va., July 23, 1853, aged 66. Born in Westhampton April 25, 1787, he was the descendant of Alexander E., who came from Wales in 1640, and lived in Springfield and Northampton. He graduated at Williams college in 1810. In about two years he was settled as the minister of Andover; after fifteen years he was removed to the north church in Boston, but in two years resigned his charge and became secretary of the American temperance society. During his seven years' devotion to this cause, he prepared the "per-

manent temperance documents." After this he was six years president of Andover theological seminary, and then seven years engaged in promoting the observance of the Sabbath, writing the "Sabbath manual." Four years he spent in preparing comments on the New Testament, and the Old, as far as the 90th Psalm, when he ceased to write. He went to Virginia on account of his health. When, in great suffering, he was asked if he had any fear of death, he replied: "None. It is nothing fearful to die and go to heaven." It seemed to be his fixed determination to do all the good possible, while he lived in the world. He had deep, unbending principle, indomitable energy, earnest piety. The beginning of his religious course was in 1805, at the age of eighteen, owing to the impression made upon him at the deathbed of an eminent Christian. At the house of his neighbor, Noah Parsons, Jr., died Mr. P.'s mother, the wife of Noah P., of Northampton, who was there on a visit. The Christian conversation, peace, and supports of both, as he saw her from day to day, taught him the value of religion, of which till then he was destitute. She was the Phebe Bartlett, mentioned by Jonathan Edwards, as becoming pious at five years of age. His wife and companion in life, who survived him, and the mother of his children, was Lydia, daughter of Asa Bigelow of Colchester. He assisted in founding the tract society of Boston, and was secretary; and when it was united to the society at New York he was placed on the publishing committee. He wrote "The way to be saved," "Joy in heaven over the penitent," "Well-conducted form," and "The traffic in ardent spirits." Of these, 750,000 were printed,—parts of his Sabbath manual, 535,000; temperance manual, 143,000; comment on the New Testament, 70,000. A sketch of his life and labors, by Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, was published, with a portrait, by the American tract society in 1855.

EDWARDS, BELA BATES, D. D., professor in Andover theological school, died in Georgia April 20, 1852, aged 49. He was born at Southampton, Mass., July 4, 1802. He descended from Alexander Edwards, who came from Wales, and lived in Northampton from 1655 to 1690, and whose grandson, Samuel, who died in 1749, was the great-grandfather of Mr. Edwards, as well as of Dr. Justin Edwards. Mr. E.'s grandfather, also named Samuel, who was a soldier in the expedition to cape Breton in 1745, removed to Southampton in 1753, where he was a deacon many years, till his death in 1784. Mr. E.'s father, Elisha, born in 1758, was also a deacon from 1790 till his death in 1832. His mother, a woman of intellect and great worth, died in 1826.

Mr. E. graduated at Amherst college in 1824. While in college he became a Christian. In 1825

he entered the seminary at Andover. For two years from 1826 he was a tutor at Amherst. In May, 1828, he was chosen assistant secretary of the American education society, and performed the duties of this office, at the same time living at Andover and pursuing his theological studies. From 1830 to 1836 he lived in Boston, but resigned his office of secretary in 1833.

His literary and editorial labors were very great and important. From 1828 to 1842 he edited the American Quarterly Register, which was called first, in 1827, the Quarterly Journal of the American education society. He established in 1833 the American Quarterly Observer, which, after three volumes, was united with the Biblical Repository of Prof. Robinson. He edited it from 1835 to 1838. Of the Bibliotheca Sacra he was the editor from 1844 to 1852. For the long period of twenty-three years, he superintended a part of our periodical literature, and with the aid of others, produced thirty-one octavo volumes, — monuments of his great industry, talents, learning, and taste.

He lived in Andover from 1836 till his death. In 1837 he was appointed professor of Hebrew in the seminary, and in 1848 successor of Prof. Stuart in the chair of professor of biblical literature. In 1846 and 1847 he made the tour of Europe with his wife and one of his children. A pulmonary disease compelled him to repair to Athens in Ga., in the autumn of 1851, and there he died in peace. He was buried at Andover April 30th. His wife was Jerusha W. Billings of Conway, a grand-daughter of Rev. R. S. Storrs of Longmeadow.

His memoir was published by Prof. Park in two volumes, in 1853, containing seven sermons and various essays, addresses, and lectures. A more interesting memoir of a literary, pious, and most excellent man is not to be found. Mr. E. wrote, besides the works mentioned already, the eclectic reader; biography of self-taught men, in 1832; and the missionary gazetteer.

EELLES, NATHANIEL, minister of Scituate, died Aug. 25, 1750, aged about 73. He graduated at Harvard college in 1699; was ordained in 1704. He was a man of eminence. Among his successors was Dr. Barnes. He published a sermon at the ordination of F. Clapp, 1729; reasons for inviting Mr. Whitefield to preach; election sermon, 1743.

EELLES, NATHANIEL, minister of Stonington, Conn., son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard college in 1728. He died in 1786, aged about 80. He published the election sermon, 1748.

EELLES, EDWARD, minister of Middletown, son of Nathaniel E., of Scituate, died in 1776. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1733. He published the election sermon, 1767.

EELLES, SAMUEL, minister of North Branford, Conn., died April 23, 1808, aged 63. He was a graduate of Yale in 1765, and was a useful pastor, and physician without charge, thirty-nine years.

EGBERT, THOMAS, major, died in New Brunswick, N. J., in July, 1835, aged 84, an officer of the Revolution.

ELBERT, SAMUEL, major-general, and governor of Georgia, in 1785 succeeded John Houston, and was succeeded in 1786 by Edward Telfair. He was a soldier of the Revolution, entering the army in 1776 as a lieutenant-colonel. In 1778 he was engaged in the expedition against East Florida; and conducted with gallantry in command of a brigade in the action at Brier Creek March 2, 1779, in which he was taken prisoner. He died at Savannah Nov. 3, 1788, aged 45.

ELDRIDGE, CHARLES, M. D., died at East Greenwich, R. I., Sept. 15, 1838, aged 56, formerly president of the medical society.

ELIOT, JOHN, minister of Roxbury, Mass., usually called the Apostle of the Indians, was born at Nasing, Essex, England, in 1604; died May 20, 1690, aged 86. His pious parents early imparted to him religious instruction, and it was not without effect. After receiving his education at the university of Cambridge, he was for some time the instructor of youth. In 1631 he came to this country, and, arriving at Boston harbor Nov. 3, immediately joined the church in that town, and preached to them, as Mr. Wilson their minister was then in England. Here he was earnestly requested to remain; but he was settled as teacher of the church in Roxbury, Nov. 5, 1632. In the following year Mr. Welde was ordained as his colleague, with the title of pastor. These two ministers lived together in much harmony. In 1737 they opposed the wild notions of Mrs. Hutchinson, and were both witnesses against her at her trial. In 1639 they were appointed, with Richard Mather, of Dorchester, to make a new version of the psalms, which was printed in the following year. For tuneful poetry it would not perhaps yield the palm even to that of Sternhold and Hopkins; but it did not give perfect satisfaction. Mr. Shepherd, of Cambridge, thus addressed the translators:

"Ye Roxbury poets, keep clear of the crime
Of missing to give us very good rhyme;
And you of Dorchester, your verses lengthen,
But with the text's own words you will them strengthen."

The New England psalms were afterwards revised and improved by President Dunster, and they have passed through twenty editions. In 1641 Mr. Welde returned to England. Mr. Eliot's other colleagues in the ministry were Mr. Danforth and Mr. Walter.

His benevolent labors were not confined to his

own people. Having imbibed the true spirit of the gospel, his heart was touched with the wretched condition of the Indians, and he became eagerly desirous of making them acquainted with the glad tidings of salvation. There were, at the time, when he began his missionary exertions, nearly twenty tribes of Indians within the limits of the English planters. But they were very similar in manners, language, and religion. Having learned the barbarous dialect, he first preached to an assembly of Indians at Nonantum, in the present town of Newton, Oct. 28, 1646. After a short prayer he explained the commandments, described the character and sufferings of Christ, the judgment day and its consequences, and exhorted them to receive Christ as their Saviour, and to pray to God. After the sermon was finished, he desired them to ask any questions which might have occurred. One immediately inquired, whether Jesus Christ could understand prayers in the Indian language? Another asked how all the world became full of people, if they were all once drowned? A third question was, how there could be the image of God, since it was forbidden in the commandment? He preached to them a second time Nov. 11, and some of them wept while he was addressing them. An old man asked, with tears in his eyes, whether it was not too late for him to repent and turn unto God? Among the other inquiries were these, — how it came to pass that sea water was salt and river water fresh; how the English came to differ so much from the Indians in the knowledge of God and Jesus Christ, since they all at first had but one father; and why, if the water is larger than the earth, it does not overflow the earth? He was violently opposed by the sachems, and pawaws or priests, who were apprehensive of losing their authority if a new religion was introduced. When he was alone with them in the wilderness, they threatened him with every evil, if he did not desist from his labors; but he was a man not to be shaken in his purpose by the fear of danger. He said to them: "I am about the work of the great God, and my God is with me; so that I neither fear you, nor all the sachems in the country. I will go on, — do you touch me, if you dare." With a body capable of enduring fatigue, and a mind firm as the mountain oaks which surrounded his path, he went from place to place, relying for protection upon the great Head of the Church, and declaring the salvation of the gospel to the children of darkness. His benevolent zeal prompted him to encounter with cheerfulness the most terrifying dangers, and to submit to the most incredible hardships. He says in a letter: "I have not been dry, night or day, from the third day of the week unto the sixth; but so travelled, and at night pull off my boots and wring my stockings, and on with them again, and

so continue. But God steps in and helps. I have considered the word of God, 1 Tim. ii. 3, endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." He made a missionary tour every fortnight, planted a number of churches, and visited all the Indians in Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, pursuing his way as far as cape Cod. In 1651 an Indian town was built on a pleasant spot on Charles river, called Natick. A house of worship was erected, and a form of government was established similar to that which is mentioned in Exodus XVIII. 21. He was convinced, that in order to the most permanent success, it was necessary to introduce with Christianity the arts of civilized life. He accordingly made every exertion to persuade the Indians to renounce their savage customs and habits; but he never could civilize those who went out in hunting parties; and those who lived near ponds and rivers, and were occupied in fishing or cultivating the ground, though their condition was much improved, could never be made equally industrious with the English. The first Indian church, established by the labors of Protestants in America, was formed at Natick in 1660, after the manner of the Congregational churches in New England. Those, who wished to be organized into a Christian body, were strictly examined as to their faith and experience by a number of the neighboring ministers, and Mr. Eliot afterwards administered to them baptism and the Lord's supper. Other Indian churches were planted in various parts of Massachusetts, and he frequently visited them; but his pastoral care was more particularly over that, which he first established. He made every exertion to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes; he stimulated many servants of Jesus to engage in the missionary work; and, although he mourned over the stupidity of many, who preferred darkness to light, yet he lived to see twenty-four of the copper-colored aborigines fellow preachers of the precious gospel of Christ. In 1661 he published the New Testament in the Indian language, and in a few years the whole Bible, and several other books, best adapted for the instruction of the natives. He possessed an influence over the Indians, which no other missionary could obtain. He was their shield in 1675, during Philip's war, when some of the people of Massachusetts, actuated by the most infuriate spirit, had resolved to destroy them. He suffered every abuse for his friendship to them, but nothing could quench the Divine charity which glowed in his heart. His firmness, his zeal, his benevolence at this period increased the pure lustre of his character. When he reached the age of fourscore years, he offered to give up his salary, and desired to be liberated from the labors of his office as a teacher of the church at Roxbury. It was with joy, that he received Mr. Walter as his

colleague in 1688. When he was bending under his infirmities and could no longer visit the Indians, he persuaded a number of families to send their negro servants to him once a week, that he might instruct them in the truths of God. He died, saying, that all his labors were poor and small, and exhorting those, who surrounded his bed, to pray. His last words were, "Welcome joy." Four sons, educated at Harvard college, were preachers; John, of Newton, a preacher also to the Indians; Joseph, of Guilford; Samuel died in early life unsettled; Benjamin, a graduate of 1665, was a colleague with his father, but died before him.

Mr. Eliot was one of the most useful preachers in New England. No minister saw his exertions attended with greater effects. He spoke from the abundance of his heart, and his sermons, being free from that labored display of learning, from the quibbles and quaint turns with which most discourses were at that time infected, were acceptable in all the churches. So much was he endeared to his own people, that they continued his salary after he had offered to resign it, and when he was unable to preach; and the youth were in the habit of visiting him, calling him their father and friend. Such attentions chased away the gloom which usually hangs over the head of the aged, and cheered the evening of his life.

His moral and religious character was as excellent as his ministerial qualifications were great. He carried his good principles with him in every situation, viewing all things in reference to God. He habitually lifted up his heart for a blessing upon every person, whom he met; and when he went into a family, he would sometimes call the youth to him, that he might lay his hands upon them, and give them his benediction. Such was his charity, that he gave to the poor Indians most of his salary of fifty pounds, which he received annually from the society for propagating the gospel. In his manner of living, he was very simple. One plain dish was his repast at home, and, when he dined abroad, he seldom tasted any of the luxuries before him. He drank water; and said of wine, "It is a noble, generous liquor, and we should be humbly thankful for it, but, as I remember, water was made before it." Clothing himself with humility, he actually wore a leathern girdle about his loins. In domestic life he was peculiarly happy. By the prudent management of his wife, who looked well to the ways of her household, he was enabled to be generous to his friends, and hospitable to strangers, and with a small salary to educate four sons at Cambridge, of whom John and Joseph, ministers of Newton and Guilford, were the best preachers of that age.

In his principles of church government, he was attached to the Congregational order. Yet he contended earnestly for frequent synods or

councils, as necessary for the preservation of union, for the suppression of dangerous opinions and heresies, for the correction of abuses, and the healing of divisions. In one of his treatises, he proposed four orders of councils, the congregational, provincial, national, and œumenical. He thought that every particular church should have ruling elders, to assist the minister in the duties of government and instruction. In his admissions to the church, he required of the candidates some evidence that they were truly Christians, renewed in their hearts by the Spirit of God. He withstood the attempts, which were made, to change the old practice of giving a relation of the work of divine grace, which practice, in his view, honored the Saviour, and produced an intimate union among his disciples. He could not, in conscience, give the cup of the Lord to any one who did not give some evidence of being a sincere Christian.

With all his excellencies, he had some singularities and strange notions. He had a most deep-rooted prejudice against wigs. He preached against the custom of wearing them; he prayed against it; he attributed to it the evils which overwhelmed the country. He thought, as Dr. Cotton Mather, who himself wore a wig, informs us, "that for men to wear their hair with a luxurious, delicate, feminine prolixity, or to disfigure themselves with hair, which was none of their own, but above all, for ministers of the gospel to ruffle it in excesses of this kind," was an enormous sin. But fashion would bear sway, notwithstanding his remonstrances, and he finally ceased to complain, saying, "the lust is become insuperable." His prejudice against tobacco was as strong as his aversion to wigs; but, in contempt of all his admonitions, the hairless head would be adorned with curls of foreign growth, and the pipe would send up volumes of smoke. In his old age, not long before his death, he used to say that he was shortly going to heaven, and would carry a deal of good news with him; he would carry tidings to the old founders of New England, that our churches still remained, and that their number was continually increasing. So remarkable was he for his charities, that the parish treasurer, when he once paid him the money due for his salary, tied the ends of a handkerchief, into which he put it, in as many hard knots as he could, to prevent him from giving away the money before he should reach home. The good man immediately went to the house of a sick and necessitous family, and told them that God had sent them some relief. Being welcomed by the sufferers with tears of gratitude, he began to untie the knots. After many fruitless efforts, and impatient of the perplexity and delay, he gave the handkerchief and all the money to the mother of the family, saying, "Here, my dear, take it; I believe the Lord designs it all for you."

Mr. Eliot published several letters, in a work entitled, the glorious progress of the gospel among the Indians, etc., 1649; tears of repentance, in conjunction with Mr. Mayhew, 1653; a late and further manifestation of the progress of the gospel among the Indians, etc., 1655; of the gospel amongst the Indians, etc., 1659; a brief narrative of the progress of the gospel, etc., 1670. A work of his, entitled the Christian commonwealth, etc., was published in England about the year 1660, written nine or ten years before. When it was received in Massachusetts, the governor and council, viewing it as full of seditious principles against all established governments, especially against the monarchy of their native country, required Mr. Eliot to make a recantation, which he accordingly did, acknowledging, that government by kings, lords, and commons was not anti-Christian. The book was suppressed. A copy is in Col. Aspinwall's collection of books relating to America. In 1661, he published his translation of the New Testament into the Indian tongue; 2d edit., 1680; and, in 1663, his immense work, the translation of the whole Bible, in 4to., entitled, Mamusse Wunnectupanatamwe Up-Biblum God naneeswe Nukkone Testament kah wonk Wusku Testament. A second edition was printed in 1685, revised by Mr. Cotton, and both of them were printed at Cambridge. The longest word is in Mark i. 40: Wutappesittukqussimnoohweh-tunkquoh, "kneeling down to him." Mr. Eliot also published, *Jews in America*, 1660, intended to prove, that the Indians were descendants of the Jews; an Indian grammar, 1666; a new edition, with notes by Du Ponceau, and introduction by J. Pickering, 8vo., 1822; also in 2 historical collections, 9th volume; the logic primer, for the use of the Indians, 1672; the psalms, translated into Indian metre, and a catechism, annexed to the edition of the New Testament, in 1680; a translation of the practice of piety, of Baxter's call to the unconverted, and of several of Shepard's works; the harmony of the gospels, in English, 4to., 1678; the Divine management of gospel churches by the ordinance of councils, designed for the reconciliation of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Nine of his letters to Sir Robert Boyle are in the 3d volume of the historical collections, and his account of Indian churches in the 9th volume. His Christian commonwealth is in historical collections, 3d series, vol. 9. — *Mather's Magnal.*, III. 170-211; *Eliot's Life and Death*; *Neal's N. E.* I. 151, 242, 258; II. 98; *Hist. Coll.*, I. 176; III. 177-188; *Douglass*, II. 113; *Hutchinson*, I. 162-169, 212; *Holmes*, I. 434; *Life by C. Francis*.

ELIOT, JOHN, minister of Newton, the son of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1656. He was ordained at Cambridge village, or Nonantum, now Newton, in 1664, and in this

place he died Oct. 11, 1668, aged 32. His abilities as a preacher were pre-eminent. He gave his father much assistance in his missionary employment. During his ministry at Newton he usually preached once a fortnight to the Indians at Pequimmit, or Stoughton, and sometimes at Natick. — *Gookin*, v.; *Homer's History of Newton in Hist. Coll.* v. 266.

ELIOT, JARED, minister of Killingworth, Conn., was grandson of the apostolic John Eliot, and the son of Joseph Eliot, minister of Guilford, who died in 1694. He was born Nov. 7, 1685; graduated at Yale college in 1706; was ordained Oct. 26, 1709, and died April 22, 1763, aged 78. In the year 1722 he was strongly inclined to adopt the Episcopalian sentiments; but in a conference with the trustees of the college his doubts were removed. He was a botanist and a scientific and practical agriculturist. The white mulberry tree was introduced by him into Conn. He discovered a process of extracting iron from black sand. He was the first physician of his day in the colony. Such was his fame for the treatment of chronic complaints, that he was sometimes called to Boston and Newport, and was more extensively consulted than any physician in New England. Maniacs were managed by him with great skill. In the multitude of his pursuits his judgment seemed to be unfailing. His farms in different parts of the colony were well managed. Living on the main road from Boston to New York, he was visited by many gentlemen of distinction. Dr. Franklin always called upon him when journeying to his native town. His house was the seat of hospitality. He was a pious, faithful preacher. For forty years he never omitted preaching on the Lord's day. He published agricultural essays, several editions; religion supported by reason and revelation, 1735; election sermon, 1738; sermon on the taking of Louisbourg, 1745. — *Thacher*; *Eliot*; 2 *Hist. Coll.* I.

ELIOT, ANDREW, D. D., minister in Boston, died Sept. 13, 1778, aged 59. He was a descendant of Andrew Elliott, as he wrote his name, from Somersetshire, who settled at Beverly about 1683. His father, Andrew, was a merchant in Boston. He was born about the year 1719, and in 1737 was graduated at Harvard college. He early felt the impressions of religion, and was induced to devote himself to the service of the Lord Jesus. He was ordained pastor of the new church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Webb, April 14, 1742. Here he continued in high reputation till his death. He left eleven children, two of them ministers, — Andrew, of Fairfield, and John, of Boston. His last surviving child, Susanna, wife of Dr. David Hull of Fairfield, died in 1832.

He was highly respected for his talents and virtue. While he preached the distinguishing

doctrines of the gospel, his sermons were not filled with invectives against those who differed from him. He was anxious to promote the interests of practical godliness, and, destitute of bigotry, he embraced all who appeared to have an honest regard to religious truth. His discourses were written in a style perspicuous and correct, and he delivered them with dignity, gracefulness, and unaffected fervor. His audience was never inattentive. The various duties of the pastoral office he ever discharged with fidelity. He revered the constitution of the churches of New England, and delighted in their prosperity. In 1743 he united with many other excellent ministers in giving his testimony in favor of the very remarkable revival of religion in this country.

When the British took possession of Boston, he sent his family out of the town with the intention of following them; but a number of the people belonging to his society and to other societies, being obliged to remain, requested him not to leave them. After seeking Divine direction, he thought it his duty to comply with their request, and in no period of his life was he more eminently useful. He was a friend to the freedom, peace, and independence of America. By his benevolent offices he contributed much toward alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants; he ministered to his sick and wounded countrymen in prison; he went about doing good, and he appeared to be more than ever disengaged from the world, and attached to things heavenly and Divine. He was a friend of literature and science, and he rendered important services to Harvard college, both as an individual benefactor, and as a member of the board of overseers and of the corporation. So highly were his literary acquirements and general character estimated, that he was once elected president of the university; but his attachment to his people was such, that he declined the appointment. In his last sickness he expressed unshaken faith in those doctrines of the grace of God which he had preached to others, and would frequently breathe out the pious ejaculation, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly."

He wrote a long account of the effects of the dispute between Great Britain and America in 1768, which he sent to a friend in England. It is spoken of with high respect, both on account of its style, and of the candor and moderation with which it was written. The following is a catalogue of his publications: A sermon at his own ordination, 1742; inordinate love of the world inconsistent with the love of God, 1744; on the death of John Webb, 1750; a fast sermon, 1753; at the ordination of Joseph Roberts, 1754; of Eben Thayer, 1766; of Joseph Willard, 1773; of his son, Andrew Eliot, 1774; of his brother John, 1779; a thanksgiving sermon for the con-

quest of Quebec, 1759; election sermon, 1765; Dudleian lecture, 1771; at the execution of Levi Ames, 1773; a volume of twenty sermons, 8vo., 1774. — *Thacher's Funeral Sermon; Memoirs of Thomas Hollis; Hist. Coll.* x. 188; *Farmer.*

ELIOT, SAMUEL, a benefactor of Harvard college, was the son of Samuel E., a bookseller of Boston, who was the brother of Dr. A. Eliot. As a merchant he acquired a large estate. He died Jan. 18, 1820, aged 81. Three of his daughters were married to E. Dwight and Professors A. Norton and G. Ticknor. Some time before his death he presented to Harvard college 20,000 dollars to found a professorship of Greek literature. He left an estate of little less than a million of dollars.

ELIOT, JOHN, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of Dr. Andrew E., was born May 31, 1754, and graduated at Harvard college in 1772. After preaching a few years in different places, he was ordained as the successor of his father, Nov. 3, 1779, pastor of the new north church in Boston. He died of an affection of the heart, or pericardium, Feb. 14, 1813, aged 58. His wife, Ann Treadwell, daughter of Jacob T., of Portsmouth, survived him. During his ministry of thirty-four years he baptized 1454 persons; performed the ceremony of marriage 811 times; and admitted 161 to full communion in the church. Dr. Eliot was very mild, courteous, and benevolent; as a preacher he was plain, familiar, and practical, avoiding disputed topics, and always recommending charity and peace. For nine years he was one of the corporation of Harvard college. With his friend, Dr. Belknap, he co-operated in establishing and sustaining the Massachusetts historical society, to the publications of which he contributed many writings. His attention was much devoted to biographical and historical researches. He published a sermon to freemasons, 1782; a charge to the same, 1783; a thanksgiving sermon, 1794; at the ordination of J. McKean, 1797; of H. Edes, 1805; on public worship, 1800; on the completion of a house of worship, 1804; a New England biographical dictionary, 8vo., 1809; and in the historical collections the following articles: account of burials in Boston; description of New Bedford, iv.; notice of W. Whittingham, and narrative of newspapers, v.; sketch of Dr. Belknap, vi.; ecclesiastical history of Massachusetts and Plymouth, vii. ix. x. and two sermons, i.; account of John Eliot; account of Marblehead; memoirs of Dr. Thacher, viii.; memoirs of A. Eliot and T. Pemberton, x. — *Hist. Coll.* i. 211-248.

ELIOT, JOSEPH, minister of Guilford, Conn., the son of Rev. John E., died May 24, 1694, aged about 60. He was graduated at Harvard in 1653. About the year 1664 he succeeded Mr. Higginson at Guilford. After a ministry of thirty years

he died, greatly lamented. His successors were Thomas Ruggles, who died in 1728; Thomas Ruggles, the son, who died in 1770; Amos Fowler, who died Feb., 1800, aged 72; and John Eliot.

ELIOT, JACOB, minister of Lebanon, Conn., died April 12, 1766, aged 65. Born in Boston, he graduated at Cambridge in 1720, and was ordained over the third church in Lebanon in 1729. His wife was Betty, a daughter of Rev. J. Robinson, of Duxbury.

ELIOT, ANDREW, minister of Fairfield, Conn., died Oct. 26, 1805, aged 62. He was the son of Dr. A. Eliot, of Boston, was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and was afterwards librarian and tutor, and was ordained June 22, 1774. When Fairfield was burnt by the British in 1779, his house and library were consumed. His wife was Mary, daughter of Joseph Pyncheon; his son, Andrew, was the minister of New Milford. — *Coll. Hist. Soc.* x. 188.

ELIOT, CHARLES, a graduate of Harvard in 1809, died in 1813. His brother-in-law, Prof. Norton, edited his miscellaneous writings, 1814.

ELLERY, WILLIAM, a member of congress, died Feb. 15, 1820, aged 92. He was the son of Wm. E., a merchant of Newport, R. I., who died in 1836, aged 75; and was graduated in 1747, at Harvard college, of which his father was a graduate in 1722. Having studied law, he for many years successfully prosecuted his profession at Newport. At the commencement of the Revolution he espoused the cause of his country. Of the congress of 1776 he was an active and influential member. His name was affixed to the Declaration of Independence. Placing himself by the side of secretary Thompson, he watched the looks of the noble-minded patriots, as they signed the instrument. The plan of fireships, recommended by the marine committee, to be sent out from Rhode Island, is supposed to have been suggested by him. When the British occupied Newport, his dwelling-house was burnt. On his retiring from congress in 1786, he was appointed commissioner of loans; he was also elected chief justice of Rhode Island. When the new government was organized, Washington appointed him in 1789 collector of Newport; an office which he held till his death. He died as he was reading Tully's offices, in Latin. It was often his consolation in life, that "the Lord reigneth." Disregarding human applause, he was accustomed to say, "humility rather than pride becomes such creatures as we are." — *Goodrich's Lives*.

ELLICOTT, ANDREW, professor of mathematics at West Point, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was employed in surveying and planning the city of Washington. He was also employed in ascertaining the boundary between the United

States and Spain, which labor he commenced in 1796. He died at West Point Aug. 28, 1820, aged 67. He published a journal, with a map of Ohio, Mississippi, and a part of Florida, 1806; astronomical and other papers in the transactions of A. P. society.

ELLIOT, OLIVER, died at Mason, N. H., March 5, 1837, aged 102. He was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars.

ELLIOT, JAMES, died at Newfane, Vt., Nov. 10, 1839. He was a member of congress in 1803-9.

ELLIOT, JONATHAN, died in Washington March 12, 1846, aged 61. Born in England, he came to New York and was a book printer. From 1814 he edited with much ability the Washington Gazette for thirteen years. His character was excellent. He wrote the American diplomatic code, debates on the adoption of the constitution, the comparative tariffs, funding system, and statistics.

ELLIOTT, THOMAS, a patriot of the Revolution, died in South Carolina Feb. 5, 1824, aged 73. In the battle of Sullivan's island he was stationed at fort Johnson; he fought at Stono; during the siege of Charleston he performed the duties of a soldier, and with unyielding firmness preferred the miseries of the prison-ship to the terms offered by the enemy.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES, of South Carolina, a patriot, equipped at his own expense a considerable body of troops; but died before the close of the war. His daughter Jane, married to Col. Washington in 1782, died in 1830, aged 66, at the family seat at Sandy Hill, South Carolina.

ELLIOTT, ANNA, wife of Charles E., the daughter of Thomas Ferguson of South Carolina, was a patriot of the Revolution. She received under her roof the sick and wounded, and was to them an angel of mercy.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, D. D., died in 1824, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1776, and was minister in Guilford, Conn., now Madison. He published a sermon at the ordination of D. E. Field, 1805; of E. T. Fitch, 1818.

ELLIOTT, ROBERT, captain, died in Montgomery county, Va., Jan. 4, 1838, aged 105, an officer of the Revolution.

ELLIOTT, JACOB, lieutenant, died in Chester, N. H., Dec. 6, 1841, aged 86. He was in the Lexington battle, and in that of Bennington was severely wounded.

ELLIOTT, JESSE D., commodore, died in Philadelphia Dec. 10, 1845, aged 62. He was second in command under Perry on lake Erie.

ELLIOTT, STEPHEN, LL. D., a botanist, died at Charleston, South Carolina, March 28, 1830, aged 58. He was born at Beaufort, Nov. 11, 1771, and graduated at Yale college in 1791. Afterwards he devoted his attention chiefly to the improvement of his estate. At an early age

he became a member of the legislature, in which capacity he introduced the project of the State bank, of which he was chosen president and at the head of which he remained until his death. He was also president of several literary and scientific societies, and professor of natural history and botany in the medical college. The Southern review was principally conducted by him. He died of the gout in the stomach. His temper was mild, and his manners interesting. He had made a large and valuable collection in natural history. With the literature of France and Spain he was well acquainted. He published sketch of the botany of South Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols. 8vo. 1821.

ELLIS, BENJAMIN, Dr., died at Franklin, Conn., in 1824, aged 73. He was a surgeon during the whole Revolutionary war.

ELLIS, JOHN M., died at Nashua Aug. 6, 1855, aged 62. Born in Keene, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1822, and studied theology at Andover. In the service of the home missionary society he went to the west, and there was a pastor ten years; then he took a prominent part in the founding of the colleges of Jacksonville and Wabash. Subsequently he toiled in the cause of ministerial education. He was a man of judgment, of energy, and of benevolence. For years he supported three scholarships in reference to the ministry. By his offer of prizes of 200 dollars each he brought out three essays,—the educational systems of the Puritans and Jesuits by Prof. Porter, prayer for colleges by Prof. Tyler, and primitive piety revived by H. C. Fish. How much good may be the results of the efforts of this one humble man! He was a man of sorrows. While at the west his whole family, in his absence from home, was swept away by sickness, his wife and two children. As he was dying, when asked if Christ was precious, he said, "Ail in all, ail in all, ail in all!"

ELLIS, CALEB, judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, was born at Walpole, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1793. He practised law in Claremont, N. H. In 1804 he was elected a member of congress. In 1813 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, in which office he continued till his death, May 9, 1816, aged 49. He was a man of candor and moderation, disinterested, and faithful in the offices intrusted to him. He sought no popularity except that which follows the pursuit of noble ends by honest means. As a judge he was enlightened, independent, impartial, and inflexible; yet mild and courteous. He had a delicate and scrupulous sense of honor and honesty. His regard to the institutions of religion and morality was evinced by the bequest of 5000 dollars for the support of a minister in Claremont. — *Smith's Sketch; Farmer's Collect.* II. 225-232.

ELLMAKER, AMOS, judge, died in Lancaster, Pa., in Dec., 1851. He was an officer in the army of 1812, a member of congress, judge, and attorney-general; in 1832 he was a candidate for the vice-presidency.

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER, LL. D., chief justice of the United States, died Nov. 26, 1807, aged 65. He was born at Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1745, and was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1766. He soon afterwards commenced the practice of the law, in which profession he became eminent. His perceptions were unusually rapid, his reasoning clear and conclusive, and his eloquence powerful. In the year 1777 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress. In 1780 he was elected into the council of his native State, and he continued a member of that body till 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the superior court. In 1687 he was elected a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution. In an assembly, illustrious for talents, erudition, and patriotism, he held a distinguished place. His exertions essentially aided in the production of an instrument, which, under the divine blessing, has been the main pillar of American prosperity and glory. He was immediately afterwards a member of the State convention, and contributed his efforts towards procuring the ratification of that instrument. When the federal government was organized in 1789, he was chosen a member of the senate. This elevated station, which he filled with his accustomed dignity, he occupied till in March, 1796, he was nominated by Washington chief justice of the supreme court of the United States as the successor of Mr. Jay. Though his attention had been for many years abstracted from the study of the law, yet he presided in that high court with the greatest reputation. His charges to the jury were rich not only in legal principles but in moral sentiments, expressed in a simple, concise style. Toward the close of the year 1799 he was appointed by president Adams envoy extraordinary to France for the purpose of settling a treaty with that nation. With much reluctance he accepted the appointment. In conjunction with Governor Davie and Mr. Murray, his associates, he negotiated a treaty. Having accomplished the business of his embassy, he repaired to England for the benefit of the mineral waters, as his health had suffered much in his voyage to Europe. Convinced that his infirmities must incapacitate him for the future discharge of his duties on the bench, he transmitted a resignation of his office of chief justice at the close of the year 1800. On his return to Connecticut, his fellow citizens, desirous of still enjoying the benefit of his extraordinary talents, elected him into the council; and in May, 1807, he was appointed chief justice of the State. This office, however, he declined,

from apprehension that he could not long survive under the pressure of his distressing malady, the gravel, and of domestic afflictions.

Mr. Ellsworth was an accomplished advocate, an upright legislator, an able and impartial judge, a wise and incorruptible ambassador, and an ardent, uniform, and indefatigable patriot. He moved for more than thirty years in a most conspicuous sphere unassailed by the shafts of slander. His integrity was not only unimpeached, but unsuspected. In his debates in legislative bodies he was sometimes ardent, but his ardor illuminated the subject. His purposes he pursued with firmness, independence, and intrepidity. In private life he was a model of social and personal virtue. He was just in his dealings, frank in his communications, kind and obliging in his deportment, easy of access to all, beloved and respected by his neighbors and acquaintance. Amid the varied honors, accumulated upon him by his country, he was unassuming and humble. His dress, his equipage, and mode of living were regulated by a principle of republican economy; but for the promotion of useful and benevolent designs he communicated with readiness and liberality. The purity and excellence of his character are rare in any station, and in the higher walks of life are almost unknown.

If it be asked, To what cause is the uniformity of his virtue to be attributed? the answer is at hand, — He was a Christian. He firmly believed in the great doctrines of the gospel. Having its spirit transfused into his own heart, and being directed by its maxims and impelled by its motives, he at all times pursued a course of upright conduct. The principles which governed him were not of a kind which are liable to be weakened or destroyed by the opportunity of concealment, the security from dishonor, the authority of numbers, or the prospects of interest. He made an explicit confession of Christianity in his youth; and, in all his intercourse with the polite and learned world, he was not ashamed of the gospel of Christ. In the midst of multiplied engagements he made theology a study, and attended with unvarying punctuality on the worship of the sanctuary. The sage, whose eloquence had charmed the senate, and whose decisions from the bench were regarded as almost oracular, sat with the simplicity of a child at the feet of Jesus, devoutly absorbed in the mysteries of redemption. His religion was not cold and heartless, but practical and vital. Meetings for social worship and pious conference he countenanced by his presence. He was one of the trustees of the missionary society of Connecticut, and engaged with ardor in the benevolent design of disseminating the truths of the gospel. In his last illness he was humble and tranquil. He expressed the submission, the views, and the consolations of a Christian. His speech

in the convention of Connecticut, in favor of the constitution, is preserved in the American museum. — *Panoplist and Missionary Magazine*, I. 193-197; *Brown's American Register*, II. 95-98; *Dwight's Travels*, I. 301-304.

ELMER, EBENEZER, died at Bridgeton, N. J., Oct. 18, 1843, aged 91. He was an officer in the army of the Revolution, a member of congress, president of the society of the Cincinnati.

ELWELL, MEHETABEL, Mrs., died in Saco, Me., Jan. 19, 1835, aged 100.

ELY, RICHARD, minister of North Bristol, in Guilford, and of Saybrook second church, Conn., died in 1814, aged 80, having been a minister 56 years. He was the son of Rev. David Ely, the son of Richard, of North Lyme. He graduated at Yale in 1754. He had a son, Dr. Richard, of Saybrook, whose son, Rev. William, of Vernon and North Mansfield, died at Easthampton Nov. 2, 1850, aged 62, a successful preacher, and an example of liberal charity. Richard Ely published a sermon at the ordination of D. Ely, at Ripton, 1774.

ELY, ZEBULON, died at Lebanon, Conn., Nov. 18, 1824, aged 65. Born in Lyme, he graduated in 1779, a distinguished scholar. In the same year he fought the British at an advanced post, but lost his coat and hat, glad to escape an unlooked-for scouting party with his life. In 1783 he was ordained. In a few of his last years he suffered from the palsy. He once said to Mr. Stone, a neighboring minister, regarded as a Hopkinsian, "Your system runs into extremes." He replied, "Well, well; do not cut Truth's legs off, let her run where she will." He once exchanged with Mr. Williams, of East Hartford, riding thirty miles in a storm, to preach to a dozen people, much to his grief. Twenty years after he met with a pious man, who asked him if he remembered that Sunday, for his sermons, he said, were the means of his conversion. He was the father of Rev. Dr. E. Stiles Ely, of Philadelphia.

ELY, DAVID, D. D., minister of Huntington, Conn., was born in Lyme, in 1749; graduated at Yale college in 1769; and was ordained as a colleague minister in 1773. For nearly thirty years he was an efficient member of the corporation of Yale college. He died Feb. 16, 1816, aged 66. He and his colleague, who was settled at the organization of the church in 1721, preached nearly a century. His successor was Thomas Punderson. With a vivid fancy and warm heart, he usually preached extemporaneously. His character was described by his friend, Dr. Dwight. — *Panoplist*, XII. 487-489.

ELY, ZEBULON, minister of Lebanon, Conn., died in 1824, aged about 65. He was graduated at Yale college in 1779, and was a tutor from 1781 to 1782. As a minister, he was highly respected, and devoted to his work. For a few last years

his powers of mind failed him. His memoirs were written by his son, Dr. E. S. Ely, of Philadelphia. He published a sermon at the election, 1804; at the ordination of S. Bartlett, 1804; on the death of Governor Trumbull, 1785, and of his son, also governor, 1809; of W. Huntington's wife, 1799; of W. Williams, 1812; before the county foreign mission society, 1815.

ELY, JOHN, minister of North Bristol, in Madison, Conn., died in 1827, by a fall from his horse, aged about 62. He was born in Lyme, and graduated at Yale in 1786. He was first settled in Danbury.

ELY, JUSTIN, died at West Springfield, July 24, 1850, aged 78. A graduate of Harvard in 1792, he spent his business life as a merchant. He was an eminent Christian, kind, social, hospitable. — *N. Y. Observer*, Sept. 7.

ELY, ELIHU, Dr., died at Binghamton, N. Y., March 17, 1851, aged 70, an early settler and prominent citizen.

ELY, HEMAN, judge, died Feb. 2, 1852, aged 76, at Elyria, in Ohio, a town named after him. He was an early settler of Ohio. The son of Justin Ely, of Springfield, Mass., he was one of the firm of T. and H. Ely, of New York; and had occasion to visit foreign countries.

EMERSON, JOSEPH, the first minister of Mendon, Mass., died at Concord Jan. 3, 1680. He was ordained in 1667. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. E. Bulkley.

EMERSON, JOHN, minister of Gloucester, Mass., died in 1700, aged about 64. He was the son of Thomas, of Ipswich, and graduated at Harvard in 1656, and was ordained in 1663. His son John, a graduate of 1689, and minister in Portsmouth, died in 1732, aged 61.

EMERSON, JOHN, minister of Portsmouth, died June 21, 1732, aged 61. Born in Ipswich, he graduated at Harvard in 1689. On the night of the murder of Major Waldron by the Indians, he was invited to sleep at his house, but declined. He was settled at Newcastle in 1704: in 1708 he went to England and resided for a period in London. In 1715 he was installed at Portsmouth. Of the one hundred and twenty-four persons added to his church in seventeen years, forty were added in the year following the earthquake of 1727, by which event many minds were awakened to the subject of religion. He was an agreeable companion and faithful minister.

EMERSON, WILLIAM, died in Rutland, Vt., in Oct., 1776, aged 33. Graduated at Harvard in 1761, he was ordained the minister of Concord, the successor of Mr. Bliss, in 1766. His patriotic and Christian zeal induced him to be a chaplain at Ticonderoga in Aug., 1776.

EMERSON, JOSEPH, minister of Malden, Mass., the son of Edward E., and the grandson of Rev. Joseph E., of Mendon, was born at

Chelmsford, April 20, 1700; was graduated at Harvard college in 1717; and ordained, Oct. 31, 1721. For nearly half a century he continued his benevolent labors without being detained from his pulpit but two Sabbaths. He died suddenly, July 13, 1767, aged 67. His wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. S. Moody, of York. He had nine sons and four daughters. Three of his sons were ministers: Joseph, of Pepperell; William, of Concord; and John, of Conway. He was pious in early life, and his parents witnessed the effect of their instruction and prayers. As a teacher of religion to his fellow men, and their guide to heaven, he searched the Scriptures with great diligence, that he might draw his doctrines from the pure fountains of truth. In the various relations which he sustained, he was just, amiable, kind, and benevolent. One-tenth of his income was devoted to charitable uses. He, at stated times every day, addressed himself to Heaven, and never engaged in any important affair without first seeking the Divine blessing. Such was his humility, that, when unguarded words fell from his lips, he would ask forgiveness of his children and servants. He published the importance and duty of a timely seeking of God, 1727; meat out of the eater and sweetness out of the strong, 1735; early piety encouraged, 1738; at the ordination of his son, Joseph, at Groton, now Pepperell, 1747. — *Funeral Sermon*, by his son.

EMERSON, DANIEL, first minister of Hollis, N. H., was a descendant of Joseph E., minister of Mendon. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1739; was ordained April 20, 1743; received Eli Smith as his colleague Nov. 27, 1793; and died, Sept. 30, 1801, aged 85, in the 59th of his ministry. His praise was in all the churches. In 1743 there were only thirty families in the town. During his ministry, many died in the faith which he had taught them; and, at the time of his death, the church consisted of about two hundred members. Such men, the successful teachers of morality and religion, of whom the world knows nothing, are its benefactors, while the men of fame are usually the scourges of the earth. — *Massachusetts Missionary Mag.*, 1. 57-59.

EMERSON, WILLIAM, minister in Boston, died May 11, 1811, aged 42. He was the grandson of Rev. Joseph E., of Malden, and the son of Rev. Wm. E., of Concord, who died a chaplain in the army in 1776. He was born May 6, 1769, and graduated at Harvard college in 1789. He became first the minister of Harvard in 1792; but, in Oct., 1799, he was installed the pastor of the first church in Boston. In the year 1804 he engaged in the labor of conducting the Monthly Anthology, a literary journal, which opposed the orthodox Calvinistic views of the Christian religion. He published a sermon, preached July 4, 1794; at the artillery election, 1799; be-

fore a charitable society, 1800; at the ordination of S. Clark, 1800; of R. Smiley, 1801; of T. Beede, 1803; on the death of Dr. Thacher, 1802; of Madame Bowdoin, 1803; of C. Austin, 1806; before the female asylum, 1805; before the humane society, 1807; oration, July 4, 1802; four discourses in the Christian monitor, numbered 1, 2, 3, 7; a collection of psalms and hymns, 1808. After his death, there was published his sketch of the history of the first church in Boston, with two sermons annexed, 8vo., 1812. — 2 *Historical Collections*, I. 254-258.

EMERSON, JOHN, first minister of Conway, died June 26, 1826, aged 80. A graduate of Harvard in 1764, he was settled in 1769; he used to say, he was "John preaching in the wilderness." He lived to see his flock of four hundred increased to two thousand. He admitted 580 to his church, buried 1,037, and baptized 1,219. He wrote 3,500 sermons. E. Hitchcock was settled as his colleague in 1821. — *Holland*, II. 347.

EMERSON, JOSEPH, died at Wethersfield in May, 1833, aged 51. A graduate of Harvard in 1798, he was a tutor; then settled as a minister many years at Beverly; and last devoted himself to the business of teaching female pupils, for whom he established a school at Wethersfield. He was a zealous Christian, and an excellent teacher. His life, by his brother, Prof. Ralph Emerson, was published in 1834.

EMERSON, JOSEPH, Dr., died in Heath, Mass., Aug. 13, 1811, aged 60; a very successful and much beloved physician.

EMERSON, SAMUEL, M. D., died at Kennebunk Aug. 7, 1851, aged nearly 87. A graduate of Harvard in 1785, he was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and long an able practitioner.

EMERY, JOHN, D. D., bishop of the Methodist church, died in Baltimore co., Md., Dec. 16, 1835, respected and lamented. In riding, he was thrown from his carriage, and his skull was fractured.

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS, an eminent lawyer, died in New York Nov. 14, 1827, aged 63. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1764, the son of a physician. Educated at Trinity college, Dublin, he studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took the degree of M. D. in 1784. His thesis was published in Smellie's thesaurus. At this time he was inclined to forensic pursuits, presiding over five debating societies. He afterwards made the tour of Italy and Germany, visiting the most celebrated schools of the continent. On his return to Ireland, the death of his brother, Christopher Temple Emmet, a lawyer of surpassing talents, induced him to engage in the same profession. After studying at the Temple in London two years, he was admitted to the Irish bar at Dublin in 1791. He soon rose to distinction, and was deemed superior in legal and general science and

in talents to Curran. At this period the events of the French revolution awakened in the oppressed Irish the hope of national freedom. The association of "United Irishmen" was constituted, embracing both Catholics and Protestants, bound together by a secret oath. Each society was limited to thirty-six persons, but the whole kingdom was organized into departments, and at the head of the whole was a committee, of which Mr. Emmet was a leading member. It was determined to seek aid from France, and to take up arms. May 23, 1798, was appointed for the general rising. But previously to that time a traitor disclosed the conspiracy, and Emmet and others were arrested and thrown into prison. The rebellion, notwithstanding, broke out on the fixed day; but it was soon crushed before the arrival of Humbert and his French army of twelve hundred men, which surrendered in August. An agreement was soon made by the government with the State prisoners, that if they would make certain disclosures, not implicating individuals, they should be released. The disclosures were made; yet Mr. Emmet was long detained in prison. After the peace of Amiens he was set free and conveyed to the river Elbe. The winter of 1802 he spent in Brussels, where he saw his brother about to embark in the enterprise which ended in his execution. From France Mr. Emmet proceeded to New York, where he arrived Nov. 11, 1804. The death of Hamilton had left an opening for such a man in the bar; he was soon admitted to the supreme court of the State and of the United States, and stood among the first in his profession. He identified himself with the democratic party. In 1812 he was appointed attorney-general of the State. As an advocate he was unrivalled. With a prolific fancy, his figures were bold; yet was he logical and profound, and his manner was most earnest and impressive. He was incessant in labor, devoting more than thirteen hours in each day to study and business. Of course he mixed but little with the fashionable world. He had often amused himself with mathematical calculations. In the circuit court of 1827 he was engaged in the important Astor cause, and on Monday, Nov. 12th, replied in an elaborate argument to Webster and Van Buren. On Wednesday, while occupied in another cause, he was seized with the apoplexy in court, and died the same day. While in prison in Scotland he wrote part of an essay toward the history of Ireland, which was published at New York in 1807. — *American Annual Register*, 1827-9, 139-149.

EMMETT, JOHN P., professor of chemistry in the university of Virginia, died at New York Aug. 13, 1842, aged 47; the son of Thomas Addis Emmett.

EMMONS, NATHANIEL, D. D., minister of Franklin, Mass., died Sept. 23, 1840, aged 95

years and five months. His father was Samuel E., of East Haddam, Conn.; his mother, Ruth Cone. He was graduated at Yale college in 1767; studied theology with Dr. Smalley, and imbibed his doctrines; was licensed to preach in 1769, and ordained over the second church of Wrentham, now Franklin, in April, 1773. The duties of a pastor he performed fifty-four years, till 1827. He also instructed many students in theology. His wife and her two children died in 1778. He afterwards married a daughter of Rev. Chester Williams, of Hadley. She was a daughter-in-law of Rev. Samuel Hopkins, who, when she was young, married her widowed mother. By her he had six children, of whom he buried three. Rev. Elam Smalley was settled at Franklin as colleague minister in 1829.

A memoir of Dr. E. is found in the first volume of his works, published in 1842. First there is given an autobiography; then a memoir by Dr. Jacob Ide, his son-in-law; then an additional notice by Prof. E. A. Park. He professed to be warmly attached to genuine Calvinism; but he thought Calvinism had lost much of its original purity, and had acquired absurdities which must be rejected in order to make it consistent with reason and Scripture; and among these "wens" to be pared off, he reckoned the doctrines, that the sin of Adam is imputed to his posterity; that the righteousness of Christ is imputed to believers; that sinners lie under a natural inability to become holy; and that Christ made atonement only for the elect. These he called "gross absurdities." But whether so or not, the character of Calvinism must be determined by the faith of Calvin himself, and not by what may be deemed later improvements, and a supposed right view of "the essential principles of pure Christianity." His editor admits that he differed from Calvin in many important respects. The great question is, did he teach the great fundamental principles of the gospel, and did he spread abroad no gross and perilous errors? His whole long life was spent in his study in unslackened industry, in unwearied mental toil. He studied seventy years in one room, usually ten hours a day. His famous political sermon, called his "Jeroboam sermon," was preached after Mr. Jefferson became president, from the text relating to Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, "who made Israel to sin."

He was a plain, argumentative preacher, with no oratorical powers, but simple, direct, and earnest in his address. He was an independent thinker, but some of his speculations are so peculiar, and so revolting to the general Christian sentiment of our country, as to render it proper to advert to them. The most prominent and remarkable doctrine which he advanced, is the doctrine that God is the producing cause of every act of the human mind, and therefore of all

wickedness as well as of all goodness. It may seem incredible, that a worthy minister in a country town of New England, a teacher of theology to nearly ninety theological students, should inculcate a doctrine so abhorrent, so contradictory to Scripture; and therefore it may be expedient to quote a few sentences from his own writings. God, he says, must "create evil, when, and where, and to what degree the good of the universe requires, because he is the owner and rightful sovereign of the universe."

He includes in evil moral as well as natural evil; that is, he thus makes God the author of sin. "God's acting on their hearts and producing all their free, voluntary, moral exercises, is so far from preventing them from being moral agents, that it necessarily makes them moral agents." He goes so far as to assert, that they who deny this "universal agency," in the production of sin as well as holiness, do "virtually deny God's existence." In reference to the origin of Adam's sin he says, "Satan placed certain motives before his mind, which, by a certain divine energy, took hold of his heart and led him into sin." Thus he ascribes to God the efficiency in the production of Adam's sin, to which the devil was only a tempter. Satan tempts men to sin; God produces sin. If this is not blasphemy, what can be? There is not the least doubt as to his doctrine, which he has much more fully asserted. He makes God the efficient cause, the actual producer of every sinful volition in his creature; he makes God the author of sin. Is not God then responsible for sin? And how can he punish man for sin? Is not he, who intelligently and voluntarily performs an act, responsible for that act? The man who lays a living child upon the ground, and with an axe chops off its head, is guilty of murder. If God creates a human mind, and then by his almighty and irresistible power moves that mind to sin and produces sin, God is the author of sin. If we embrace this doctrine, we make God the author of sin, which the Bible ascribes to the devil. We give to the infinitely pure and holy Being the very character of Satan. But Dr. E. ascribes to God holy motives,—his own glory and the highest possible good of the universe,—whereas the Devil is influenced by the contrary evil motives; yet the acts and effects are the same,—the production of sin, which God abhors. In communicating such a doctrine to the world, by what argument does the teacher justify himself? He teaches that all freedom consists in volition and its effects, and not in its cause. The man who acts voluntarily—whatever may cause his volition—is a free, voluntary agent. So that, although God causes, produces his sinful volitions, man is yet a perfectly free moral agent. But this contradicts the teaching of the great body of ethical and theological writers, and con-

tradicts the general consciousness and common sense of man. It is deceptive language—"what God makes free must be free." But man is not free, if his volition is made, created, produced by almighty power.

Dr. Stephen West, in his book on agency, was the first teacher in this country of this doctrine, that God is the only agent, the producer of all the volitions of his creatures. It was doubtless to his book, published in 1772, that Dr. Emmons was indebted for his theory. It is probable that on this point there are now in the Christian world very few followers of these bold theorists. Their doctrine, which was the doctrine of Epicurus, Gassendi, Condillae, Hobbes, and Priestley, may be acceptable to infidels and universalists; but it will make little progress with intelligent, pious readers of the Bible, who can easily understand, with a host of commentators, that when God is said to harden Pharaoh's heart, the meaning is, not a producing efficiency, but a prediction, of a certain event in Providence, that he would harden his own heart, as it is afterwards declared that he did. And it may be added; let it be that the origin of sin is a mystery. Then let it remain a mystery, and not be attempted to be cleared up by charging it blasphemously upon God. But if God is a free agent, then he might make man in his own image a free moral agent, whose choice is free, and is not caused, produced, made by another. Do we not all know intuitively, by common sense, by reason and conscience, that we are such free agents, therefore justly accountable to a holy, sin-hating God? Even Berkeley, though he denied the existence of matter, did not deny the existence of created minds, having wills of their own and volitions not produced by another. He says: "It is true, I have denied there are any other agents beside spirits; but this is very consistent with allowing to thinking, rational beings in the production of motions the use of limited powers, ultimately indeed derived from God, but immediately under the direction of their own wills, which is sufficient to entitle them to all the guilt of their actions." Our innate sense of justice teaches us, that if God creates, produces our wicked affections, volitions, and actions, it would be injustice in him to punish us for them, or to charge upon us guilt.

As to Emmons' other doctrines, he differed little from a multitude of New England theologians. He believed that Christ came from heaven to be an atoning sacrifice for sin, a substitute for sinners, to vindicate God's justice, and that men are justified by faith in him; that men are active, not passive, in regeneration; that men are not guilty of Adam's sin, but that their hearts are, in consequence of his sin, totally depraved; that holiness and sin consist in voluntary exercises. As to the success of his ministry, during fifty-four

years three hundred and eight were added to the church, less than six a year on an average. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts missionary society, and was its first president for twelve years. He was zealously attached to the system of Congregationalism, maintaining in his "platform of ecclesiastical government," that all ecclesiastical power is vested in each church. He was a man of wit and quickness of retort. Some anecdotes are the following: As a Universalist had answered one of his sermons, some one suggested to him the plan of printing the sermon and the answer in one pamphlet; he replied, "It is against the laws:—thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together." The secret of popular preaching, he said, was not to meddle with the hearers' consciences; also, "let your sermons be without beginning, middle, or end." He said, "let your eloquence flow from your heart to your hands, and never attempt to force it the other way." "It is a great blessing to be able to talk an hour about nothing. The most important requisites for an extemporaneous preacher are ignorance, impudence, and presumption." When a tippler asked him "to tell what he was to understand by the soul of man," he replied, "No, I can't tell a man that has n't got any." When a minister wrote to him—"I have read your sermon on the atonement and wept over it," he immediately sent back this answer: "I have read your letter and laughed at it." He said to a candidate, "Your sermon was too much like Seekonk plain, long and level." He asked a young preacher, "Do you ever mean to preach another sermon? You've preached about everything this morning." When a young man said, "I hope you were not wearied with the length of my sermon," he replied, "No, nor with the depth either." He published sixty or more single sermons and tracts. He published sermons at the ordinations of E. Dudley, C. Chaddock, E. Smith, C. Alexander, D. Avery, W. Harris, J. Tufts, J. Emerson, T. Williams, E. Whipple, G. Conant, Z. Whitmore, and C. Park; a sermon on the death of Washington and of many other persons; on receiving from Dr. Franklin books for Franklin library, 1787; election sermon, 1798; on the second century from the landing at Plymouth, 1820; sermons, 8vo., 1812; collection of sermons, 8vo., 1813; sermons, 8vo., 1815; sermons, 3 vols., 8vo., 1823. His works were published, edited by Dr. Ide, in 6 vols., 8vo., 1842.—*Memoir Prefixed to Works; Pynchard on Congregationalism*, 276; *Review of E.'s Theory*.

EMOTT, JAMES, died at Poughkeepsie April 7, 1850, aged 80; a distinguished lawyer at New York, and a member of Congress from 1809 to 1813. He was judge of the common pleas and of the circuit court.

ENDECOTT, JOHN, the first governor of Mas-

sachusetts, died March 15, 1665, aged 75. He was born in Dorchester, England, in 1589, and married a relation of M. Cradock, the governor of the Massachusetts company in England, and brother-in-law of R. Ludlow, deputy governor. He was sent to this country by that company as their agent, to carry on the plantation at Naumkeag, or Salem, and arrived Sept. 6, 1628. It was here that he laid the foundation of the first permanent town within the limits of the Massachusetts patent. He was a suitable person to be intrusted with the care of a new settlement in the wilderness, for he was bold, undaunted, sociable, and cheerful, familiar, or austere and distant, as occasion required. The company, in April, 1629, chose him the governor of "London's plantation;" but in August it was determined to transfer the charter and the government of the colony to New England, and John Winthrop, who arrived in the following year, was appointed governor. In 1636 Mr. Endecott was sent out on an expedition against the Indians on Block Island, and in the Pequot country. He continued at Salem till 1644, when he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and removed to Boston. He was also governor from 1649 to 1654, excepting in 1650, when Mr. Dudley was governor, and from 1655 to 1665. He was succeeded by Bellingham. He left two sons. He was a sincere and zealous Puritan, rigid in his principles, and severe in the execution of the laws against sectaries, or those who differed from the religion of Massachusetts. Two Episcopalians, who accused the members of the church of Salem of being Separatists, were sent back to England by his orders. He was determined to establish a reformed and a pure church. The Quakers and the Baptists had no occasion to remember him with affection. So opposed was he to everything which looked like Popery, that, through the influence of Roger Williams, he cut out the cross from the military standard. He insisted at Salem, that the women should wear veils at church. In 1649, when he was governor, he entered into an association with the other magistrates against long hair. As the practice of wearing it, "after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians, had begun to invade New England," they declared their detestation of the custom, "as a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves, and offend sober and modest men, and do corrupt good manners." In 1659, during his administration, four Quakers were put to death in Boston. — *Neal's New England*, i. 139, 364; *Hutchinson*, i. 8–17, 33, 235; *Winthrop*; *Hist. Coll.* vi. 245, 261; ix. 5; *Holmes*; *Morton*, 81, 188; *Magnalia*, ii. 18; *N. E. Historical Register*, July, 1847.

ENGLAND, JOHN, Catholic bishop of North and South Carolina and Georgia, died at Charleston April 11, 1842, aged 55. He was born in

Cork, and, being made bishop by the pope, arrived at Charleston the last day of 1820. He established a theological seminary, and aided in the anti-duelling society. Returning from a visit to Rome, he contracted on the voyage the dysentery, of which he died. His works were published in 5 vols., 8vo., 1849. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.* ii. 84.

ENGLISH, GEORGE B., an adventurer, the son of Thomas English, of Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1807, and afterwards for a while studied theology. He then became an officer of marine in the navy. Embracing, as is said, Islamism, he entered the service of the Pasha of Egypt, and accompanied an expedition under Ismael to Upper Egypt. He died at Washington in Sept., 1828, aged 39. He published *Grounds of Christianity* examined, 12mo., 1813, which was answered by E. Everett and S. Cary; letter to Mr. Cary on his review; letter to Mr. Channing on his two sermons on infidelity, 1813; expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, 8vo., 1823.

ENGLISH, PHILIP, a wealthy merchant of Salem, died in 1734, aged 84. He came near to being a victim to the witchcraft delusion in 1692. Both he and his wife were accused and imprisoned, and from Salem prison were, by their friends, on some pretence, removed to Boston. On the day before that appointed for trial, they, being under bail, attended public worship, and heard Mr. Moody preach from the text, "If they persecute you in one city, flee to another," justifying a flight from outrage under the forms of justice. He visited them, and through his persuasion they fled at midnight to New York, and thus perhaps saved their lives. He ever acknowledged his obligations to the manly courage of Mr. Moody.

ENOS, ROGER, lieutenant-colonel, accompanied Arnold in his expedition to Quebec, as far as fifty miles up Dead river in Maine, when, by decision of a council of war, he returned with his division in consequence of the want of provisions; and thus, perhaps, the whole army was saved from destruction. — *American Remembrancer*, 1776.

EPENOWE, an Indian of Martha's Vineyard, was a victim, with twenty-five others, to the treachery of Capt. Thomas Hunt in 1614, who carried them to Malaga with the purpose of selling them as slaves. This villainy was retaliated. Epenowe was taken to England, and there contrived a method of regaining his native land. He invented the story of a mine of gold at Capapoick, or Capawock, now Martha's Vineyard, to which he was conveyed by Capt. Harley. When twenty canoes were around the ship, he plunged into the water, and, by the aid of his friends and their flight of arrows, he escaped. Epenowe, in 1619, with his countrymen, assaulted Capt. Dermen, and inflicted many wounds, killing several of his men.

EPIRAIM, was an Indian preacher in 1698 at

Gayhead, Martha's Vineyard. With Abel, another preacher, he had the charge of two hundred and sixty souls or more, who were taught to read. These Indians were well clothed. They had a framed meeting-house. At the same time Japhet was a preacher at Chilmark to two hundred and thirty-one Indians, of whom sixty-four were in full communion; and there were preachers at Tisbury to seventy-two Indians; Job Russel preached at Edgartown to one hundred and thirty-six, and there were yet other congregations on the Vineyard.

EPPEs, JOHN W., died near Richmond in Virginia in Sept., 1823, aged 50. His wife, Maria, the daughter of Mr. Jefferson, died at Monticello in April, 1804. He was appointed senator of the United States in 1815, but he resigned from ill health.

ERVING, WILLIAM, a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated in 1753, and quitted the British army, in which he was an officer, at the commencement of the American Revolution. He died at Roxbury May 27, 1791, aged 56, bequeathing to the college, in which he was educated, 1000 pounds toward establishing a professorship of chemistry and materia medica.

ERVING, JOHN, a merchant of Boston, died Aug. 20, 1786, aged 94. He came from Scotland. He was twenty years a member of the council. Being opposed to independence, he retired from public life at the Revolution. One daughter married Gov. Bowdoin, another Gov. Scott, of Dominica, and a third Duncan Stewart, who was collector of New London before the Revolution.

ERVING, SHIRLEY, Dr., died in Boston July 8, 1813, aged 54. He was the grandson of Gov. Shirley, the son of John E., of Boston. He settled as a physician in Portland, and was highly esteemed. In declining health he removed to Boston. — *American Quarterly Register*, 1840.

ERVING, GEORGE W., consul, died in New York in July, 1850. A native of Boston, the son of George E., a loyalist, he was educated at Oxford. Mr. Jefferson appointed him consul to London; thence he was sent to Denmark and Berlin, and then ambassador to Madrid.

ESCARBOT, MARC L', published *Nova Francia*, or an account of New France, as described in late voyages into the countries called by the Frenchmen *La Cadie*, &c., London, 1654; translated from the French edition of 1612; the same in Purchas and Churchill.

ESTAING, CHARLES H., count de, commanded the French fleet sent to our aid in the Revolutionary war. He made an unsuccessful assault on Savannah Oct. 9, 1779, when Pulaski was mortally wounded. He afterwards captured Grenada. Being one of the assembly of notables in France, and incurring the suspicion of the dominant faction, he was guillotined at Paris April 29, 1793.

ESTABROOK, JOSEPH, minister of Concord, Mass., died in 1711, aged about 68. Born in Enfield, Middlesex, England, he came to this country in 1660, and graduated at Harvard in 1664. He was ordained colleague with Mr. Bulkley in 1667. His son Benjamin, first minister of Lexington, a graduate of 1690, died in 1697, leaving a widow Abigail, daughter of Rev. S. Willard. His son Samuel, minister of Canterbury, Conn., a graduate of Harvard of 1696, ordained 1711, died in 1727, aged 52.

ESTABROOK, JOSEPH, minister of Athol, Mass., died May 18, 1830, aged 71. A descendant of Rev. Joseph E. of Concord, he was born in Lexington, and he fought in the battle of Lexington. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782. In 1787 he was ordained.

ESTEN, JOSEPH, died in Burrillville, R.I., Sept. 20, 1851, aged 99 years and 9 months. His brother John, of B., died Sept. 1, 1851, aged 90.

EUSTACE, JOHN SKEY, a brave officer in the American war, died at Newburgh Aug. 25, 1805, aged 45. He entered into the service of his country not long after the commencement of the Revolution, and continued one of her active defenders till the conclusion of the contest. He served for some time as aid-de-camp to General Lee, and afterwards as an aid-de-camp to General Greene. When the war was ended, he retired to Georgia, and was there admitted to the bar, as an advocate. In that State he received the appointment of adjutant-general. In the year 1794, as he was fond of military life, he went to France, and there received the appointment of a brigadier-general, and was afterwards promoted and made a major-general. In that capacity he served the French nation for some time. He commanded in 1797 a division of the French army in Flanders. In 1800 he returned again to his native country, and resided in Orange county, New York, where he led a retired, studious life till his death. He devoted to literature all the time which the state of his health would permit. — *New York Spectator*, Sept. 4, 1805.

EUSTIS, ABRAHAM, brigadier-general, died at Portland Jan. 27, 1843, aged 57. He studied law, but early entered the army, and served honorably thirty-five years.

EUSTIS, WILLIAM, M. D., governor of Massachusetts, died in Boston Feb. 6, 1825, aged 71. He was the son of Benjamin Eustis and was born at Cambridge June 10, 1753. After graduating at Harvard college in 1772, he studied physic with Dr. Joseph Warren. At the beginning of the war he was appointed surgeon of a regiment, and afterwards hospital surgeon. In 1777 and during most of the war he occupied as a hospital the spacious house of Col. Robinson, a royalist, on the east side of the Hudson, opposite to West Point. In the same house Arnold had his head-

quarters. At the termination of the war he commenced the practice of his profession in Boston. In 1800 he was elected a member of congress. By Mr. Madison in 1809 he was appointed secretary of war, and continued in office until in the late war the army of Hull was surrendered, when he resigned. In 1815 he was sent ambassador to Holland. After his return he was a member of congress in 1821, and for four successive sessions. After the resignation of Gov. Brooks, he was chosen governor in 1823, and died after a short illness. His wife, who survived him, was Caroline, the daughter of Woodbury Langdon of New Hampshire. By his direction he was buried by the side of his mother. His successor was Levi Lincoln. — *Holmes*, II. 515; *Thacher*.

EVANS, NATHANIEL, a minister in New Jersey, and a poet, was born in Philadelphia June 8, 1742, and was graduated at the college in that city in 1765, having gained a high reputation for his genius. He immediately afterwards embarked for England, recommended to the society for propagating the gospel, and was ordained by the bishop of London. He arrived at Philadelphia on his return, Dec. 26, 1765, and entered soon upon the business of his mission at Gloucester county in New Jersey. His season of labor was short, for it pleased God to remove him from this present life Oct. 29, 1767, aged 25. He was remarkable for the excellence of his temper, the correctness of his morals, and the soundness of his doctrines. He published a short account of T. Godfrey, prefixed to Godfrey's poems, and an elegy to his memory. After his death a selection of his writings was published, entitled, poems on several occasions, with some other compositions, 1772. Annexed to this volume is one of his sermons. — *American Museum*, VII. 405; *Preface to the above Poems*.

EVANS, LEWIS, eminent for his acquaintance with American geography, was a surveyor in Pennsylvania, and died in June, 1756. He made many journeys into the neighboring colonies, and had been frequently employed in surveying lands, purchased of the natives. He had collected a great store of materials from other sources. From these he compiled a map of the middle colonies, and of the adjacent country of the Indians, lying northward and westward. The first edition of it was published in 1749, and a second in 1755, accompanied with an explanatory pamphlet. Some expressions, countenancing the title of France to fort Frontenac, brought him into a controversy with a writer in *Gaines' New York Mercury* in 1756. In the course of the same year he wrote a full and elaborate reply to this and other charges against him, and caused the pamphlet to be published in London. They were both offered to the public under the title of geographi-

cal, historical, political, philosophical, and mechanical essays; Nos. 1, and 2. The first edition of this map was chiefly limited to New York, New Jersey, and Delaware; the second was much enlarged, being made a general map of the middle British colonies, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and the country of the confederate Indians. It was inscribed to Mr. Pownall, in consideration, as a writer of that period asserts, of being promised by him the office of surveyor-general of New Jersey, and to gratify whom he published also in 1755 a pamphlet against Gov. Shirley. He belonged to the cabal in favor of W. Johnson. He was imprisoned for a libel on Gov. Morris. Afterwards in 1776, on the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. Pownall himself gave a new edition of Evans' map, with large additions, entitled a map of the British colonies in North America. It comprehended all New England and the bordering parts of Canada.

EVANS, ISRAEL, minister of Concord, N. H., died March 9, 1807, aged 59. He was of Welsh descent, born in Pennsylvania, where his father and grandfather were ministers. He graduated at Princeton college in 1772, in a class of twenty-two, of whom fifteen were ministers. Being ordained in 1776 at Philadelphia as a chaplain, he served during the war in the New Hampshire brigade. He accompanied Sullivan against the Indians; and was at the capture of Burgoyne and surrender of Cornwallis. July 1, 1789, he was installed as the successor of Mr. Walker at Concord; but was dismissed at his request July 1797. His feelings and habits, brought from the army, were not adapted to make him useful as a minister. Humility was no trait in his character. His patriotic sermons during the war were acceptable to the army; he published a sermon after the Indian expedition; oration on the death of Gen. Poor, 1780; on the surrender of the British army at York; on the thanksgiving for independence, Dec. 11, 1783; at the election, 1791. — *Boulton's Centen. Disc.* 33; *Moore's Ann. Concord*, 63.

EVANS, OLIVER, a mechanic, was a descendant of Evan Evans, D. D., the first Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, who died in 1728. He made various improvements in the arts. His iron foundry, steam factory, and steam-mill were located at Philadelphia. He died at New York April 15, 1819, aged 64. He published the young engineer's guide, 1805; miller's and millwright's guide, twenty-five plates, 1807; first edit. 1795.

EVANS, CADWALLADER, Dr., died at Philadelphia in 1773, aged 57. He was born in Philadelphia, of Welch descent, and studied under Dr. Bond and in Edinburgh. He was long a physi-

cian of the hospital.—*Thacher's Medical Biography*.

EVANS, JOHN, colonel, died near Monongalia, Va., in 1835, aged 97. He commanded a regiment in the war of the Revolution, and was a member of the convention to form a constitution for Virginia.

EVANS, MORRIS, died at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 25, 1834, aged 105.

EVARTS, JEREMIAH, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, died in Charleston, South Carolina, May 10, 1831, aged 50. He was probably a descendant of John Evarts, who lived in Guilford, Conn., in 1650, and was born in Sunderland, Vermont, Feb. 3, 1781. In a few years his parents removed to the town of Georgia in the northern part of Vermont. In 1798 he was placed under the instruction of Rev. John Eliot of E. Guilford, and was graduated at Yale college in 1802. During a revival of religion in the college in the beginning of this year, he cherished the hope, that his soul was renewed by the Spirit of God, and became a member of the college church. From 1803 to 1804 he was the instructor of the academy at Peacham, and afterwards studied law with Judge Chauncy of New Haven, in which city he commenced the practice of the law in July, 1806. In May, 1810, he removed to Charlestown, near Boston, in order to edit the *Panoplist*, a religious and literary monthly publication, which had been conducted by Dr. Morse and others four or five years; and he superintended that work, writing for it a large proportion of the original articles, till the close of 1820, when it was discontinued, and the *Missionary Herald* was published in its stead, under the authority of the American Board. This work was also committed to him. He had been chosen treasurer of the Board in 1812 and the next year one of the prudent committee. He served as treasurer till 1822. In 1821 he succeeded Dr. Worcester as corresponding secretary, in which office he continued nearly ten years till his death. Thus he toiled ten years as the editor of the *Panoplist*, ten years as the treasurer of the Board of missions, and ten years as corresponding secretary. In feeble health he took a voyage to the island of Cuba in Feb., 1831, and thence in April to Charleston, where in the house of Rev. Dr. Palmer he died. He left several children: his widow, Mehitable, the daughter of Roger Sherman of New Haven, died in 1851. While Mr. Evarts was on his voyage to Cuba, fully aware of the uncertain continuance of his life, he wrote as follows: "Here, in this sea, I consecrate myself to God as my chief good: to him, as my heavenly Father, infinitely kind and tender of his children; to him, as my kind and merciful Redeemer, by whose blood and merits

alone I do hope for salvation; to him, as the beneficent renewer and sanctifier of the saved. I implore the forgiveness of my numerous and aggravated transgressions; and I ask, that my remaining time and strength may be employed for the glory of God, my portion, and for the good of his creatures." In his last hours his hope of forgiveness and salvation was undiminished and unshaken. He said, "I wish in these dying words to recognize the great Redeemer as the Saviour from sin and hell. And I recognize the Great Spirit of God as the renovator of God's elect." When it was said to him, "You will soon see Jesus;" he exclaimed, "Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful glory! We cannot understand—we cannot comprehend—wonderful glory! I will praise, I will praise him! Jesus reigns." This was no feverish excitement, nor dream of enthusiasm; but the vision of a dying believer. Mr. Evarts' character has been delineated in printed discourses by Dr. Woods and Dr. Spring. In the management of the important interests, with which he was intrusted, he manifested a scrupulous integrity. He combined with a sound judgment the ardor requisite for the accomplishment of great designs. His piety and extensive knowledge of theology and his accordance with the settled orthodoxy of New England secured to him the confidence of the churches in a degree seldom obtained by one, not especially trained for the ministry of the gospel. Free from self-sufficiency and pride, he sought the counsel of his associates; and especially he with habitual devotion sought the guidance and blessing of God. Though humble, he was yet resolute and determined and persevering. Having enlarged views and a vigorous mind, he was not disheartened by difficulties and opposition. Feeble in health, with a thin, slender frame, and destitute of oratorical action, he yet in his public addresses arrested attention and produced effect, for his conceptions were clear and his language perspicuous and forcible. His industry was untiring. Besides his labors in editing the *Panoplist*, he wrote the ten annual reports of the American Board from 1821 to 1830, the last of which contains a most weighty and valuable discussion on the future growth of this country and the means of preserving it from ruin. His essays, twenty-four in number, on the rights and claims of the Indians, under the signature of William Penn, were published in 1829; and he subsequently wrote various other pieces on the same subject, one of which is an article in the *North American Review*. He edited the volume of speeches on the Indian bill and wrote the introduction.—*Woods' and Spring's Sermons; Miss. Herald*, Oct. Nov. 1831.

EVE, ADAM, died in Pennsylvania Oct. 27, 1821, aged 104.

EVEREST, SOLOMON, a physician, died at Canton, Conn., in July, 1822. He bequeathed 10,000 dollars to religious and missionary purposes.

EVERETT, OLIVER, minister in Boston, died at Dorchester Nov. 19, 1802, aged 49. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1779, and was ordained pastor of the church in Summer street, as successor of Mr. Howe, Jan. 2, 1782. After a ministry of ten years, and after having acquired a high reputation for the extraordinary powers of his mind, the state of his health induced him to ask a dismissal from his people in 1792. He was succeeded in 1794 by Mr. Kirkland. Afterwards he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Norfolk. He was the father of Alex. H. and Edward Everett.

EVERETT, DAVID, editor of the Boston Patriot, died Dec. 21, 1813, aged 44. He was born at Princeton, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795, and engaged in the profession of the law in Boston. In 1809 he commenced the Patriot, in which John Adams in a series of letters gave a history of his political career. In 1811 he was appointed register of probate; but a revolution in politics deprived him of his office. In Sept., 1812, he commenced the Pilot, a paper devoted to De Witt Clinton. Removing soon to Marietta to edit a paper, he died there. He published common sense in dishabille, or the farmer's monitor, 1799; Daranzel, a tragedy, 1800; essay on the rights and duties of nations; three orations and addresses; Junius Americanus in Boston Gazette in defence of J. Adams. — *Specimens American Poetry*, II. 113.

EVERETT, MOSES, minister of Dorchester, died March 25, 1813, aged 62. Born in Dedham, he graduated at Harvard in 1771, and in 1774 was ordained the minister of Dedham, in which office he continued eighteen years till 1792. He was appointed in 1808 a judge of the court of common pleas in the place of his brother Oliver. He published a sermon to young men, 1778; one at the ordination of his brother.

EVERETT, NOBLE, minister of Wareham, Mass., died Dec., 30, 1819, aged 72, in the 38th year of his ministry. Born in Woodbury, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1775. He was a laborious, faithful, successful pastor. In revivals he was unwearied in his toils. His predecessors were R. Thacher and J. Cotton.

EVERETT, ALEXANDER H., died at Canton, China, June 28, 1847, aged 57. He was the son of Rev. Oliver E., and graduated in 1806. After being a teacher in Exeter academy, he went to Russia with Mr. Adams as secretary of legation, by whom he was appointed minister to Spain in 1825. After his return he was the editor of the North American Review. Connecting himself with the democratic party, Mr. Polk sent him

as commissioner to China. He published Europe, 1822; America, 1827; oration, 1830; address to horticultural society, 1833.

EVERETT, HORACE, LL. D., died at Windsor, Vt., Jan. 30, 1851, aged 72. He was a member of congress fourteen years from 1829 to 1843, and honorably distinguished himself by his zeal to do justice to the Indians.

EVERETT, SERAPHINA SARAH, wife of Joel S. Everett, missionary at Constantinople, died in great peace Dec. 27, 1854; she said, "I wish to be near and like Jesus." She had the charge of the female boarding school of thirty-five pupils; and was one of the most accomplished of the ladies in the eastern mission. The hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," was sung, when she was dying; her husband, when dying, was asked by those around his bed, what they should sing, and he replied, "Asleep in Jesus."

EVERETT, JOEL S., a missionary, died at Bebek, near Constantinople, March 7, 1856, aged 42. He was a graduate of Amherst college in 1840. To Dr. Hamlin he said, that for a year past he had "a strong desire to depart to the blessed company on high; also, we have travelled together for eleven years, and now we must part for a little time. Get many souls to Christ. O, glorious God! O, glorious Redeemer! O, blessed company! and I am going to join it!" He was an excellent, faithful missionary. He had the charge of the boarding school for girls, and of the colporteur and Bible distribution work. He left four children.

EWING, JOHN, D. D., minister in Philadelphia, and provost of the college in that city, died Sept. 8, 1802, aged 70. He was born in East Nottingham, Md., June 22, 1732. His classical studies were begun under Dr. Allison, with whom, after finishing the usual studies, he remained three years as a tutor. He was graduated at Princeton college, 1752, and afterward accepted the appointment of tutor. Having resolved by Divine permission to become a minister of the gospel, he pursued his theological studies under the direction of Dr. Allison. At the age of twenty-six he was employed as the instructor of the philosophical classes in the college of Philadelphia, during the absence of Dr. Smith, who was then provost. In 1758 he accepted an unanimous call from the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, of which he continued a minister till his death. In 1773 he was sent to Great Britain to solicit benefactions for the academy of Newark in Delaware. He was everywhere received with respect. Among his acquaintances and friends were Dr. Robertston, Dr. Webster, Mr. Balfour, and Dr. Blacklock. In 1775 he returned to America, as the Revolution was commencing, notwithstanding the most tempting offers which were made to induce him to remain

in England. In 1779 he was elected provost of the university of Pennsylvania. To this station, which he held till his death, he brought large stores of information, and a paternal tenderness toward the youth who were committed to his care. He had been a minister more than forty years. During his last sickness no murmur escaped his lips, and he was patient and resigned to the will of his heavenly Father. His colleague, Dr. Linn, survived him. In all the branches of science and literature, usually taught in colleges, he was uncommonly accurate, and in his mode of communicating information on the most abstruse and intricate subjects, he was seldom surpassed. His qualifications as a minister of the gospel were many and eminent. Science was with him a handmaid to religion. He was mighty in the Scriptures. His own investigation confirmed him in his belief of the doctrines of grace, which he endeavored to impress upon the hearts of his people. His sermons were written with great accuracy and care, in a style always perspicuous, and generally sober and temperate, though sometimes ornamented. Mere declamation was never heard from his lips. His deportment was easy and affable. He had a freeness of salutation, which sometimes surprised the stranger; but which was admired by those who knew him, as it proceeded from an open and honest heart. His talents in conversation were remarkably entertaining. He could unbend from severer studies and become the companion of innocent mirth, and of happy gayety. Perfectly free from pedantry, he could accommodate himself to the most unlettered. His talent of narration was universally admired. An extract of his sermon on the death of Dr. Allison, is in the assembly's magazine. He published also a sermon on the death of George Bryan, 1791; the design of Christ coming into the world, in the American preacher, II.; and several communications in the transactions of the American philosophical society. His lectures on natural philosophy were published, 1809. — *Linn's Funeral Sermon; Assembly's Miss. Mag.* I. 409, 414, 438; *Miller*, II. 372; *Holmes*, II. 424.

EWING, GEORGE, died in Indiana about the year 1830, the father of Thomas Ewing. He was a native of Salem county, N. J.; an officer in the war; a pioneer in the west, one of the founders of Amestown, Ohio, a rich town, so named by R. Putnam in honor of Fisher Ames. — *Hildreth*.

EWING, CHARLES, LL. D., chief justice of New Jersey, died Aug. 5, 1832, aged about 54. He graduated at Princeton in 1798.

FAIRBANKS, DRURY, minister of Littleton, N. H., died in Jan., 1853, aged 80. He graduated at Brown university in 1797.

FAIRBANKS, JASON, the murderer of Elizabeth Fales at Dedham, Mass., was executed Sept. 10, 1801. He was a young man, and died with-

out manifesting any repentance. At the gallows fifteen minutes were allowed him to seek finally, if he pleased, the Divine mercy. At the end of one minute he dropped his handkerchief as a signal, and was swung off, and justice was administered. No blind and falsely alleged humanity then rose up against God's law, — "The murderer shall surely be put to death." — Numbers 35: 16. No deluded legislator then thought of enacting, that the murderer should be imprisoned for life, or imprisoned for a year under the pretence that he might have time to repent. God's justice is the only safety of human society.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, baron of Cameron, proprietor of the northern neck, between the Potomac and Rappahannock, in Virginia, died at Greenway court-house, Frederic county, Dec. 12, 1781, aged 98. His wife was the daughter of Gov. Culpeper, and heir of the Virginia estate.

FAIRFAX, BRIAN, minister of the Episcopal church in Alexandria, Va., died at Mount Eagle, near Cameron, Aug. 7, 1852, aged 70. He was a man of upright principles, of unfeigned piety, and of simple manners. His long illness he bore with resignation. He published a sermon on the forgetfulness of our sins, in *American Preacher*, vol. I.

FAIRFIELD, JOHN, governor of Maine, died at Washington Dec. 24, 1847, aged 49. He lived in Saco. He was governor in 1842; senator of the United States in 1843, and re-elected in 1845.

FAIRMAN, GIDEON, colonel, an engraver, died at Philadelphia March 18, 1827, aged 51. He and the late George Murray contributed more than any other persons to elevate the beautiful art of engraving in this country. Richard Fairman, also an engraver, died at Philadelphia in Dec., 1821, aged 34.

FAIRMAN, DAVID, an engraver, died suddenly at Philadelphia Aug. 19, 1815, aged 33. He was amiable and much respected.

FAITOUTE, GEORGE, minister of Jamaica, L. I., died in 1815, aged about 60. He was a graduate of Princeton in 1776, and was respected for his learning and piety.

FALES, DAVID, died at Thomaston, Me., April 4, 1822, aged 89. He was a native of Bradford, Mass., and lived in Dedham before he removed to Maine, where he was employed as a surveyor by the proprietors of the Waldo patent. He was also useful as a physician. By each of two wives he had twelve children; seventeen survived him.

FALES, STEPHEN, a lawyer in Cincinnati, died in 1854, aged 64. Born in Boston, he was a graduate of Harvard in 1810, and a tutor at Bowdoin in 1811. He had the reputation of a scholar.

FANEUIL, PETER, founder of Faneuil Hall in Boston, died March 3, 1743. He possessed a large estate, and employed it in doing good. While his charities were extensive, his liberal

spirit induced him to present to the town of Boston a stately edifice called Faneuil Hall, for the accommodation of the inhabitants at their public meetings.

FANNING, EDMUND, LL. D., died in London in 1818, aged about 80. He was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college in 1757. Settled as a lawyer at Hillsborough, N. C., he was a tory in the Revolution, and was afterwards lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island.

FANNING, A. C. W., colonel, died at Cincinnati Aug. 18, 1846, aged 58; a native of Massachusetts. He was of the artillery. Entering the army in 1812, he was in various battles, and served in the Seminole wars.

FARLEY, MICHAEL, general, died at Ipswich in 1789, aged 70. He sustained various public offices, was sheriff and treasurer of Essex, and delegate to the State convention for adopting the constitution.

FARMER, JOHN, died at Concord, N. H., Aug. 13, 1838, aged 49. Born at Chelmsford, he was in 1821 an apothecary at Concord, after having been ten years a teacher at Amherst, N. H. He was a most industrious laborer in researches relating to American history and biography, and his publications were numerous and useful. He published historical sketches of Amherst, 1820; memoir of Billerica; new military guide, 1822; a gazetteer of New Hampshire, with Jacob B. Moore, 1823; genealogical register of the first settlers of New England, 1829; an enlarged edition of which is preparing by James Savage; communications to several historical societies, and to the American quarterly register. He compiled also, for sixteen years, the New Hampshire register, and published memorial of the graduates of Harvard; collections with Mr. Moore in 3 vols., 1822-1824; and also an edition with notes of Belknap's New Hampshire.

FARNSWORTH, RUTH, Mrs., died at Conway, Mass., in 1815, aged 100.

FARNSWORTH, JAMES D., minister of Bridgewater, Mass., died Nov. 5, 1855, aged 62. He graduated at Harvard in 1818.

FARQUHAR, JANE, died March 20, 1760, aged 36. She was the daughter of lieutenant-governor Colden, of New York, and married Dr. William F. Skilful in botany, she was the correspondent of Linnæus, who, in compliment to her, named a plant *Coldenia*.

FARR, JONATHAN, Unitarian minister of Harvard, Mass., died June 12, 1845, aged about 47. He graduated at Harvard college in 1818, and was the author of several little works on practical religion.

FARRAND, DANIEL, minister of Canaan, Conn., died in 1803, aged 83. Born in New Milford, and becoming pious in the revivals after 1740, several

ministers assisted in his education. He was graduated at Princeton in 1750, and ordained Aug. 12, 1752, as the successor of Elijah Webster. He was a man of science, and of a vigorous mind; a zealous preacher. He attended more than one hundred ecclesiastical councils. In his death he had an exulting hope of eternal life. His son, Judge F., lived in Burlington, Vt. He published a sermon on the death of Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Jonathan Lee, 1762.

FARRAR, STEPHEN, first minister of New Ipswich, N. H., died June 23, 1809, aged 70. Born in Lincoln, Mass., he was the son of Deacon Samuel, who died in 1783, aged 75. He was the brother of Judge Timothy, and brother of Deacon Samuel the second, of Lincoln, who died in 1829, aged 94. His daughter, Lydia, married Rev. Warren Pierce. He graduated at Harvard in 1755, and was ordained in 1760. He was a devoted and faithful minister. — *Payson's Funeral Sermon*.

FARRAR, TIMOTHY, judge, the oldest graduate of Harvard, died at Hollis, N. H., Feb. 21, 1849, aged 101 years and nearly eight months. He was the son of Deacon Samuel F., was born at Lincoln June 28, 1747, and graduated at Harvard 1767. He lived in New Ipswich, N. H. From 1775 to 1816 he was judge of the courts, his appointment to the office of chief justice of the superior court being dated Feb. 22, 1802. His portrait is in the historical register for October, 1852. He was buried at Mount Auburn.

FARRAR, PHEBE, wife of Samuel Farrar, died at Andover, Mass., Jan. 22, 1848, aged 79. Born in Elizabethtown, N. J., the daughter of Timothy Edwards, her first husband was Rev. A. Hooker. She married in 1814 Mr. F., the treasurer of the theological seminary at Andover, who still lives at a very advanced age. Her views of religious doctrine accorded with those of her grandfather, President Edwards; and she died in Christian peace. Her three children were Dr. E. W. Hooker, and the wives of Dr. Cornelius and of Rev. Solomon Peck. — *Wood's Sermon*.

FARRAR, JOHN, LL. D., professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in Harvard college, died March 8, 1853, aged 73. He was the son of Samuel Farrar, of Lincoln, and graduated in 1803. His father died Sept. 19, 1829, aged 92, and his grandfather, Samuel, died April 17, 1783, aged 74; both were deacons of the church. The father of the latter was George, who first settled on the farm at Lincoln, being the son of Jacob, who came from England to Lancaster about 1642, and was killed in Philip's war in 1675. Mr. Farrar was chosen professor in 1807, and remained in office till 1836. He was a most amiable, social, and excellent man, endeared to his friends. He had years of sickness and severe suffering, with all the alleviation which could be ministered by

affection. His first wife was Lucy Maria, the daughter of Rev. Dr. Buckminster; his second wife, who survived him, was Eliza, the daughter of Benjamin Roach, of New Bedford. His sister Rebecca married Rev. Dr. Jonathan French, of North Hampton, N. H. Timothy Farrar, who died aged 101, was his uncle. He published various papers in the memoirs of the American academy, of which he was secretary; also a series of learned works in his departments of science, for the classes in college.

FARRAR, MARY, widow of Rev. Joseph F., died in Petersham, Mass., July 24, 1855, aged 100.

FASSITT, THOMAS, Mrs., of Philadelphia, died in 1853, bequeathing many thousands of dollars to various benevolent institutions.

FAUNCE, THOMAS, an elder of the Plymouth church in 1623, died Feb. 27, 1746, aged 99. His daughter, Patience Kempton, died in 1779, aged 105 years and six months.

FAUGERES, MARGARETTA V., distinguished for her literary accomplishments, died Jan. 9, 1801, aged 29. She was the daughter of Ann Eliza Bleecker, and was born about the year 1771. The first years of her life were spent with her parents, in the retired village of Tomhanc, about eighteen miles above Albany. Here through the instructions of her mother, her mind was much cultivated, but the loss of this excellent parent at an age, when her counsels were of the utmost importance, was irreparable. Mr. Bleecker after the termination of the war removed to New York, and as his daughter grew up, saw her engaging in her manners, lively and witty, of an equal and sweet temper, and diffusing cheerfulness around her. Of her admirers she placed her affections upon one of a dissipated character, and, notwithstanding the most earnest remonstrances of her father, she in 1792 married Peter Faugeres, a physician in New York. It was not long, before she perceived the folly of having been governed by passion rather than by reason; and her disregard of paternal advice, and preference of external accomplishments to correct morals and the virtues of the heart, overwhelmed her with trouble. In three or four years the ample fortune, which she had brought to her husband, was entirely expended. Before the death of her father in 1795 his affections shielded her from many evils; but in the summer of 1796 she was glad to procure a residence in a garret with the author of her woes and one child. Mr. Faugeres fell a victim to the yellow fever in the autumn of 1798, and she soon afterwards engaged as an assistant in an academy for young ladies at New Brunswick. For this station she was peculiarly qualified by the variety of her talents and the sweetness of her temper. In about a year she removed to Brooklyn, where she undertook the education of the children of several families.

Her declining health having rendered her incapable of this employment, she was received by a friend in New York, whose attentions were peculiarly grateful, as she was sinking into the grave. She was resigned to the will of God, and, cheered by the truths of religion, she died in peace. She had a taste for poetry, and many of the productions of her pen were published in the New York magazine and the American museum. In 1793 she published, prefixed to the works of Mrs. Bleecker, her mother, memoirs of her life; and several of her own essays were annexed to the volume. She published in 1795 or 1796 *Belisarius*, a tragedy.

FAUQUIER, FRANCIS, governor of Virginia from 1758 to 1767, succeeded Dinwiddie, and was succeeded by Botetourt. He was well educated; had fine talents; sustained an excellent character; and proved himself a friend of religion, science, and liberty. His administration was very popular. He died March 3, 1768. — *Lempr.*

FAY, DAVID, judge, died at Bennington in June, 1827, aged 66. He was engaged in the battle of Bennington and was among the first to mount the Hessian breastwork. He had been adjutant-general, attorney for the United States, and judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and judge of probate.

FAY, SAMUEL P. P., judge, died at Cambridge May 18, 1856, aged 78, a graduate of 1798. He was a captain in the army in 1799; then a lawyer; and the judge of probate nearly thirty-five years. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

FEARING, PAUL, judge, died Aug. 21, 1822, aged 59, of an epidemic fever: his wife died the same day. Born in Wareham, Mass., he graduated in 1785 at Cambridge. In danger of losing his degree, Joseph Barrell lent him money to pay the fee. He studied law with Mr. Swift of Windham. In 1788 he emigrated to Ohio. He celebrated the fourth of July at the mouth of the Muskingum: Gen. Varnum delivered the oration; guns were fired from fort Harmer. He heard the first sermon in the Northwest Territory, July 20, by Mr. Breck from Massachusetts. He and Mr. Meigs were the first lawyers. In 1801 he was a delegate to congress. In 1810 he was judge of the common pleas. On his farm below the Muskingum he raised the Merino sheep. — *Hildreth's Bio. Memoirs.*

FELLOWS, JOHN, brigadier-general, a soldier of the Revolution, died Aug. 1, 1808, aged 73. He was born at Pomfret, Conn., and resided at Sheffield, Mass. He commanded, in 1775, one of the two regiments of minute-men, constituted by the patriotic citizens of Berkshire, and after the battle of Lexington marched to the neighborhood of Boston: John Patterson commanded the other regiment. He was for several years high sheriff of Berkshire.

FELLOWS, JOHN, colonel, died in New York Jan. 3, 1844, aged 84. He was born in Sheffield, Mass., and was reputed to be a follower of Thomas Paine. He published works on the authorship of Junius, on free-masonry, and on the life of Putnam.

FENNELL, JAMES, a theatrical performer, was born in London in 1766, and destined for the church. In 1793 he came to this country, and acquired fame as an actor. At Boston he taught reading and elocution. Like Cooke, he died a drunkard, at Philadelphia, in June, 1816. He published an apology for his life, 2 vols. 1814.

FENNER, ARTHUR, governor of Rhode Island, succeeded Mr. Collins in 1789 and was succeeded by James Fenner in 1807. He was the son of Arthur Fenner, and died at Providence Oct. 15, 1805, aged 60.

FENNER, JAMES, LL. D., died in Providence April 17, 1846, aged 76. He was a graduate of Brown university in 1789. He was a senator of the United States; also, governor fourteen years, and for fifty connected with the public affairs of Rhode Island. He was firm, indomitable, patriotic, and faithful.

FENWICK, GEORGE, proprietor of a part of Connecticut, died in 1657. He came to this country in 1636, having purchased the plantation of Saybrook fort, and was "a good encourager to the church of Christ at Hartford." He returned to England; but came again to this country and arrived at New Haven July 15, 1639, with his lady and family, and commenced the settlement at Saybrook, so called in remembrance of Lords Say and Brook, who with others claimed the territory by grant of Robert, Earl of Warwick. Mr. Fenwick was their agent. He sold his rights to the Connecticut government Dec. 5, 1644, and it was stipulated, that he should receive for ten years a certain duty on exports from the mouth of the river. The colony paid him 1600 pounds for the old patent. His wife died at Saybrook, where her monument remains to the present day near the fort, but, it being of sandstone, the inscription is effaced. — *Dwight*, II. 519.

FENWICK, E., D. D., Catholic bishop, died at Cincinnati Sept. 25, 1832.

FENWICK, BENEDICT, a Catholic bishop, died in Boston Aug. 11, 1846, aged 64. A Jesuit, he became president of Georgetown college; thence he went to Boston, where he was bishop twenty-one years. At first there were only two churches and two priests under his care: he left over fifty churches and sixty priests. He was regarded as a learned man and powerful preacher.

FERGUSON, ELIZABETH, died Feb. 23, 1801, aged 61. She was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Graham or Graeme of Philadelphia, by Anne, daughter of Gov. Keith. She was well educated, and married H. H. Ferguson, a Scotchman, who

joined the British in the war and never returned to his wife. She enjoyed the friendship of many eminent men. Through her Dr. Duché sent his letter to Washington, proposing his resignation of the command of the army. She lived on a farm of hers in Montgomery county. Her literary reputation was high. The whole of the Bible was by her transcribed. She translated Telemachus into verse.

FERRIS, DAVID, minister of Newburgh, Ohio, died Aug. 19, 1849, aged 73.

FERRY, RACHEL, Mrs., died in Norfolk, Conn., in 1810, aged 101. She died in the Christian faith. At the age of 100 she heard a century sermon, then retaining her faculties.

FESSENDEN, THOMAS, minister of Walpole, N. H., a descendant, as others of the name are, of Nicholas F. of Cambridge, graduated in 1758 and died May, 1813, aged 74, in the forty-seventh of his ministry. He published two sermons; a theoretic explanation of the science of sanctity, 8vo. 1804; and the Boston self-styled gentlemen reviewers reviewed, 1806.

FESSENDEN, THOMAS GREEN, died at Boston Nov. 11, 1837, of apoplexy, aged about 60. Born in Walpole, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1796, and devoted himself to various literary labors. He published a satirical poem entitled terrible tracteration, or democracy unveiled, 1805; original poems, 1806; register of arts, 1808; the New England Farmer, 1822; essay on the law of patents; address on temperance, 1831; new American gardener, 1832.

FEW, WILLIAM, colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, died in July, 1828, aged 81. He was born in Maryland in 1748, and, residing in Georgia, was in 1796 a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State. He soon distinguished himself in several actions with the British and Indians. Augusta being recovered, he in 1780 was sent a delegate to congress, and remained in that body till the peace; and was again appointed in 1786. The next year he assisted in forming the national constitution. He resided in his last years in the city of New York, and died at Fishkill.

FIELD, RICHARD, a physician and senior editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, studied at Edinburgh. He died in Brunswick County, Va., May 23, 1829, aged 61. As a physician he was skilful, and as a botanist none exceeded him in the knowledge of the plants of Virginia. He was a member of three electoral colleges, and voted for Jefferson and Madison as president.

FIELD, MARTIN, general, died in Fayetteville, Vt., Oct. 26, 1833, aged 60. He was early distinguished as a lawyer, but deafness compelled him to relinquish the profession. He then became skilled in mineralogy and natural history, to which he was devoted.

FIELD, TIMOTHY, minister of Westminster, Vt., died Feb. 22, 1845, aged 69. Born in East Guilford, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1797, and studied theology with Dr. Dwight. He was ordained at Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1800, and dismissed in 1807. He was then the minister of Westminster from 1807 till 1835, twenty-eight years. He afterwards was useful as a preacher, but died in the insane hospital at Brattleborough.

FIELD, BARNUM, principal of the Franklin school, Boston, died May 7, 1851, aged 55.

FINDLEY, WILLIAM, a member of congress, came in early life from Ireland. In the Revolution he engaged with zeal in the cause of his adopted country; at the close of the war he removed to the western part of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the convention which in 1789 framed the new constitution of Pennsylvania, and a member of congress in 1812. He died at Unity township, Greensburg, April 5, 1821, aged upwards of 70. In his politics he opposed the administration of J. Adams and supported Mr. Jefferson. In his religion he belonged to the class of "old dissenters" of the Scotch reformation. He published a review of the funding system, 1794; a history of the insurrection of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, etc., 1796; observations on the two sons of oil, vindicating religious liberty against Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, 1812.

FINDLEY, WILLIAM, governor of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg Nov. 14, 1846, aged 78. He published a history of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, 1796.

FINLEY, SAMUEL, D. D., president of the college of New Jersey, died July 17, 1766, aged 50. He was born of pious parents in the county of Armagh in Ireland in the year 1715, and was one of seven sons, who were all pious. Very early in life it pleased God to awaken and convert him. He first heard a sermon, when he was six years old, and from that time resolved to be a minister. He left his native country at the age of eighteen, and arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 28, 1734. After his arrival he spent several years in completing his studies. Having been licensed to preach in Aug., 1740, he was ordained Oct. 13th by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. The first part of his ministry was spent in fatiguing itinerant labors. He contributed his efforts with Gilbert Tennent and Mr. Whitefield in promoting the revival of religion, which was at that period so remarkable throughout this country. His benevolent zeal sometimes brought him into unpleasant circumstances. The legislature of Connecticut had made a law, prohibiting itinerants from entering parishes, in which a minister was settled, unless by his consent. For preaching to a Presbyterian congregation in New Haven, Mr. Finley was in consequence of this law seized by the civil

authority, and carried as a vagrant out of the colony. But persecution could not shake him from his purpose of being occupied in preaching the everlasting gospel. His exertions were greatly blessed in a number of towns in New Jersey, and he preached for six months with great acceptance in Philadelphia. In June, 1744, he accepted an invitation from Nottingham, Maryland, where he continued near seven years faithfully and successfully discharging the duties of his office. Here he established an academy, which acquired great reputation. Under his instruction many youths received the rudiments of learning, and correct moral sentiments, which have since contributed much toward rendering them the most useful members of society. Upon the death of President Davies, Mr. Finley was chosen his successor. It was with reluctance that he left a people so much endeared to him, and with whom he had so long lived in friendship. He removed to Princeton in July, 1761, and entered upon the duties of his new office. The college flourished under his care; but it enjoyed the benefit of his superintendence for but a few years. He died of an affection of the liver at Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical assistance, and was buried by the side of his friend, Gilbert Tennent. His first wife, who died in 1760, was Sarah Hall, by whom he had eight children; his second wife was Ann Clarkson, daughter of Matthew Clarkson, merchant of New York. She survived him forty-one years. His son, Ebenezer Finley, was a physician in Charleston, South Carolina. His daughter married Samuel Breeze of New Jersey, and was the mother of the wife of Rev. Dr. Morse.

In his religious opinions he was a Calvinist. His sermons were not hasty productions, but the result of study, and filled with good sense and well digested sentiment, expressed in a style pleasing to the man of science yet perfectly intelligible by the illiterate. He was remarkable for sweetness of temper and polite behavior, hospitable, charitable, and diligent in the performance of the various duties of life. During his last sickness he was perfectly resigned to the Divine will; he had a strong faith in his Saviour; and he frequently expressed an earnest desire of departing, that he might dwell with the Lord Jesus. A short time before his death he sat up, and prayed earnestly, that God would enable him to endure patiently to the end, and keep him from dishonoring the ministry. He then said, "blessed be God, eternal rest is at hand. Eternity is but long enough to enjoy my God. This, this has animated me in my severest studies; I was ashamed to take rest here. O, that I might be filled with the fulness of God!" He then addressed himself to all his friends in the room, "O that each of you may experience what, blessed be God, I do, when you come to die;

may you have the pleasure in a dying hour to reflect, that, with faith and patience, zeal and sincerity, you have endeavored to serve the Lord; and may each of you be impressed, as I have been, with God's word, looking upon it as substantial, and not only fearing, but being unwilling to offend against it." On being asked how he felt, he replied: "Full of triumph! I triumph through Christ! Nothing clips my wings, but the thoughts of my dissolution being delayed. O, that it were to-night! My very soul thirsts for eternal rest." When he was asked, what he saw in eternity to excite such vehement desires, he said: "I see the eternal love and goodness of God; I see the fulness of the mediator; I see the love of Jesus. O, to be dissolved and to be with him! I long to be clothed with the complete righteousness of Christ." Thus this excellent man died, in the full assurance of salvation.

He published a sermon on Matthew XII. 28, entitled, Christ triumphing and Satan raging, preached at Nottingham, 1741; a refutation of Mr. Thomson's sermon on the doctrine of convictions, 1743; Satan stripped of his evangelical robe, against the Moravians, 1743; a charitable plea for the speechless in answer to Abel Morgan's anti-pedo-rantism, 1747; a vindication of the preceding, 1748; a sermon at the ordination of John Rodgers at St. George's, March 16, 1749; a sermon on the death of President Davies, prefixed to his works; the curse of Meroz, or the danger of neutrality in the cause of God and our country, 1757. — *Assembly Miss. Mag.* I. 71-77; *Panoplist*, I. 281-286; and *new series*, I. 241-257; *Christian Mag.* I. 301-307, 419-436; *Mass. Miss. Mag.* IV. 241-247; *Green's Discourse*, 356-386.

FINLEY, ROBERT, D. D., president of the university of Georgia, died Oct. 3, 1817, aged 45. He was born at Princeton in 1772, and graduated at Princeton college in 1787. From 1792 to 1795 he was a tutor, and a trustee from 1807 till 1817, when he resigned. He was the minister of Basking-Bridge, N. J., from June, 1795, until 1817. Deeply interested in the welfare of the free blacks, he formed a plan of sending them to Africa, and may be considered as the father of the colonization society. In Dec., 1816, he went to Washington, and succeeded in calling a meeting of gentlemen, Dec. 21, at which addresses were made by Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. The next week a constitution was adopted and Judge Washington chosen president. On his return, Dr. Finley caused the establishment of an auxiliary society at Trenton. Being at this period chosen president of Franklin college, at Athens, Ga., he repaired to that place in 1817, and in a few months died there, leaving a wife and nine children. He published several sermons. — *Memoirs of Finley*.

FINN, HENRY J., died Jan. 13, 1840, aged

58, lost with one hundred and thirty-nine others in the burning of the steamboat Lexington. Born in Boston, when a boy on his passage to England the vessel sunk, but the passengers escaped in small boats and were taken up after several days. He went upon the stage in London, and then in New York, and Boston. He was the owner of an elegant residence in Newport, to which he was returning from New York on the day of his death. He published a comic annual, and a drama called Montgomery. — *Cycl. American Literature*, II. 28.

FIRMIN, GILES, a physician, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge, England. His father of the same name was chosen deacon in Boston in 1633. He came himself to this country as early as 1634. He settled at Ipswich, where in 1638 he had a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land. He married the daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Ward. About the end of the civil wars he returned to England, and his family followed him. Ordained as the minister of Shalford, he there faithfully preached the gospel, until he was ejected in 1662. Retiring to the village of Redgwell, seven or eight miles distant, he practised physic and continued to preach, having a vigorous constitution, to the last Sabbath of his life. He died in April, 1697, aged upwards of 80. He was a man of learning, of peace, and of a public spirit. Calamy gives a catalogue of his writings, among which are the schism of the parochial congregations in England and ordination, with an examination of Owen, and of Noyes' argument against imposing hands, 1658, and the real Christian, 1670. — *Calamy's Aect.* II. 295.

FISII, JOSEPH, died in 1780, aged about 72. He graduated at Harvard in 1728; and was settled the pastor of the north society of Stonington, Conn., Dec. 27, 1732. He published a sermon at the ordination of W. Vinal, Newport, 1746; a fast sermon, 1755; election sermon, 1760; nine sermons on Matthew 16: 18, concerning separation, about 1767; also, the examiner examined, or remarks on Isaac Backus' examination of nine sermons, 1771.

FISII, ELISHA, minister of Upton, Mass., died in 1795, aged about 66. He graduated at Harvard in 1750. He published a thanksgiving sermon on the repeal of the stamp act, 1767; the art of war lawful and necessary, 1773; discourse on infant baptism; at Worcester, 1775.

FISII, PRESERVED, died at Portsmouth, R. I., May 17, 1844. He was a worthy and respected citizen. A Mr. Fish with the same christian name died at New York July 23, 1846, aged 81.

FISII, PHINEAS, died June 16, 1854, aged 69. He was born at Sandwich Jan. 30, 1785, graduated at Harvard in 1807, and was ordained at Marshpee Sept. 18, 1812, at which place he was for more than forty years a faithful missionary to

the Indians, as the successor of G. Hawley. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Munson, Barnstable, 1832.

FISHER, HUGH, minister of Midway, Geo., died in 1734. He succeeded Mr. Lord, and was succeeded by John Osgood. He published a sermon, a preservative from damnable error; and a reply to Smith's answer, 1731.

FISHER, NATHANIEL, first minister of Dighton, died in 1777, aged 91. The son of Daniel, of Dedham, he was graduated in 1706; and ordained in 1712.

FISHER, JABEZ, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Franklin, Mass., Oct. 15, 1806, aged 88. He was a member of the provincial congress at Salem in 1774, and of that at Cambridge in 1775, and for many years a representative, councillor, and senator. He was the associate of Adams, Cushing, Paine, and Hancock. He was also an eminent Christian. — *Emmons' Funeral Sermon.*

FISHER, NATHANIEL, Episcopal minister of Salem, was born at Dedham in 1742; graduated in 1763; and ordained in 1776 for a church in Nova Scotia. He went to Salem in 1781, and died Dec. 22, 1812, on the Sabbath, after preaching from the text, "How long have I to live?" A volume of his sermons was published, 8vo., 1818.

FISHER, MYERS, a lawyer at Philadelphia, and a Quaker, died March 12, 1819, aged 71. He was a man of science and an eloquent orator. He published an answer to Paine's age of reason.

FISHER, ALEXANDER M., a professor of mathematics in Yale college, died April 22, 1822, aged 28. He was born in Franklin, Mass., in 1794, and graduated at Yale college in 1813. For a while he studied theology at Andover. He was appointed professor in 1817 as successor of Mr. Day, elected president. Anxious to enlarge his knowledge of the science to which he was devoted, he determined to make a voyage to Europe. He accordingly sailed in the packet ship Albion, which was wrecked on the coast of Ireland; and he was among those who were lost. He was succeeded by Mr. Dutton. With a genius for mathematical inquiry, he had made great advances in the higher branches of mathematics. Some of his investigations were published in Silliman's journal.

FISHER, ELLAS, minister of Lempster, N. H., died in 1831, aged about 82. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1769; and was ordained at L. in 1787. He had been a preacher fifty-two years.

FISHER, JOSHUA, M. D., president of the Massachusetts medical society, died in Beverly March 21, 1833, aged 84. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1766. He published a discourse on narcotics, 1806.

FISHER, JONATHAN, minister of Bluehill, Me., died Sept. 22, 1848, aged nearly 80. A native

of New Braintree, Mass., he was a graduate of Harvard in 1792, and, having studied theology with Dr. Tappan, was ordained in 1796. His ministry in a beautiful town on the seaboard was for nearly half a century. He survived all the members, constituting his church at his settlement. The whole place was shaped and moulded by his character and efforts. His various labors ought to be remembered. He was a good farmer, working on his own farm. He toiled in the structure of his house. He made his own clock, which kept note of the whole period of his life. He was a portrait painter and copied some ancient pieces. He engraved on wood, with his penknife, most of the animals mentioned in Scripture, and published them with a description in a book. He was a prolific poet. He learned Hebrew, and proceeded far in writing a lexicon. He wrote out three thousand sermons. He was so good a walker as sometimes to walk to Bangor, seventy miles, and home again. In all his habits he was regular. A severe Calvinist, his whole life "was a pre-constructed, fore-ordained system;" so much so, that, rising at the call of his alarm clock, it was his rule that his feet should strike the floor before the weight reached the bottom. He was stern, severe, most faithful. With the young he ever conversed most faithfully; all his children were pious. In his preaching he had no gentleness, no emotion; it was cold, hard reading. What he had determined to preach, he would preach, no matter what unexpected change of circumstances might have occurred. Under him the town was remarkable for industry and thrift, for good morals, for the prevalence of sound religious principle. Such was his known character, that when a seoffer was calling all Christians hypocrites, and asked for the name of one who was not, in which case he would yield the argument, and the name of "father Fisher" was uttered, he said: "I refuse to accept him; he is odd in every thing!" He published a sermon at the ordination of M. Steele, 1801. — *New York Independent*, Oct. 2, 1856.

FISHER, REDWOOD, died at Philadelphia May 17, 1856, aged 74. He was an editor and author and statistician of large acquirements.

FISK, PHINEHAS, the minister of Haddam, Conn., died Oct. 17, 1738, aged 55. He was the son of Dr. John Fisk of Milford, and grandson of Rev. John Fiske, — as the name was formerly written, — of Chelmsford. His name is the fourth in the catalogue of Yale college; but he never studied at New Haven. It was while the infant seminary was at Killingworth that he pursued his studies in it, and was graduated in 1704 in a class of three persons. When the college was removed to Saybrook, in 1706, he was appointed a tutor, and remained such till 1713, and had for years the almost sole care of the college, as Mr. An-

drew, the rector, resided at Milford. About forty students were educated under him. In 1714 he was settled at Haddam. He was a scholar, and spoke Latin fluently; he was also a physician, skilled in the treatment of insanity and epilepsy. His daughter married a brother of D. Brainerd. He published an election sermon.

FISK, PLINY, a missionary, died Oct. 23, 1825, aged 33. He was born at Shelburne, Mass., June 24, 1792. His father, Ebenezer, died in 1841, aged 92: he came to S. when it was a wilderness. At the age of sixteen he became pious. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1814. In his indigence he lived two years on bread and milk; nor was he ashamed to carry his corn to mill upon his shoulders. A good woman baked his loaf for him. Having studied theology at Andover, where he was one of the "group of stars," commemorated by Wilcox, he was employed as an agent for the board of foreign missions one year, and then sailed for Palestine with Mr. Parsons, Nov. 3, 1819. On arriving at Smyrna Jan. 15, 1820, they engaged in the study of the eastern languages; but in a few months removed to Scio, in order to study modern Greek under professor Bambas. The college at Scio then had seven or eight hundred students. But in 1821 the island was desolated by the barbarous Turks. In 1822 he accompanied to Egypt his fellow laborer, Mr. Parsons, and witnessed his death and buried him in the Greek convent. From Egypt he proceeded in April, 1823, through the desert to Judea, accompanied by Mr. King and Mr. Wolff. Having visited Jerusalem, he went to Beyroot, Baalbec, Damascus, Aleppo, and Antioch. He made a third visit to Jerusalem with Mr. King. When he withdrew from Jerusalem in the spring of 1825, he retired to the mission family of Mr. Goodell and Mr. Bird at Beyroot, where he died of a prevailing fever. He was eminently qualified to be a missionary in the east. He was a preacher in Italian, French, modern Greek, and Arabic. He had been employed in preparing a dictionary in English and Arabic, and on the day of his seizure by his sickness, he had put down against the last letter of the English alphabet the last word which he knew in Arabic. His various communications are found in several volumes of the *Missionary Herald*. — *Bond's Memoir of Fisk*.

FISK, ISAAC, an assistant missionary, died at Elliot among the Choctaws in 1820, after a faithful service of one year. He went from Holden, Mass., in April, 1819.

FISK, JOSEPH, physician in Lexington, Mass., died in 1837, aged 85.

FISK, EZRA, D. D., professor of ecclesiastical history in Western theological seminary, died in Philadelphia Dec., 1833, aged about 45. He graduated at Williams college in 1809.

FISK, WILBUR, D. D., president of the Wesleyan university in Middletown, Conn., died there Feb. 22, 1839, aged 46. He was graduated at Brown university in 1815, and was appointed president in 1831. He was much respected and deeply lamented. He published inaugural address, 1831; travels in Europe.

FISK, ELISHA, minister of Wrentham, died Jan. 11, 1851, aged 81. A graduate of Brown university in 1795, he was ordained in 1799, and was in active, useful service during his whole life. His predecessors were Mann, Messinger, and Bean. He published a sermon at Boston, 1793; two anniversary sermons, 1816; a half-century sermon in June, 1850.

FISKE, JOHN, first minister of Wenham and Chelmsford, Mass., died Jan. 14, 1677, aged 76. He was born in England in 1601, and was educated at Cambridge. He came to this country in 1637, and, being in the same ship with John Allen, they preached two sermons almost every day during the voyage. He was for some time the teacher of a school at Cambridge. As his property was large, he made considerable loans to the province. He lived almost three years at Salem, preaching to the church, and instructing a number of young persons. When a church was gathered in Enon, or Wenham, Oct. 8, 1644, he was settled the minister, and here he continued till about the year 1656, when he removed to Chelmsford, then a new town, with the majority of his church, and was there an able and useful preacher twenty years. He was a skilful physician, as well as an excellent minister. His son, Moses, was minister of Braintree. Among the severest afflictions to which he was called, says Dr. Mather, was the loss of his concordance; that is, of his wife, who was so expert in the Scriptures as to render any other concordance unnecessary. He published a catechism, entitled, the olive-branch watered. — *Magnalia*, III. 141-143; *Hist. Coll.* VI. 239-249.

FISKE, MOSES, minister of Braintree, Mass., died Aug. 10, 1708, aged 65, in the thirty-sixth year of his ministry. He graduated at Harvard in 1662, in the class of S. Stoddard. He succeeded Mr. Flint, and was ordained Sept. 11, 1672.

FISKE, JOHN, minister of Killingly, Conn., died in 1773, aged 89. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1702.

FISKE, NATHAN, D. D., minister of Brookfield, Mass., was born in Weston in 1733. He was graduated at Harvard in 1754, and ordained pastor of the church in the third parish in Brookfield, May 28, 1758. Here he continued more than forty years. After preaching on the Lord's day, Nov. 24, 1799, he retired to his bed at his usual hour in apparent health, and in a short time died without a struggle, aged 66. By incessant study he gradually perfected his talents, and

gained the public esteem. In prosperity and adversity he possessed the same serenity of mind. With a small salary he found means to practise a generous hospitality, and to give three sons a collegiate education. He published a sermon on the settlement and growth of Brookfield, delivered Dec. 31, 1775; at a fast, 1776; on the death of Joshua Spooner, 1778; of Judge Foster, 1779; of J. Hobbs, 1784; an oration on the capture of Cornwallis, Oct., 1781; sermons on various subjects, 8vo. 1794; Dudleian lecture, 1796; the moral monitor, 2 vols. 12mo. 1801. — *Preface to Monitor*; *Monthly Anthol.* I. 639.

FISKE, CALEB, M. D., died at Scituate, R. I., Dec. 30, 1834, aged 82.

FISKE, OLIVER, M. D., died at Boston, Jan. 25, 1837, aged about 70. A son of Rev. Mr. F. of Brookfield, he was a graduate of 1787, and long a physician in Worcester. He filled with honor various offices. He published oration, 1797; addresses to agricultural society, 1823 and 1831.

FISKE, CATHARINE, Miss, for thirty-eight years a distinguished teacher, died in Keene, N. H., in July or August, 1837, aged 63. Born in Worcester, her mother removed to Newfane, Vt. At fifteen she began to teach; she instituted the female seminary in Keene in 1814, in which she spent the remainder of her life. More than 2,500 pupils from various States were under her care. She had remarkable powers, superintending her household and farm, and teaching various sciences, and maintaining discipline, and retaining affection. She was pious. After various bequests, the whole of her property, all acquired by herself, she gave for an insane hospital. — *Barstow's Biography*, in *Recorder*, Sept. 1.

FISKE, MOSES, died in 1843, aged 83, brother of Rev. Dr. John F. He was the son of Peter, of Sherburne, and a descendant of David, of Watertown in 1638. He was an able tutor at Dartmouth from 1788 to 1795; he began to preach, but was never ordained. About 1799 he emigrated to Hilham, in Tennessee, where he spent the remaining period of his life, more than forty years. After the age of fifty he married and had nine children. He was a farmer and an excellent scholar, an encourager of learning, a friend of the needy and desponding. He abhorred slavery, and would never own a slave. He edited the "Eagle" at Dartmouth, and published an English grammar, 1772; a sermon on slavery, in 1795, from Eccl. 4 : 1. — *American Quarterly Register*, 1840, p. 382.

FISKE, NATHAN W., professor of Greek at Amherst college, died May 27, 1847. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1817, he was appointed professor in 1825, and professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in 1836. An account of his life and writings was written by Dr. Humphrey. He published a valuable work, — a manual

of classical literature, from the German of Eschenburg, with additions, 3d edit., 1841.

FISKE, JOHN, D. D., died at New Braintree, Mass., March 15, 1855, aged 84. He was the brother of Moses, of Tennessee. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1791, and a member of the college church, he was ordained as a missionary to the Seneca Indians in 1794; and he preached twenty sermons at Geneva, which then had five log houses and two framed ones. He was settled fifty-seven years. Of Amherst college he was a trustee. He was a highly respected and very useful man, and he died, as he wished, in a sound and happy old age, with

"That which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

He published a fast sermon, 1812. — *Snell's Funeral Sermon*.

FISKE, THADDEUS, D. D., the oldest minister in Massachusetts, died in Charlestown Nov. 14, 1855, aged 93. He was born in Weston June 22, 1762, graduated in 1785, and at his death there was only one living graduate older, Asa Andrews, of Ipswich, of the class of 1783. He was minister of West Cambridge forty years, from 1788 to 1828, and survived three of his successors in the ministry, D. Damon, W. Ware, and J. F. Brown. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1795.

FITCH, JAMES, first minister of Saybrook, and of Norwich, Conn., died Nov. 18, 1702, aged 79. He was born in the county of Essex, England, Dec. 24, 1622, and came to this country in 1638. He had already acquired a correct knowledge of the learned languages; but he spent seven years under the instruction of Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone. In 1646 he was ordained over a church, which was at that time gathered at Saybrook, and it is said that the brethren's hands only were imposed. In 1660 he removed with the greater part of his church to Norwich, and in that town passed the remaining active days of his life. When the infirmities of age obliged him to cease from his public labors, he retired to his children at Lebanon. By his first wife, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitefield, he had two sons, James and Samuel, and four daughters; by his second wife, Priscilla, daughter of Maj. John Mason, of Norwich, he had seven sons, Daniel, John, Jeremiah, and Jabez, Nathaniel, Joseph, and Eleazer, and one daughter; and all lived to have families, excepting Eleazer.

His brother Thomas, of Norwalk, was the father of Gov. Thomas Fitch. He was distinguished for the penetration of his mind, the energy of his preaching, and the sanity of his life. He was acquainted with the Mohegan language, and preached the gospel of salvation to the Indians in the neighborhood of Norwich. He even gave some of his own lands to induce them to renounce

their savage manner of living. The descendants of those Indians at Mohegan, for whose benefit he toiled, have been carefully instructed in religion by some self-denying Christians, have had a meeting-house built for them by the liberality of the citizens of Norwich and other towns, and have received an appropriation from the war department of a few hundred dollars. A letter of his on the subject of his missionary labors is published in Gookin. He published a sermon on the death of Anne, wife of Maj. Mason, 1672; the advice of council explained, 1683. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 200; *Trumbull's Connecticut*, I. 107, 299, 502, 503; *Hist. Coll.* I. 208; IX. 86; *Alden's Account of Portsmouth*.

FITCH, JABEZ, minister of Portsmouth, N. H., was the son of the preceding, and was born at Norwich in April, 1672. He was graduated at Harvard in 1694. In 1703 he was ordained at Ipswich as colleague of John Rogers. On account of the incompetency of his maintenance, he withdrew from his pastoral office in Dec., 1723, and about the year 1725 was established at Portsmouth. After continuing here more than twenty years, he died Nov. 22, 1746, aged 74. He had a taste for historical researches, and began in 1728 to make a collection of facts relative to N. H. Dr. Belknap had access to his papers. He published a sermon on the death of Mary Martyn; one occasioned by the great earthquake, Oct. 29, 1727; at the ordination of John Tucker, at Gosport, Isle of Shoals, in 1732, from these words: "I will make you fishers of men;" two sermons designed to make a religious improvement of the throat distemper, which prevailed in 1735 and 1736; and an account of that disease, as it appeared in New Hampshire. — *Alden's Account of Society in Portsmouth*; *Hist. Coll.* VII. 251, 257; X. 50.

FITCH, ELIJAH, minister of Hopkinton, Mass., died in 1788, aged 42. He was a graduate of Yale in 1765. He published a poem in blank verse, entitled the beauties of religion.

FITCH, JOHN, inventor of steamboats, died of a broken heart at Bardstown, Ky., in 1798, aged 55. Born in Windsor, Conn., he was first an apprentice to a clock-maker, and was then a silversmith in Trenton. Being plundered by the British, he was next a soldier. He purchased land in Kentucky, and was there detained a prisoner some years by the Indians. In 1782 he regained his liberty. In 1786, after various experiments, he ran his boat at the rate of eight miles an hour, and obtained a patent; but the want of funds interrupted the prosecution of his designs. In 1798 his privilege in New York was withdrawn and given to Livingston. — *Scientific American*, 1848, p. 25.

FITCH, EBENEZER, D. D., died at West Bloomfield, N. Y., March 21, 1833, aged 77. He was a graduate of Yale in 1777; the first president of

Williams college, from 1793 to 1815, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Moore. The rest of his life was spent in the ministry in Bloomfield. He was a benevolent man and an excellent Christian. The following anecdote has been heard, — which ought to be true, and probably is, — that in his poverty as a poor minister at the west, a friend presented him with one or two thousand dollars; and that friend was W. F. Backus, a graduate of 1802, whom he had assisted in his struggles to obtain an education. Dr. F. had a wife as good and benevolent as himself.

FITZTHUGH, WILLIAM HENRY, vice-president of the colonization society, the son of William F., a patriot of the Revolution, was born at Chatham, Stafford county, Va., March 8, 1792, and graduated at Princeton in 1808. He afterwards settled on the patrimonial domain of Ravensworth, Fairfax county, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and receiving with generous hospitality his numerous friends. He died at Cambridge, Md., of the apoplexy, May 21, 1830, aged 38. His wife was the daughter of Charles Goldsborough, of Dorset, Md. He published in favor of the colonization society the essays of Optimus in the *Richmond Inquirer* of 1826; a speech at the ninth anniversary, and a review of Tazewell's report in *African Repository*, Aug. and Nov., 1828. In one of his writings he represents, "that the labor of the slave is a curse on the land on which it is expended." — *African Repository*, IV. 91-96.

FLAGG, JOHN, a physician and patriot, died at Lynn in 1793, aged 49. He was the son of Rev. Ebenezer F., of Chester, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1761. He belonged to the medical society, and had full practice. — *Thacher*.

FLAGG, EBENEZER, died Nov. 14, 1796, aged 92. The son of Ebenezer, of Woburn, he graduated at Harvard in 1725, and was ordained in 1736 at Chester, N. H.

FLAGG, THOMAS COLLINS, an eminent physician of Charleston, S. C., died in 1801. He was of the order of the Cincinnati.

FLEET, THOMAS, an eminent printer in Boston, died July 21, 1758, aged 72. He was a man of a fine understanding and knowledge of the world, and of great industry, just and benevolent. — *N. E. Journal*, July 24, 1758.

FLETCHER, BRIDGET, wife of Timothy F., of Westford, died about 1770, aged about 44. Her hymns and spiritual songs, a small volume, was published by her son, Rev. Elijah F., in 1773.

FLETCHER, ELIJAH, minister of Hopkinton, N. H., was born in Westford, and graduated at Harvard in 1769. He was ordained Jan. 27, 1772, and died April 8, 1786, aged 39. Five ministers had been settled before him in H. He was the worthy patron of students; and one

whom he prepared for college and assisted, was President Webber, who ever acknowledged his obligations. His three daughters married Josiah White, of Pittsfield, N. H., Israel W. Kelley, of Salisbury, N. H., and Daniel Webster. His son Timothy was a merchant in Portland. His widow married Rev. Christopher Paige, of Salisbury.

FLETCHER, THOMAS, died in Southwick Dec. 4, 1846, aged 55, in the twenty-third year of his ministry. He was one of those unobtrusive men of wide usefulness, who will be held by wise and good beings in eternal honor. Born in New Ipswich in 1790, he took charge of the academy at Kinderhook Landing in 1818. Remote from a place of public worship, he organized a Sabbath school and conducted the worship; through God's blessing one hundred and twenty-five persons were soon his converts and admitted to the church. He now studied divinity three years with Dr. Livingston, of Cocksackie, and was then ordained at Schaghticoke Point in 1824. In six years there were two special revivals of the power of religion. Afterwards he was settled at Northeast and New Marlborough, and then at Southwick for ten years. He died in great peace.

FLINN, ANDREW, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., had been previously the minister of Camden seven or eight years, and removed to Charleston about 1808. He died Feb. 25, 1820, rejoicing in the hope of eternal life. As a minister he was faithful and zealous. He published a sermon on the death of Judge Wilds, 1810; a dedication sermon, 1811.

FLINT, HENRY, one of the first ministers of Braintree, Mass., died April 27, 1668, aged 68. He was ordained as teacher March 17, 1640. When the church was first organized Sept. 16, 1639, he was chosen colleague with Mr. Thompson, who was ordained pastor Sept. 24th; but his settlement was delayed for a few months. He was a man of piety and integrity, and well qualified for the work of the ministry. His wife was Margery, sister of President Hoar. His son, Josiah Flint, was settled at Dorchester in 1671 and died in 1680. — *Magnalia*, III. 122; *Hancock's Cent. Ser.*; *Morton*, 200; *Winthrop*, 188; *Holmes*.

FLINT, HENRY, tutor and fellow of Harvard college, was the son of Josiah Flint of Dorchester, and received his degree of bachelor of arts in 1693. He was chosen a fellow of the college in 1700, and in 1705 was appointed tutor. This office he sustained till his resignation Sept. 25, 1754. He died Feb. 13, 1760, aged 84. Many of the most eminent men in the country were educated under his care. Dr. Chauncy pronounces him a solid, judicious man, and one of the best of preachers. The few foibles, which he exhibited, were ascribed to his living in a single state. In his last illness he viewed the approach

of death with perfect calmness, for he trusted in the mercy of God through the merits of Christ. He published two sermons on the last judgment, 1814; an appeal to the consciences of a degenerate people, a sermon preached at the Thursday lecture in Boston, 1729; a sermon to the students in the college hall, 1736; oratio funebris in obitum B. Wadsworth, 1738; twenty sermons, 8vo. 1739. — *Appleton's Fun. Ser.*; *Lovell's Oratio Funeb.*; *Ilist. Coll.* IX. 183; X. 165.

FLINT, ABEL, D. D., minister of the second church in Hartford, was born in Windham Aug. 6, 1765; graduated at Yale college in 1785; and died March 7, 1825, aged 59. He published a sermon on the death of the wife of Rev. A. Yates, 1806; of John McCurdy Strong, 1806; a system of geometry and trigonometry, with a treatise on surveying, 1806; and a translation of some of Massillon's and Bourdaloue's sermons.

FLINT, JACOB, minister of Cohasset, died in 1835, aged about 60. Born in Reading, he graduated at Harvard in 1794, and was ordained Jan. 10, 1798. He published a history of Cohasset in the historical collections, 3d series, vol. II.; two discourses on the history of Cohasset, 1821; a discourse on the doctrine of the trinity, 1824.

FLINT, TIMOTHY, died at Reading, Mass., Aug. 18, 1840, aged 60. He was born in Reading, was graduated at Harvard in 1800, and was the minister of Lunenburg, then a missionary in the Mississippi valley. Afterwards he lived in Cincinnati, and was a resident on Red River, La. His writings are interesting and valuable. He published recollections of the last ten years in the valley of the Mississippi; history and geography of the Mississippi valley, 2 vols. 1832; Francis Berrian, or the Mexican patriot; George Mason, or the young backwoodsman, 1829; *Western Review*, 1830.

FLINT, AUSTIN, doctor, died at Leicester Aug. 29, 1850, aged 90. Born in Shrewsbury Jan. 4, 1760, he was the son of Dr. Edward Flint; both father and son were eminent patriots, surgeons and physicians in the army. Dr. Austin F. was at the age of twenty-one in Drury's regiment at West Point in 1781. He married the daughter of Col. William Henshaw of L., a distinguished officer in the Revolution. He was a man of judgment, of independence, of principle, and fearless in the expression of his principles and sentiments; cheerful and good-humored, the sick and the well were glad to see him. His son, Dr. Joseph H. F., died before him. — *Washburn*.

FLINT, JAMES, D. D., died in Salem March 4, 1855, aged 73. He was born in Reading Dec. 10, 1781, was graduated in 1802, studied divinity with J. Bates, and was ordained at East Bridgewater Oct. 29, 1806. With a poetic taste and a taste for horticulture, he greatly embellished the grounds about his house. At his request he was

dismissed April 6, 1821; and was installed over the east church in Salem Sept. 20, 1821, as the successor of William Bentley. He had a colleague, Dexter Clapp, Dec. 17, 1851. He had "ready humor, lively sympathy, and rare conversational powers." He published some poetical productions; also, at ordination of N. Whitman, 1814; election sermon, 1815; anniversary discourse at Plymouth, 1815; at ordination of S. Alden, 1820; on the death of Dr. Abbott, 1828.

FLORA, a black woman, died at Harbor island, 1808, aged 150. Born in Africa in 1658, she was carried to Jamaica, then to Nassau, and sold to W. Thompson. She was free forty-eight years before her death.

FLOYD, WILLIAM, general, died Aug. 4, 1821, aged 86. He was the son of Nicoll F., an opulent landholder, whose ancestors came from Wales and settled on Long Island. He was born Dec. 17, 1734. His education was imperfect; but he acquired much knowledge by intercourse with the intelligent. He was a delegate to the congress of 1774, and continued a member till after the Declaration of Independence. When the British took possession of Long Island, his family fled for safety to Connecticut; his house was occupied by troops; and for nearly seven years he was an exile from his dwelling and derived no benefit from his landed estate. In Oct., 1778, he was again a member of congress, and was frequently a member of the legislature of the State. In 1784 he purchased a tract of land at Western, Oneida county, on the Mohawk; and this, by the labor of several summers, he converted into a good farm, to which he removed his family in 1803. He left a widow and children. Three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence survived him. His manners were not familiar, nor was his disposition affable; yet in public life he was patriotic and independent, and for more than fifty years was honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens. — *Goodrich's Lives*.

FLOYD, JOHN, governor, died at Sweet Springs, Va., Aug. 16, 1837. He was a member of congress from 1817 to 1829, and governor of Va. from 1829 to 1834.

FLOYD, JOHN, general, died in Camden county, Geo., June 24, 1839, aged 70.

FOBES, PEREZ, LL. D., professor of mathematics, was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and ordained minister of Raynham Nov. 19, 1766. In 1786 he was elected professor of the college in Rhode Island. He died Feb. 23, 1812, aged 70. His wife was the daughter of John Wales, minister of Raynham. He published a history of Raynham; sermon on death of President Manning, 1791; election sermon, 1795.

FOGG, DANIEL, a physician in Braintree, died in 1830, aged 71.

FOLGER, PETER, was the son of John F. of

Norwich, England; was born in 1618; and came to this country in 1635. He settled at Martha's Vineyard in 1635, and removed to Nantucket in 1662. He married Mary Morrill. He is described as an "able, godly Englishman, who was employed in teaching the youth in reading, writing, and the principles of religion, by catechizing." His daughter, Abiah, was the mother of Benjamin Franklin. The time of his death has not been ascertained. His small poem was finished April 23, 1676, and bears the title of "A Looking-glass for the Times." According to Franklin, "the author addresses himself to the governors for the time being; speaks for liberty of conscience, and in favor of the Anabaptists, Quakers, and other sectaries, who had suffered persecution. To this persecution he attributes the war with the natives, and other calamities, which afflicted the country, regarding them as the judgments of God in punishment of so odious an offence; and he exhorts the government to the repeal of laws so contrary to charity. The poem appeared to be written with a manly freedom and a pleasing simplicity."

Of the simplicity the following is a specimen; the four last lines are quoted erroneously by Dr. Franklin:

"I am for peace and not for war,
And that's the reason why
I write more plain than some men do,
That use to dash and lie.
But I shall cease, and set my name
To what I here insert;
Because, to be a libeller,
I hate it with my heart.
From Sherbontown, where now I dwell,
My name do I put here,
Without offence, your real friend,
It is Peter Folger."

FOLLEN, CHARLES T. C., LL. D., died with one hundred and thirty-nine others in consequence of the burning of the steamboat Lexington in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840, aged 44. He was professor of the German language and literature at Cambridge. Born in Germany in 1796, he was educated at the university of Giesen. He was compelled to leave Germany by the Prussian government, being wrongfully suspected of being privy to Sand's assassination of Kotzebue in 1819. In 1824 he was appointed German instructor at Cambridge, and professor from 1830 to 1835. He engaged in the clerical profession. He was simple, modest, courteous, firm, and benevolent. His wife was Elizabeth Lee Cabot of Boston. His works were published in 5 vols. in 1841, with his life, by his widow. — *Cyclop. of American Lit.* II. 242.

FOLLOW, PETER, died in Harrison, N. Y., in 1809, aged about 120. He retained his hearing and memory. He was a native of Flanders, and was in the battle of Ramilies in 1706. He had lived in Harrison sixty years.

FOLSOM, NATHANIEL, general, a member of the first congress of 1774, died at Exeter, N. H. in June, 1790. In the French war of 1755 he distinguished himself at the capture of Dieskau. He was a general of the militia. His earliest ancestors in this country wrote the name Foulshame.

FOLSOM, DAVID, colonel, chief of the Choctaw Indians, died Sept. 24, 1847.

FONTAINE, WILLIAM, died in Florida Oct. 16, 1851, aged 105; a Revolutionary soldier.

FOOT, JOHN, minister of Cheshire, Conn., was ordained colleague with Samuel Hall in March, 1767, and died Aug. 30, 1813, aged 71, having been a pastor forty-five years.

FOOT, SAMUEL AUGUSTUS, LL. D., governor of Conn., died at Cheshire, Sept. 15, 1846, aged 65. He was the son of Rev. John F. of Cheshire, and graduated at Yale in 1797. He was for years a democratic representative and senator in congress, and governor in 1834. His son, John A., was a lawyer in Cleveland, and Augustus H., a lieutenant in the navy.

FOOT, JOSEPH I., D. D., president of Washington college, Tennessee, died April 21, 1840, aged 43. Born in Connecticut, he was a graduate of Union college, and of Andover theological seminary in 1824. He was a pastor in Brookfield, Mass., and in Cortland, N. Y. He published a historical discourse at Brookfield, 1829; at ordination, 1830; prominent trait in false teachers.

FOOTE, ROXANA, wife of Horace Foot, missionary to Tripoli in Syria, died in 1855, lamented by her associates.

FOOTE, ISAAC, judge, died at Smyrna, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1842, aged 96. A native of Colchester, he removed to Stafford, Conn., and in 1795 to Smyrna. He was a Christian and an exemplary church member seventy-five years.

FORBES, JOSEPH, brigadier-general, was intrusted with the expedition against fort du Quesne in 1758. With an army of eight thousand men he occupied the fortress, which the enemy had abandoned, Nov. 25, and called it Pittsburg. Having concluded treaties with the Indians, he died, exhausted by fatigue, at Philadelphia, aged 48. — *Mante*, 158.

FORBES, ELI, D. D., minister of Brookfield and of Gloucester, Mass., died Dec. 15, 1804, aged 77. He was born in Westborough in Oct., 1726, and entered Harvard college in 1744. In the month of July of the following year he was demanded as a soldier, and he cheerfully shouldered his musket and marched more than a hundred miles to oppose the French and Indians. Having been released by the interposition of his friends, he returned to his studies with a sharpened appetite, and was graduated in 1751. He was ordained minister of the second parish in Brook-

field June 3, 1752. In the years 1758 and 1759 he was a chaplain in one of the regiments. In 1762 he went as a missionary to the Onondas, one of the six nations of Indians, and planted the first Christian church at Onaquage, on the river Susquehannah. Having established in this place a school for children and another for adults, he returned, bringing with him four Indian children, whom he sent back again in a few years, after furnishing them with such knowledge as would be useful to them. He also brought with him a white lad, who had become a complete savage; but he was civilized, and being educated at Dartmouth college, where he received a degree, was the agent of congress during the Revolutionary war, and was very useful. Dr. Forbes, falling under the groundless suspicion of being a tory, requested a dismission from his people in March, 1776, and on the fifth of June was installed at Gloucester. He published a family book, and a number of single sermons, among which are a thanksgiving sermon on the conquest of Canada, 1761; an artillery election sermon, 1771; an account of Joshua Eaton of Spencer, prefixed to seven sermons of Mr. Eaton, and a funeral sermon on his death, 1772; a sermon on repairing his meeting-house, 1792; on the death of J. Low, 1797; convention sermon, 1799. — *Month. Anthology*, i. 669; *Whitney's Hist. Worcester*, 75; *Chauncy's Serm. at Ordin. of J. Bowman*; *Piscataqua Evan. Mag.* ii. 169-173; *Assemb. Miss. Mag.* i. 53, 54.

FORBES, DUNCAN, died in Cumberland, Mo., Jan., 1856, aged 110.

FORD, GABRIEL H., judge, died at Morristown, N. J., his native town, Aug. 27, 1849, aged 85. He was a graduate of Princeton in 1784. Of the lawyers of New Jersey he was regarded as the most efficient and eloquent. He was a judge of the supreme court twenty-one years. His family residence was the head-quarters of Washington in 1777. His son is Henry A. F., a member of the same bar, at which his father was distinguished.

FORD, HENRY, died at Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1848, aged 64. Born in Morristown, a graduate of Yale in 1803, he was settled in the ministry at Bethlehem, N. Y., at Lisle, Elmira, New York city, and Wells, Pa. — *Observer*, Nov. 25.

FORD, THOMAS, governor of Illinois from 1843 to 1846, died in Jan., 1851. He left in manuscript a history of Illinois.

FORD, AUGUSTUS, captain, died at Sackett's Harbor Aug. 4, 1855, aged 83. Born in Rhode Island in 1772, he was early impressed as a seaman in the British service. In 1800 he removed to Oswego; in 1810 he was made a master of the navy and removed to Sackett's Harbor. His chart of the lake and of the river St. Lawrence was regarded as of great value. He was the

father of fourteen children. His end was peaceful; his hope that of the earnest Christian.

FORMAN, WILLIAM, a physician, served as a surgeon's mate in the old French war under Amherst; he was also a surgeon during the Revolutionary contest, and was patriotic and skilful. He died at Fishkill, New York, in July, 1816, aged 78.

FORMAN, JOSHUA, judge, one of the projectors of the Erie canal, died Aug. 4, 1849, in Ruthersfordton, N. C., aged 71. He lived in Onondaga Hollow, was a man of intelligence and enterprise, the founder of Syracuse, New York.

FORNARO, ADOLPH, died in Washington in 1851, aged 37. He was a draughtsman in the office of the United States coast survey. In Switzerland he was major in the corps of topographical engineers.

FORREST, URIAH, general, died at his seat near Georgetown, Maryland, in 1805. In the battle of Germantown he was severely wounded, and ever afterwards was supported by crutches. His life was marked by honorable and useful enterprise.

FORREST, THOMAS, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, died at Philadelphia in 1825, aged 78. He had been a member of congress.

FORSTER, ANTHONY, Unitarian minister in Charleston, S. C., was a native of North Carolina, and was settled in 1815 as a Calvinist in connection with Dr. Hollingshead, after whose death he established the second Independent church. In 1816 he withdrew from the Presbytery. He died Jan. 18, 1820. He published a discourse on the doctrine of election. A volume of his sermons was published in 1821.

FORSYTH, JOHN, governor of Georgia, died at Washington Oct. 22, 1841, aged 61. He was born at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1780; was graduated at Princeton in 1799; was representative from Georgia 1813-18, and 1827-29; senator 1818-19, and 1829-35; governor of Georgia 1827-29; minister to Spain 1819-22; secretary of State in 1835, remaining in office till 1841. He added to his talents elegance and dignity of manners.

FORWARD, JUSTUS, minister of Belchertown, Mass., died March 8, 1814, aged 83, in the fifty-ninth year of his ministry. Born in Suffield, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1754, and was settled Feb. 25, 1756, over three hundred inhabitants. In the course of his ministry there were seven hundred and ninety-eight deaths, of whom fifty died of the consumption. He succeeded Mr. Billings and was succeeded by E. Porter.

FORWARD, WALTER, judge, died in Pittsburgh Nov. 24, 1852, aged 65. He was a native of Connecticut, and early removed to the west. He was a lawyer and a member of congress, first comptroller of the treasury, and secretary of the treasury, appointed by Mr. Tyler. For several

years he was chargé to Denmark; he was also judge of a district court. Taken ill in court, he died in forty-eight hours. He was a member of the Methodist church; and there was no stain on his character.

FOSTER, JEDEDIAH, justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, died Oct. 17, 1779, aged 53. He was born in Andover, Oct. 10, 1726, the son of Ephraim F., and graduated at Harvard in 1744. He soon established himself in the town of Brookfield, and married a daughter of Gen. Dwight. His character for integrity and talents procured him a number of civil and military offices. He received his appointment of judge in 1776. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts. His sons, Theodore and Dwight, were members of congress. He was early and firmly attached to the interest and freedom of his country, in opposition to the despotic measures of Great Britain, and never once, in the most gloomy periods, was heard to express a doubt of the ultimate success of America. In early life he made a profession of Christianity, and his conduct was uniformly exemplary. — *Fiske's Fun. Sermon*; *Chronicle*, Oct. 28, 1779.

FOSTER, BENJAMIN, D. D., minister in New York, died Aug. 26, 1798, aged 48. He was born in Danvers, Mass., June 12, 1750. Although early inspired with the love of excellence, it was not until after many conflicts that he obtained that peace, which the world can neither give nor take away. He was graduated at Yale in 1774. While a member of this institution a controversy respecting baptism occupied much of the public attention, and, this being thought a proper subject of discussion, Mr. Foster was appointed to defend infant baptism by sprinkling. In preparing himself for this disputation he became convinced that his former sentiments were erroneous, and he was afterwards a conscientious Baptist. After pursuing for some time the study of divinity under the care of Dr. Stillman of Boston, he was ordained minister of a Baptist church in Leicester, Oct. 23, 1776. The want of a suitable maintenance induced him in 1782 to ask a dismission from his people; after which he preached about two years in Danvers. In Jan., 1785, he was called to the first church in Newport; and in the autumn of 1788, removed to New York, where he was minister of the First Baptist church till his death. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he did not shrink from his duties as a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. He visited the sick and the dying, and endeavored to impart to them the hopes of religion. He fell a victim to his benevolence. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with the Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldean languages. As a divine he advocated with zeal the doctrine of salvation by free grace, and as a

preacher was indefatigable. His life was pure and amiable, upright and benevolent. He published, while he lived at Leicester, the washing of regeneration, or the Divine rite of immersion, in answer to a treatise of Mr. Fish, and primitive baptism defended, in a letter to John Cleaveland. He also published a dissertation on the seventy weeks of Daniel. — *Mass. Miss. Mag.* i. 30; *Backus*, III. 174, 230; *Benedict*, II. 301-4.

FOSTER, JOEL, minister of Sudbury, Mass., died Sept. 25, 1812, aged 57. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1777, he was the minister of New Salem from 1779 to 1802, and then of East Sudbury from 1803 till his death. He had excellent pulpit talents, and was specially gifted in prayer.

FOSTER, DWIGHT, died at Brookfield in April, 1823, aged 66. He was the son of Jedediah F., of B., a judge of the supreme court, and a brother of Theodore F., a senator from Rhode Island from 1790 to 1803. A graduate of Brown university in 1774, he was a lawyer in Brookfield, sheriff, chief justice of the common pleas, and a representative and a senator in congress from 1800 to 1803. Of a large and commanding figure, he was mild and urbane. He was the father of Alfred D. Foster, of Worcester. His daughter Sophia married S. M. Burnside.

FOSTER, JOHN, D. D., minister of Brighton, Mass., was graduated at Dartmouth in 1783, and died in Sept., 1829, aged about 66. His wife wrote the *Coquette*, a novel. He published a sermon before a charitable society; on the death of Washington, 1799; of C. Winship, 1802; a sermon on infidelity, 1802; on the installation of his brother, 1803; at a fast, 1805; at artillery election; at a dedication, 1809; before the society for propagating the gospel, 1817.

FOSTER, GIDEON, general, died at Danvers in Nov., 1845, aged 96. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was faithful in various public offices. Mr. G. Peabody contributed 50 dollars toward erecting a monument to his memory.

FOSTER, STEPHEN, president of East Tennessee college, died Jan. 11, 1835, aged 37. Born in Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1821, and was of Andover theological seminary in 1824.

FOSTER, HANNAH, the widow of Rev. John F., of Brighton, died in Montreal in 1840. She published the *Coquette*.

FOSTER, WILLIAM, died in Andover Aug. 30, 1843, aged 85. For many years he was a respected teacher.

FOSTER, ALFRED DWIGHT, died in Worcester Aug. 15, 1852, aged 52. The son of Dwight Foster, he graduated in 1819, and studied law with Mr. Burnside, who married his sister. He soon withdrew from the bar; for years he was a representative, senator, and councillor; also treasurer of the lunatic hospital, a trustee of Amherst college, and a member of the American

board for foreign missions. Though modest and self-distrustful, he had fixed and stern principle, and at the call of duty could despise popular favor and expose falsehood and evil doings in terms of indignant eloquence. — *Washburn*.

FOWLE, DANIEL, a printer in Boston, was arrested in Oct., 1754, by order of the house of representatives, on suspicion of having printed "the monster of monsters," a pamphlet reflecting on some of its members, and by the same authority was committed to prison amongst thieves. After a few days he was liberated. Disgusted with such tyranny, he removed to Portsmouth, and in 1756, commenced the New Hampshire Gazette. He died June, 1787, aged 72. — *Thomas*, I. 332, 434.

FOWLER, AARON, minister of Guilford, Conn., died in 1800, aged 72, in the 43d year of his ministry.

FOWLER, DAVID, an Indian, died at Onondaga in 1812. He was one of the Indian chiefs, and was employed by Kirkland in 1766 as a schoolmaster; he sustained a Christian character, good to the last.

FOWLER, ORIN, minister of Fall River, died Sept. 3, 1853, aged 62. He was born at Lebanon, Conn., July 29, 1791, one of twelve children, and was a descendant of the seventh generation from William, a magistrate of New Haven colony. He was graduated in 1815; studied theology with Dr. Dwight; and was soon settled in Plainfield, Conn. Thence he removed to Fall River, where he was a minister twenty years, when he was chosen a member of congress in 1848. He made an able reply to Webster's speech of March 7, 1850. He died suddenly at Washington. He was a useful pastor. In the first year of his ministry, ninety persons were added to the church. In 1836 there were added to his church at Fall River one hundred and nine persons. He was decided in his support of the temperance cause, and in opposition to slavery. He published a treatise on baptism, 1835; an historical sketch of Fall River, 1841. — *Boston Recorder*, Oct. 28, 1853.

FOWLER, BANCROFT, died at Stockbridge of pneumonia, April 5, 1856, aged 80. He was a native of Pittsfield, a graduate of Yale in 1796, then tutor, many years the minister of Windsor, Vt., and Northfield, Mass., and a professor in the theological seminary at Bangor. He was a man of more than ordinary talents and attainments, courteous and gentlemanly, and of uniform piety. He published an oration at New Haven, on the death of E. G. Marsh, 1804.

FOX, JOHN, minister of Woburn, died Dec. 12, 1756, aged 78. He was the son of Rev. Jabez, his predecessor at Woburn, who graduated in 1665, and succeeded Thomas Carter, the first minister, Sept. 5, 1679, and died of the small

pox Feb. 28, 1702; he is supposed to be a descendant of the famous John Fox. His widow, Judith, reached her 99th year. He graduated at Harvard in 1698. His son, John, succeeded him. He published a sermon on the earthquake Oct. 29, 1727; time and the end of time, 1729; the door of heaven opened and shut, 1731.

FOX, JUSTUS, a type founder and printer, died in Germantown, N. J., Jan. 26, 1805, aged 69. A native of Germany, he came to this country in his youth. He was respected and lamented.

FOXCROFT, THOMAS, minister in Boston, died June 18, 1769, aged 72. He was the son of Francis Foxcroft, of Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1714. His father, who was a member of the church of England, was desirous that his son should be an Episcopal clergyman. This was also his intention, till by diligent study and free conversation with Nehemiah Walter of Roxbury, a great reasoner and an eminently pious man, he became convinced, that the Congregational mode of worship was most agreeable to the Scriptures. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Wadsworth, Nov. 20, 1717. No minister was more universally admired. None was accounted either a more polite and elegant, or a more devout and edifying preacher. His high reputation continued till in his later years the vigor of his constitution and of his mind was impaired by repeated sickness. Dr. Chauncy was settled as his colleague in 1727. He was a pastor more than half a century. His son, Samuel, minister of New Gloucester, died in March, 1807, aged 72. — He was a learned divine. His powers of reasoning were strong, and few had a greater command of words. His religious sentiments were strictly Calvinistic, and they were the chief subjects of his preaching. He never concealed or yielded them from the fear of man, as he always sought the approbation of God. His addresses to the consciences of his hearers were pungent. He was, says Dr. Chauncy, a real, good Christian; a partaker of the Holy Ghost; uniform in his walk with God in the way of his commandments, though, instead of trusting that he was righteous in the eye of strict law, he accounted himself an unprofitable servant; fixing his dependence, not on his own worthiness, not on any works of righteousness, which he had done, but on the mercy of God and the atoning blood and perfect righteousness of Jesus Christ. His writings evince a clearness of perception, copiousness of invention, liveliness of imagination, and soundness of judgment. They bear testimony also to his unfeigned piety. He published a sermon at his own ordination, 1718; on kindness, 1720; on the death of his mother, 1721; of John Coney, 1722; of Dame Bridget Usher, 1723; of George L.; of Penn Townsend; of W. Wal-

dron, 1727; of John Williams and Thomas Blowers, 1729; of Benjamin Wadsworth, 1737; an essay on the state of the dead, 1722; the day of a godly man's death better than that of his birth; duty of the godly to be intercessors and reformers; two sermons showing how to begin and end the year after a godly sort; God's face set against an incorrigible people, 1724; at the ordination of John Lowell, 1726; a discourse preparatory to the choice of a minister, 1727; on death; on the earthquake; at the ordination of John Taylor, 1728; an answer to T. Barclay's persuasive, a defence of Presbyterian ordination, 1729; observations historical and practical on the rise and primitive state of New England, with special reference to the first church in Boston, a century sermon, Aug. 23, 1730; pleas of gospel impenitents refuted in two sermons, 1730; the Divine right of deacons, 1731; to a young woman under sentence of death, 1733; a sermon, occasioned by the visits and labors of Mr. Whitefield, 1740; at a private family meeting, 1742; a preface to Fleming's fulfilling of the Scripture, 1743; an apology for Mr. Whitefield, 1745; saints' united confession in disparagement of their own righteousness, 1750; like precious faith obtained by all the true servants of Christ, 1756; a thanksgiving sermon for the conquest of Canada, 1760. — *Chauncy's Funeral Sermon; Massachusetts Gazette*, June 22, 1769; *Chandler's Life of Johnson*, 70; *Hist. Coll.* x. 164.

FOXCROFT, SAMUEL, first minister of New Gloucester, Maine, died March 2, 1807, aged about 73. He graduated at Harvard college in 1754. His name stands the second in the class, the names being at that time arranged according to the dignity of the family. The name of John Hancock comes a little lower, and still lower the names of Rev. Drs. Payson, Fiske, and West. The church of N. G., was gathered, and he was ordained in Jan., 1765. He was pastor twenty-eight years. He had a strong understanding and sound judgment. The atonement of Christ filled his soul with joy. He knew nothing of the terrors and struggles of death, for he fell asleep suddenly. — *Scott's and Moseley's Sermons*.

FOXCROFT, FRANCIS, a physician in Brookfield, died in 1814, aged 69. He graduated at Harvard in 1764.

FRANCISCO, HENRY, died near Whitehall, State of New York, Nov., 1820, aged 134. A native of England, he was present at the coronation of Queen Anne. He had lived in this country eighty or ninety years, and served in the French and Revolutionary wars.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, LL. D., a philosopher and statesman, died April 17, 1790, aged 84. He was born in Boston Jan. 17, 1706. His father, Josias, who was a native of England, was a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in that town.

His mother was a daughter of Peter Folger, the poet. At the age of eight years he was sent to a grammar school, but at the age of ten his father required his services to assist him in his business. Two years afterwards he was bound as an apprentice to his brother, James, who was a printer. In this employment he made great proficiency, and, having a taste for books, he devoted much of his leisure time to reading. So eager was he in the pursuit of knowledge, that he frequently passed the greater part of the night in his studies. He became expert in the Socratic mode of reasoning by asking questions, and thus he sometimes embarrassed persons of understanding superior to his own. In 1721 his brother began to print the *New England Courant*, which was the third newspaper published in America. The two preceding papers were the *Boston News-Letter* and *Boston Gazette*. Young Franklin wrote a number of essays for the *Courant*, which were so well received as to encourage him to continue his literary labors. To improve his style he resolved to imitate Addison's *Spectator*. The method, which he took, was to make a summary of a paper, after he had read it, and, in a few days, when he had forgotten the expressions of the author, to endeavor to restore it to its original form. By this means he was taught his errors, and perceived the necessity of being more fully acquainted with the synonymous words of the language. He was much assisted also in acquiring a facility and variety of expressions by writing poetry.

At this early period the perusal of Shaftesbury and Collins made him completely a sceptic, and he was fond of disputing upon the subject of religion. This circumstance caused him to be regarded by pious men with abhorrence; and on this account, as well as on account of the ill-treatment which he received from his brother, he determined to leave Boston. His departure was facilitated by the possession of his indenture, which his brother had given him about the year 1723, not from friendship, but because the general court prohibited him from publishing the *New England Courant*, and in order that it might be conducted under the name of Benjamin Franklin. He privately went on board a sloop, and soon arrived at New York. Finding no employment here, he pursued his way to Philadelphia, and entered the city without a friend and with only a dollar in his pocket. Purchasing some rolls at a baker's shop, he put one under each arm, and, eating a third, walked through several streets in search of a lodging. There were at this time two printers in Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford and Mr. Keimer, by the latter of whom he was employed. Sir William Keith, the governor, having been informed that Franklin was a young man of promising talents, invited him to his house, and treated him in the most friendly man-

ner. He advised him to enter into business for himself, and, in order to accomplish this object, to make a visit to London, that he might purchase the necessary articles for a printing-office. Receiving the promise of assistance, Franklin prepared himself for the voyage, and, on applying for letters of recommendation previously to sailing, he was told that they would be sent on board. When the letter-bag was opened there was no packet for Franklin; and he now discovered that the governor was one of those men who love to oblige everybody, and who substitute the most liberal professions and offers in the place of active, substantial kindness. Arriving in London in 1724, he was obliged to seek employment as a journeyman printer. He lived so economically that he saved a great part of his wages. Instead of drinking six pints of beer in a day, like some of his fellow-laborers, he drank only water, and he persuaded some of them to renounce the extravagance of eating bread and cheese for breakfast and to procure a cheap soup. As his principles at this time were very loose, his zeal to enlighten the world induced him to publish his dissertation on liberty and necessity, in which he contended that virtue and vice were nothing more than vain distinctions. This work procured him the acquaintance of Mandeville and others of that licentious class.

He returned to Philadelphia in Oct., 1726, as a clerk to Mr. Deuham, a merchant; but the death of that gentleman in the following year induced him to return to Mr. Keimer in the capacity of foreman in his office. He was very useful to his employer, for he gave him assistance as a letter-founder; he also engraved various ornaments, and made printer's ink. He soon began business in partnership with Mr. Meredith, but in 1729 he dissolved the connection with him. Having purchased of Keimer a paper, which had been conducted in a wretched manner, he now conducted it in a style which attracted much attention. At this time, though destitute of those religious principles which give stability and elevation to virtue, he yet had discernment enough to be convinced that truth, probity, and sincerity would promote his interests and be useful to him in the world, and he resolved to respect them in his conduct. Sept. 1, 1730, he married a widow, whose maiden name was Read, and to whom six years before he had pledged his fidelity, but had neglected her when he was in London. The expenses of his establishment in business, notwithstanding his industry and economy, brought him in a short time into embarrassments, from which he was relieved by the generous assistance of William Coleman and Robert Grace. In addition to his other employments, he now opened a small stationer's shop. But the claims of business did not extinguish his taste for literature and

science. He formed a club, which he called the *junto*, composed of the most intelligent of his acquaintance. Questions of morality, politics, or philosophy were discussed every Friday evening, and the institution was continued almost forty years. As books were frequently quoted in the club, and as the members had brought their books together for mutual advantage, he was led to form the plan of a public library, which was carried into effect in 1731, and became the foundation of that noble institution, the library company of Philadelphia. In 1732 he began to publish *Poor Richard's almanac*, which was enriched with maxims of frugality, temperance, industry, and integrity. So great was its reputation, that he sold ten thousand annually, and it was continued by him about twenty-five years. The maxims were collected in the last almanac in the form of an address, called the way to wealth, which has appeared in various publications. In 1736 he was appointed clerk of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1737 postmaster of Philadelphia. The first fire company was formed by him in 1738. When the frontiers of Pennsylvania were endangered in 1744, and an ineffectual attempt was made to procure a militia law, he proposed a voluntary association for the defence of the province, and in a short time obtained ten thousand names. In 1747 he was chosen a member of the assembly, and continued in this station ten years. In all important discussions his presence was considered as indispensable. He seldom spoke, and never exhibited any oratory; but by a single observation he sometimes determined the fate of a question. In the long controversies with the proprietaries or their governors, he took the most active part, and displayed a firm spirit of liberty.

He was now engaged for a number of years in a course of electrical experiments, of which he published an account. His great discovery was the identity of the electric fluid and lightning. This discovery he made in the summer of 1752. To the upright stick of a kite he attached an iron point; the string was of hemp, excepting the part held in his hand, which was of silk; and a key was fastened where the hempen string terminated. With this apparatus, on the approach of a thunder-storm, he raised his kite. A cloud passed over it, and, no signs of electricity appearing, he began to despair; but observing the loose fibres of his string to move suddenly toward an erect position, he presented his knuckle to the key, and received a strong spark. The success of this experiment completely established his theory. The practical use of this discovery, in securing houses from lightning by pointed conductors, is well known in America and Europe. In 1753 he was appointed deputy postmaster-general of the British colonies, and in the same year the academy of Philadelphia, projected by

him, was established. In 1754 he was one of the commissioners who attended the congress at Albany, to devise the best means of defending the country against the French. He drew up a plan of union for defence and general government, which was adopted by the congress. It was however rejected by the board of trade in England, because it gave too much power to the representatives of the people, and it was rejected by the assemblies of the colonies, because it gave too much power to the president-general. After the defeat of Braddock he was appointed colonel of a regiment, and he repaired to the frontiers and built a fort. In 1757 he was sent to England as the agent of Pennsylvania, and, while residing there, was appointed agent of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Georgia. He now received the reward of his philosophical merit. He was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and was honored with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford, and his correspondence was sought by the most eminent philosophers of Europe. During his residence in England he published a pamphlet, showing the advantages which would spring from the conquest of Canada, and he formed that elegant instrument, which he called the *harmonica*. He returned in 1762, and resumed his seat in the assembly; but in 1764 was again sent to London as an agent for the province to procure a change of the proprietary government. In 1766 he was examined at the bar of the house of commons respecting the repeal of the stamp act; and there he evinced the utmost possession and an astonishing accuracy and extent of information. During the same and the following year, by visiting Holland, Germany, and France, he became acquainted with most of the literary characters of Europe. In 1773 some letters of Hutchinson, Oliver, and others in Massachusetts falling into his hands, he sent them to the legislature of that State; but he ever refused to tell how he procured them. It is now known that he received them from Dr. Williamson. He returned to America in 1775, and the day after his arrival was elected a member of congress. He was sent to the camp before Boston to confirm the army in their decisive measures, and to Canada to persuade the citizens to join in the common cause. In this mission, however, he was not successful. He was in 1776 appointed a committee with John Adams and Edward Rutledge to inquire into the powers with which Lord Howe was invested in regard to the adjustment of our differences with Great Britain. When his lordship expressed his concern at being obliged to distress those whom he so much regarded, Dr. Franklin assured him that the Americans, out of reciprocal regard, would endeavor to lessen, as much as possible, the pain which he might feel on their account, by

taking the utmost care of themselves. In the discussion of the great question of independence, he was decidedly in favor of the measure. He was in the same year chosen president of the convention, which met in Philadelphia to form a new constitution for Pennsylvania. The single legislature and the plural executive seem to have been his favorite principles. In the latter end of the year 1776 he was sent to France to assist in negotiation with Mr. Arthur Lee and Silas Deane. He had much influence in forming the treaty of alliance and commerce, which was signed Feb. 6, 1778, and he afterwards completed a treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden. In conjunction with Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Laurens, he signed the provisional articles of peace Nov. 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty Sept. 30, 1783. While he was in France he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine Mesmer's animal magnetism, in 1784. Being desirous of returning to his native country, he requested that an ambassador might be appointed in his place, and on the arrival of his successor, Mr. Jefferson, he immediately sailed for Philadelphia, where he arrived in Sept., 1785. He was received with universal applause, and was soon appointed president of the supreme executive council. In 1787 he was a delegate to the grand convention which formed the constitution of the United States. Some of the articles which composed it did not altogether please him, but for the sake of union he signed it. In the same year he was appointed the first president of two excellent societies which were established in Philadelphia, for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, and for promoting the abolition of slavery. A memorial of the latter society to congress gave occasion to a debate, in which an attempt was made to justify the slave trade. In consequence of this, Dr. Franklin published in the Federal Gazette, March 25, 1789, an essay, signed *Historicus*, communicating a pretended speech, delivered in the divan of Algiers in 1687, against the petition of a sect called *Erika*, or *Purists*, for the abolition of piracy and slavery. The arguments urged in favor of the African trade, by Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, are here applied with equal force to justify the plundering and enslaving of Europeans. In 1788 he retired wholly from public life, and he now approached the end of his days. He had been afflicted for a number of years with a complication of disorders. For the last twelve months he was confined almost entirely to his bed. In the severity of his pains he would observe, that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought, and he expressed a grateful sense of the many blessings received from the Supreme Being, who had raised him from his humble origin to such consideration among men. He had only two children: William Franklin, who was governor of

New Jersey, and a daughter, who married Wm. Baelie. The following epitaph was written by himself many years previously to his death; probably suggested by Woodbridge's lines on John Cotton:

"The body of
Benjamin Franklin, printer,
Like the cover of an old book,
Its contents torn out,
And stript of its lettering and gilding,
Lies here, food for worms;
Yet the work itself shall not be lost,
For it will, (as he believes,) appear once more
In a new
And more beautiful edition,
Corrected and amended
by
The Author."

But although he thus expressed his hope of future happiness, yet from his memoirs it does not appear whether this hope was founded upon the mediation of Jesus Christ. Some have even considered him as not unfriendly to Infidelity; but the following anecdote seems to prove that in his old age he did not absolutely reject the Scriptures. As a young gentleman was one day ridiculing religion as a vulgar prejudice, he appealed to Dr. Franklin, expecting his approbation. "Young man," said the philosopher emphatically, "it is best to believe." President Stiles addressed a letter to him, dated Jan. 28, 1790, in which he expressed a desire to be made acquainted with his sentiments on Christianity. The following is an extract from it: "You know, sir, I am a Christian; and would to Heaven all others were as I am, except my imperfections. As much as I know of Dr. Franklin, I have not an idea of his religious sentiments. I wish to know the opinion of my venerable friend concerning Jesus of Nazareth. He will not impute this to impertinence or improper curiosity in one who for many years has continued to love, estimate, and reverence his abilities and literary character with an ardor of affection. If I have said too much, let the request be blotted out and be no more." To this Dr. Franklin replied, March 9, but a few weeks before his death: "I do not take your curiosity amiss, and shall endeavor, in a few words, to gratify it. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals, and his religion, as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw, or is likely to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes; and I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to his divinity." It may not be unnecessary to remark, that, if we may credit Dr. Priestley, Dr. Franklin was not correct in estimating the sentiments of a majority of the dissenters in England. To Thomas Paine, concerning the proposed publication of his age of reason, Dr. F. wrote: "I would advise you not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by

any other person. If men are so wicked *with religion*, what would they be, if *without it*?"

Dr. Franklin acquired a high and deserved reputation as a philosopher, for his philosophy was of a practical and useful kind, and he seemed to be continually desirous of advancing the welfare of society. In company he was sententious and not fluent, and he chose rather to listen to others than to talk himself. Impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent for some time, before they give an answer to a question. When he resided in France as a minister from this country, it has been thought that he was somewhat intoxicated by the unbounded applauses which he received, and was too much disposed to adopt the manners of the French. One of his colleagues was immersed in the pleasures of a voluptuous city, and between himself and the other, Mr. Lee, there was some collision.

He published experiments and observations on electricity, made at Philadelphia, in two parts, 4to., 1753; new experiments, 1754; a historical view of the constitution and government of Pennsylvania, 1759; the interest of Great Britain considered with respect to her colonies, 1760; his experiments, with the addition of explanatory notes, and letters and papers on philosophical subjects, 1769; political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, 1779; and several papers in the transactions of the American philosophical society. Two volumes of his essays, with his life, brought down by himself to the year 1730, were published in England in 1792. A collection of his works was first published in London in 1806, entitled, the complete works, in philosophy, politics, and morals, of Dr. Franklin, first collected and arranged, with a memoir of him, 3 vols., 8vo. — *Franklin's Life*; *Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 309, 310.

FRANKLIN, JAMES, a brother of Benjamin, published a newspaper in Boston in 1721, and the Rhode Island Gazette in 1732, the first paper in that State.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, the last royal governor of New Jersey, the son of Dr. Franklin, died in England Nov. 17, 1813, aged 82. He was born about 1731. He was a captain in the French war, and served at Ticonderoga. After the peace of Paris he accompanied his father to England. Going to Scotland, he became acquainted with the Earl of Bute, who recommended him to Lord Halifax, and by the latter he was appointed governor of New Jersey in 1763. He continued in office, firm in loyalty, till the beginning of the Revolution, when the whigs, in July, 1776, sent him to Connecticut. On his release he sailed to England, and obtained a pension for his losses. His first wife was a West Indian, by whom he had a son; his second wife was a native of Ire-

land. His son, William Temple Franklin, editor of the works of Dr. F., died at Paris May 25, 1823. — *Pub. Char.* iv. 189–203.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, a botanist, died at Franklin Sept. 1, 1819. He was born near Wilmington, Delaware; was a surgeon in the navy before 1812, and during the war was stationed at St. Mary's. He explored Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. He was surgeon in the frigate Congress, sent to South America in 1818; and one of the scientific men of the expedition to Red Stone river in 1819, but illness compelled him to leave his companions in Missouri.

FRAZAR, REBECCA, Miss, died in Duxbury in 1840, aged 72, much esteemed. She left 500 dollars to the church for the communion service, and the same sum to the Pilgrim society at Plymouth.

FREEMAN, NATHANIEL, a physician and brigadier-general, died Sept. 27, 1820, aged 66. He was a descendant of Edmund F., an early settler of Sandwich, Mass., and whose sons, John and Edmund, married the daughters of Gov. Prince. He was born at Dennis in April, 1741, and soon afterwards his father removed to Mansfield, Conn. Having studied medicine with Dr. Cobb, of Thompson, he settled in Sandwich. Being a patriot of the Revolution, he performed various important services for his country as a member of the legislature and as colonel of the militia. He was also register of probate forty-seven years, and judge of the common pleas thirty years. At the age of sixty-three he retired from the practice of physic. By two marriages he had twenty children, eighteen of whom lived to adult age. He was a brother of Jonathan F., of Hanover, N. H. He had collected a large library in medicine and theology. In early life he joined a Calvinistic church; in his meridian he became a follower of Priestley; at a later period he returned to his first faith, in which he lived many years and died. — *Thacher's Medical Biography*.

FREEMAN, SAMUEL, judge, died at Portland in June, 1831, aged 88. He was a descendant of Samuel F., of Watertown in 1630, and was the son of Enoch Freeman, judge of the court of common pleas and of probate, who died at Portland Sept. 2, 1788, aged 81. He was judge of probate many years. He published the town officer, 6th edit.; American clerk's magazine, 6th edit., 1805.

FREEMAN, JAMES, D. D., pastor of the stone chapel society, Boston, died Nov. 14, 1835, aged 76. He was born in Charlestown in 1759, was graduated at Harvard college in 1777, and in 1782 became pastor of his church. The liturgy he altered so as to conform to the Unitarian or Socinian doctrine; and as Bishop Provost declined to ordain him, he was ordained by his society alone Nov. 18, 1787. This chapel was formerly called King's chapel. The first Episcopal church

in New England thus became the first Unitarian. He had two colleagues, Mr. Cary and Mr. Greenwood. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts historical society, and a memoir of him by Mr. Greenwood is in historical collections, 3d series, vol. v. He published two volumes of sermons in 1812 and 1829; and in 1832 he published both, with a sermon on necessity, in one volume.

FREEMAN, SARAH, the widow of Jonathan F., one of the first settlers of Hanover, N. H., died in Oct., 1846, aged 97. She was a woman of eminent piety; her husband was long a respected magistrate and judge. Of their sons, Peyton H. is an aged lawyer in Portsmouth, and Asa a lawyer in Dover, and another son a physician in Ballston, N. Y.

FREEMAN, CHARLES, minister of Limerick, Me., died in 1853, aged about 61. He was the son of Judge F., of Portland, was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1812, and ordained in 1820. He was one of the oldest of ministers in Maine, one of seven who had never changed their parish. He published an account of Limerick in the Maine historical collections, vol. 1.

FREEMAN, NATHANIEL, died at Easton, Conn., June 23, 1854, aged 76, long the minister of Easton and Greenfield, an earnest and efficient preacher. In the view of death he had peace.

FRELINGHUYSEN, THEODORE JAMES, minister of the Reformed Dutch church at Raritan, New Jersey, died in 1754. He came from Holland in the year 1720. His zealous labors in preaching the pure doctrines of the gospel, especially in inculcating the necessity of an entire renovation of the corrupt heart, were eminently useful in a number of towns. He was a member of the assembly of Dutch ministers in 1738, which formed the plan of a cœtus, or assembly of ministers and elders in this country, though subordinate to the classis of Amsterdam. This proposition convulsed the Dutch churches in America, for it was apprehended, and the apprehension was verified, that these churches would be led in time to throw off entirely their subjection to a distant ecclesiastical body. Mr. Frelinghuysen was an able, evangelical, and eminently successful preacher. He left five sons, all ministers, and two daughters, married to ministers. Among his sons were Rev. Theodore F., minister of Albany, eloquent, active, and pious, succeeded by Westerlo, and Rev. John F., who preached at Raritan. — *Christian's Magazine*, II. 4, 5; *Prince's Christian History* for 1744.

FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERIC, general, a senator of the United States, died April 13, 1804, aged 51 on the day of his death. He was the son of Rev. John F., of Raritan, and grandson of the preceding. He graduated at Princeton in 1770. In the war of the Revolution he fought

for his country. As a captain, it is said that in the battle of Trenton, Dec., 1776, he shot Rhalle, the Hessian commander. He was a member of the old congress, before the adoption of the constitution, in 1789, and was afterwards, under the administration of Washington, a senator from New Jersey. Of Princeton college he was one of the trustees. He was buried near Millstone. His son, Theodore Frelinghuysen, is president of New Brunswick college.

FRELINGHUYSEN, CHARLOTTE, the wife of President Theodore Frelinghuysen, died at New Brunswick, N. J., April 11, 1854. She was the chosen and suitable companion of a man of eminence and worth; adorned with every excellence; the delight of her many friends. Her maiden name was Mercer, and she was a native of Newark.

FRENCH, JONATHAN, minister of Andover, Mass., a descendant of John F., who lived in Dorchester in 1639, was born at Braintree Jan. 30, 1740, graduated at Harvard college in 1771, was ordained Sept. 22, 1772, as successor of Samuel Phillips, and died July 28, 1809, aged 69. His daughter married Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford; his son, Dr. Jonathan, is the minister of North Hampton, N. H. At the age of sixteen Mr. French was a soldier, a drummer in the French war, and afterwards was stationed as a sergeant at castle William, near Boston. His desire to obtain an education, although at an uncommon age, was encouraged by several literary gentlemen, with whom he became acquainted at the castle. Gov. Bowdoin liberally assisted him. In the Revolutionary war he partook of the patriotic spirit of that period. On hearing of the battle of Breed's hill, he took his musket and his surgical instruments and repaired to the army. He was a faithful, useful preacher. During his ministry five hundred and six were added to the church. He published a sermon against extortion, 1777; at the ordination of Daniel Oliver, 1787; of Abiel Abbot, 1795; of James Kendall, 1800; of Jonathan French, 1801; at the election, 1796; at a thanksgiving, 1798; at a lecture, 1805. — *Alden's Memoirs of F.*

FRENCH, HENRY S. G., missionary at Siam, died Feb. 14, 1842, aged 35. Born in Boscawen, N. H., he graduated at Yale in 1834, and at Andover theological seminary in 1837; and sailed for Siam in 1839. Though he looked for years of labor for the benefit of the heathen, they were but few. He said to his alarmed Siamese attendants, "I am not afraid to die."

FRENEAU, PHILIP, a poet, died at Freehold, N. J., Dec. 18, 1832, aged about 80; in consequence of losing his way and getting mired in a bog in the evening. He was born in New Jersey, and graduated at Princeton in 1771. His poems were written between 1768 and 1793. The first

edition was in 1786; the third was published in 1809, in 2 vols.

FRENEAU, PETER, brother of the preceding, died in Charleston, S. C., in Oct., 1814, aged 56. Before 1795 he edited and published the Charleston City Gazette, which he sold out in 1810. Mr. Jefferson appointed him commissioner of the loan office in South Carolina. He was a forcible writer and a man of great learning. He knew the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages. By residing a few days in his cottage out the city he imbibed a fatal miasma.

FREY, JOSEPH S. C. F., died in Pontiac, Mich., June 5, 1850, aged 78, known in England as "The converted Jew." He was active in forming the London Jews' society; he came to this country in 1816. He was a Baptist minister. He published several works; among them, "Joseph and Benjamin," examining the argument of the Jews.

FRINK, JOHN, a distinguished physician, died at Rutland, Worcester county, Mass., in 1807.

FRISBIE, LEVI, minister of Ipswich, Mass., died Feb. 25, 1806, aged 57. He was the son of Elisha F. of Branford, Conn., and was born in April, 1748. In 1767, having the character of a pious youth of promising talents, he was placed under the patronage of Dr. Wheelock, with a special view to the missionary service. He entered Yale college, where he continued more than three years; but his collegial studies were completed at Dartmouth college, where he was graduated, in the first class, in 1771. In June, 1772, he and David Macelure set out on a mission to the Delaware Indians west of the Ohio, and he returned in Oct., 1773. He was ordained in 1775, and then continued his missionary career. After extending his labors to different parts of the country and into Canada, the convulsed state of America obstructed his progress. He was settled the minister of the first church in Ipswich, as successor of Nathaniel Rogers, Feb. 7, 1776. His widow died April, 1828, aged 77. He was a faithful, evangelical preacher, whose labors at different periods it pleased God to render eminently useful. His discerning mind was strengthened by a close application to study, and furnished with the most useful knowledge; and all his acquisitions were consecrated to moral and religious purposes. His life displayed the humility, meekness, and benevolence of the Christian. Interesting and instructive in conversation, remarkably tender of the character of others, upright, sincere, and affectionate in all the relations of life, he was respected and beloved. His distrust of himself led him to place his entire dependence upon God, and to ascribe all hope to the riches of Divine mercy in Jesus, the Redeemer. He published an oration on the peace, 1783; on the

death of Moses Parsons, 1784; two sermons on a day of public fasting; at a thanksgiving; an eulogy on Washington, 1800; before the society for propagating the gospel among the American Indians, 1804. — *Huntington's Funeral Sermon; Panoplist*, i. 471, 572; *Wheelock's Narratives*.

FRISBIE, LEVI, professor of moral philosophy at Harvard college, died at Cambridge July 9, 1822, aged 38. He was the son of the preceding, and was born at Ipswich in 1784. After graduating in 1802, he engaged in the study of the law; but an affection of his eyes, which proved to be a permanent evil, obliged him to desist. In 1805 he was appointed Latin tutor, and professor of moral philosophy in 1817. He was an admirable teacher and lecturer. His inaugural address was published in 1817, and after his death Prof. Norton published his miscellaneous writings, with notices of his life and character, 8vo., 1823.

FRÉLIGH, SOLOMON, D. D., minister of Seranenburg, N. J., died Oct. 8, 1827, aged 78. He was a pastor forty years. He had an honorary degree at Princeton in 1774.

FROMENTIN, ELIGIUS, senator of the United States from Louisiana, died Oct. 6, 1822. He was elected in 1813, and was succeeded by James Brown in 1819. In 1821 he succeeded Mr. Winston as judge of the criminal court of Orleans; and was appointed judge of the western district of Florida. Gen. Jackson, the governor, having demanded in vain certain documents of Col. Callava, the late Spanish governor, threw him into prison, from which he was relieved by a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Judge Fromentin. This act of judicial authority occasioned a long and bitter altercation with the general, who claimed the supreme power. For the sake of quietness, Judge F. resigned his office and returned to the practice of the law at New Orleans, where he died of the yellow fever. His wife died the preceding day. They had no children. He is a remarkable instance of the instability of human affairs. He published observations on a bill respecting land titles in Orleans.

FRONTENAC, LOUIS, count, governor-general of Canada, succeeded Courcelles in 1678, and in the spring of the following year built upon lake Ontario the fort which bore his name. He was recalled in 1682, but was reinstated in his office in 1689. He died Nov. 28, 1698, aged 77. His exertions conducted in a great degree to the protection and prosperity of Canada; but he was a man of haughty feelings, suspicious, revengeful, and outrageous. Notwithstanding his professions of regard to religion, it was very evident, that he was almost completely under the influence of ambition. — *Charlevoix*, i. 414-469, 543-570; ii. 43, 237; *Holmes*.

FROST, JOHN, brigadier-general, died in Kittery, Me., in 1810, aged 72. Born in that town,

he served as an officer in the French and Revolutionary wars, and fought in various battles. He was present with his regiment at the surrender of Burgoyne. After the close of the war he sustained various civil offices.

FROST, EDMUND, missionary to Bombay, was a native of Brattleborough, Vt., and, after graduating at Middlebury college, studied theology at Andover. He was ordained at Salem Sept. 25, 1823, and embarked with his wife, a native of Chester, N. H., on the 27th, for Calcutta. June 28, 1824, he arrived at Bombay, and joined the missionaries, Mr. Hall and Mr. Graves. But he died of a pulmonary complaint Oct. 18, 1825.

FROST, JOHN, an early preacher in Oneida county, N. Y., was a graduate of Williams college in 1806; was of the theological seminary, at Andover, in 1810; and died at Waterville, N. Y., in 1842, aged about 56. For nearly twenty years he was pastor of the church in Whitesborough. He was a preacher at Waterville, at the time of his death.

FROTHINGHAM, JOHN, judge, died at Portland in 1826, aged 76. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1771. He discharged well the duties of various offices. He was judge of probate from 1804 to 1811, when that court was dissolved.

FROTHINGHAM, WILLIAM, minister of Belfast, Me., died June 24, 1852, aged 77. Born in Cambridge, Mass., he graduated in 1799; was minister of the third church in Lynn from 1804 to 1817; and was settled at Belfast in 1819.

FRYE, JONATHAN, chaplain to Capt. Lovewell's company, was a native of Andover, and graduated at Harvard college in 1723. In Lovewell's fight with the Indians at Pickwacket, or Fryeburg, in May, 1725, he was killed.

FRYE, JOSEPH, general, died in 1794, aged 68. He was born in Andover, Mass., in April, 1711, and was colonel at the capture of fort William Henry in 1757. In 1775, he was provincial major-general. - He removed to Fryeburg among the early settlers; and from him the town received its name.

FRYE, JAMES, colonel, was born at Andover, and died Jan. 8, 1776, aged 66. He was a colonel in the battle of Bunker Hill, and animated his soldiers, saying: "This day, thirty years ago, I was at the taking of Louisburg, when it was surrendered to us. It is a fortunate day for America. We shall certainly beat the enemy." His mistake is no reproach to his bravery.

FRYE, PETER, died in Camberwell, near London, on his birth-day, Feb. 1, 1820, aged 97. Born in Andover, he graduated at Harvard in 1744, and was schoolmaster in Salem seven years, justice of the common pleas, and register of probate for Essex. He was a loyalist.

FRYE, SIMON, judge, was among the first settlers of the town of Fryeburg, Me., where he

died in Nov., 1822, aged 82. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and sustained various important offices; was a member of the council, and judge of the common pleas for York, and chief justice of Oxford. He reared up a numerous family.

FULLER, SAMUEL, a physician, one of the settlers of Plymouth in 1620, was a regularly educated physician. His practice extended to Massachusetts. A prevailing sickness called him to Salem in 1628 and 1629. Besides being a surgeon and physician, he was also a useful deacon of the church. He died of a fever at Plymouth in 1633. He bequeathed to his "sister," Alice Bradford, 12 shillings to buy a pair of gloves. His wife then was her sister. — *Thacher*.

FULLER, SAMUEL, first minister of Middleborough, Mass., died Aug. 17, 1695, aged 70. He was a deacon at Plymouth, and emigrated to Middleborough, and occasionally preached and was very useful for sixteen years, until a church was formed and he was ordained in 1694.

FULLER, ABRAHAM, judge, died in Newton, Mass., in 1794. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and held various public offices. As head of the committee of the provincial congress at Concord, he took charge of the military papers and removed them safely, so that they escaped the hands of the British troops. He left 1,000 dollars toward founding an academy in Newton.

FULLER, TIMOTHY, died at Groton, Mass., Oct. 1, 1835, aged 57. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1801, a lawyer, and a member of congress from 1817 to 1825. Madame D'Ossoli was his sister.

FULLER, HENRY H., died at Concord, Mass., Sept. 15, 1852, aged 62. Born in Princeton, he graduated at Harvard in 1811. His practice as a lawyer was at the Suffolk bar: he was thirty years in the profession.

FULTON, ROBERT, a celebrated engineer, died Feb. 14, 1815, aged 50. He was of Irish descent, and was born in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Penn., in 1765. His genius disclosed itself at an early period. He was attracted to the shops of mechanics; and at the age of seventeen he painted landscapes and portraits in Philadelphia. Thus he was enabled in part to purchase a small farm for his widowed mother. At the age of twenty-one he, by the advice of his friends, repaired to London to place himself under the guidance of Mr. West, the painter, and by him was kindly received and admitted as an inmate of his house for several years. Prosecuting his business as a painter, he spent two years in Devonshire, where he became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater and with Lord Stanhope, well known for his attachment to the mechanic arts. In 1793 he engaged in the project of improving inland navigation, and in 1794 obtained

patents for a double inclined plane, and for machines for spinning flax and making ropes. The subject of canals now chiefly occupied his attention, and at this period, in 1796, his work on canals was published. In his profession of a civil engineer he was greatly benefited by his skill in drawing and painting. He went to Paris in 1797, and, being received into the family of Joel Barlow, he there spent seven years, studying chemistry, physics, and mathematics, and acquiring a knowledge of the French, Italian, and German languages. To him Barlow dedicated his *Columbiad*. In Dec., 1797, he made his first experiment on submarine explosion in the Seine, but without success. His plan for a submarine boat was afterwards perfected. In 1801, while he was residing with his friend, Mr. Barlow, he met in Paris Chancellor Livingston, the American minister, who explained to him the importance in America of navigating boats by steam. Mr. Fulton had already conceived the project as early as 1793, as appears by his letter to Lord Stanhope, Sept. 30. He now engaged anew in the affair, and at the common expense of himself and Mr. Livingston built a boat on the Seine in 1803, and successfully navigated the river. The principles of the steam engine he did not invent; he claimed only the application of water-wheels for propelling vessels. In Dec., 1806, he returned to this country; and he and Mr. Livingston built in 1807 the first boat, the *Clermont*, one hundred and thirty feet in length, which navigated the Hudson at the rate of five miles an hour. In Feb., 1809, he took out his first patent. In 1810 he published his torpedo war. In 1811 and 1812 he built two steam ferry-boats for crossing the Hudson; he contrived also very ingenious floating docks for the reception of these boats. In 1813 he obtained a patent for a submarine battery. Conceiving the plan of a steam man-of-war, the government in March, 1814, appropriated 320,000 dollars for constructing it, and appointed him the engineer. In about four months she was launched, with the name of *Fulton*, the first. He was employed in improving his submarine boat, when he died suddenly. His wife, whom he married in 1808, was Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston. His features were strong and interesting; his manners easy; his temper mild; in his domestic and social relations he was affectionate, kind, and generous. The two inventions of the cotton gin by Whitney and of steam navigation by Fulton have an incalculable effect on the prosperity of this country, and may show the bearing of genius, invention, science, and skill on national wealth. The following is a brief explanation of some of his inventions, besides the steamboat: 1. By the machine for making ropes, which can stand in a room forty feet square, the ropeyarns are put on spools, and any sized cordage made by one man.

2. The submarine boat had a main-sail and jib like a sloop; the mast and sails could be taken in and the boat dive under water in one minute, and be rowed and steered by a compass. Thus a torpedo could be fixed to the bottom of ships of war. Mr. F. and three others continued under water one hour. He supposed, that five men might continue under water six hours and rise fifteen miles from the place, where they went down. 3. The torpedo is a copper case, containing fifty or one hundred pounds of powder, discharged by a gun lock, which strikes by means of clockwork, set to any short time. He proposed to attach it to a rope of sixty or eighty feet, and to fasten it by a gun harpoon to the bow of a vessel, whose motion would draw it under her bottom, and, thus she would be blown up. A few row-boats, each with a torpedo, might attack a ship of war, and be pretty sure to succeed. — *Colden's Life of Fulton; Encyc. American.*

FURMAN, RICHARD, D. D., an eminent Baptist minister of Charleston, S. C., died Aug. 25, 1825. He had been nearly forty years the pastor of a church in Charleston, having previously been the minister of Statesburgh from 1774 to 1787. He furnished Ramsay with a statistical account of Camden, and published a sermon on the death of Oliver Hart, 1796.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and a distinguished friend of his country, died Aug. 28, 1805, aged 81. He was born in Charleston in 1724. He was appointed one of the delegates to the congress, which met at New York in Oct., 1765, to petition against the stamp act. He was also chosen a member of the congress which met in 1774. He was among the first, who openly advocated republican principles, and wished to make his country independent of the monarchical government of Great Britain. "The decisive genius," says Ramsay, "of Christopher Gadsden in the south and of John Adams in the north at a much earlier day might have desired a complete separation of America from Great Britain; but till the year 1776, the rejection of the second petition of congress, and the appearance of Paine's pamphlet, common sense, a reconciliation with the mother country was the unanimous wish of almost every other American." During the siege of Charleston in 1780 he remained within the lines with five of the council, while Governor Rutledge, with the other three, left the city, at the earnest request of Gen. Lincoln. Several months after the capitulation he was taken out of his bed, Aug. 27th, and with most of the civil and military officers transported in a guard ship to St. Augustine. This was done by the order of Lord Cornwallis, and it was in violation of the rights of prisoners on parole. Guards were left at their houses, and the private papers of some of them were exam-

ined. A parole was offered at St. Augusting; but such was his indignation at the ungenerous treatment which he had received, that he refused to accept it, and bore a close confinement in the castle for forty-two weeks with the greatest fortitude. In 1782, when it became necessary, by the rotation established, to choose a new governor, he was elected to this office; but he declined it on account of his age. He continued, however, his exertions for the good of his country, both in the assembly and council, and notwithstanding the injuries he had suffered and the immense loss of his property he zealously opposed the law for confiscating the estates of the adherents to the British government, and contended, that sound policy required us to forgive and forget. — *Bowen's Fun. Ser.*; *Ramsay's Rev. of Car.* i. 35, 55, 61, 164; ii. 125, 349.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER, D. D., bishop of South Carolina, died at Charlestown June 25, 1852, aged 67. He was a grandson of Gen. Christopher G., and was graduated at Yale in 1801. After having the charge of several churches he was elected bishop in 1840, as successor of Bishop Bowen. He was a man of learning, eloquence, and piety. He published a sermon on the death of Bishop Dehon, 1817.

GAFFIELD, BENJAMIN, was drowned in attempting to cross the river in order to escape the Indians, who attacked Hinsdale, N. H., in 1755. His wife, Eunice, was carried a prisoner to Canada and sold to the French. She was sent to France, and thence to England; and at last was liberated. She married a Mr. Pratt, and died at Dana, Mass., in 1830, aged 97.

GAGE, THOMAS, or Friar Thomas of St. Mary, a Catholic missionary, was an Irishman educated at St. Omer's, and joined the Dominicans. In 1625 he went out from Spain to Mexico with a band of missionaries, destined for the Philippine islands; but, not relishing so distant a mission, he fled to Guatemala, where and in other neighboring places he lived as a missionary to the Indians ten or eleven years. In 1637 he escaped to England and became a Protestant minister at Deal. He published a new survey of the West Indies, giving an account of his mission to New Spain and of his travels; second edit. 1655; 4th edit. 1699; 4th edit. in French, 1720. It is a curious and interesting book; though Clavigero, an Italian, might well after the lapse of one hundred years decri it and represent it as full of falsehood, for it unveils much of the secrets of Catholicism and describes the pope as antichrist.

GAGE, THOMAS, the last governor of Massachusetts appointed by the king, died in England in April, 1787. After the conquest of Canada in 1760, he was appointed governor of Montreal. At the departure of Gen. Amherst in 1763, he succeeded him as commander in chief of his

majesty's forces in America; he was appointed governor of Massachusetts, and arrived at Boston May 13, 1774. He was a suitable instrument for executing the purposes of a tyrannical ministry and parliament. Several regiments soon followed him, and he began to repair the fortifications upon Boston neck. The powder in the arsenal in Charlestown was seized; detachments were sent out to take possession of the stores in Salem and Concord; and the battle of Lexington became the signal of war. In May, 1775, the provincial congress declared Gage to be an inveterate enemy of the country, disqualified from serving the colony as governor, and unworthy of obedience. From this time the exercise of his functions was confined to Boston. In June he issued a proclamation, offering pardon to all the rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, and ordered the use of the martial law. But the affair of Breed's hill a few days afterwards proved to him that he had mistaken the character of the Americans. In Oct. he embarked for England, and was succeeded in the command by Sir William Howe. His conduct toward the inhabitants of Boston, in promising them liberty to leave the town on the delivery of their arms, and then detaining many of them, has been reprobated for its treachery. — *Stedman*, i. 95–110; *Gordon*; *Holmes*; *Marshall*, i. 391, 446; ii. 163, 185, 276; iii. 21; *Warren*, i. 127–132, 241.

GAGER, WILLIAM, an eminent surgeon and physician, came to Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, but soon fell a victim to the spotted fever. He died Sept. 20, 1630.

GAGER, WILLIAM, minister of Lebanon, Conn., died in 1739, aged about 39. He graduated at Yale in 1721, and was the predecessor of E. Wheelock.

GAILLARD, JOHN, senator of the United States from South Carolina, was a native of St. Stephen's district. He voted for the war of 1812. Called repeatedly to preside over the senate in the absence of the vice president, he presided with great impartiality. He died at Washington Feb. 26, 1826. He was a man of a vigorous understanding and inflexible integrity; firm in friendship; fixed in his political principles; yet in all the conflicts of parties maintaining the courtesy, which is too often forgotten.

GAINE, HUGH, a bookseller in New York, was born in Ireland. In 1752 he published the New York Mercury, and soon opened a book-shop in Hanover square, and continued in his profitable business forty years. He died April 25, 1807, aged 81. In a poetical version of his petition at the close of the war, he is made to express the principle by which many others have been found to be governed:

"And I always adhere to the sword that is longest,
And stick to the party that's like to be strongest."

Thomas, ii. 103, 301, 483.

GAINES, EDMUND PENDLETON, major-general, died at New Orleans June 6, 1849, aged 72. Born in Culpepper county, Va., he was named after his grand-uncle. His father removed to East Tennessee, where the son was a lieutenant in Indian warfare at the age of eighteen. In 1801 he was appointed military collector at Mobile. In 1806 he arrested Aaron Burr. Afterwards he became a lawyer; but in the war of 1812 he resumed his position of captain. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Chrystler's Field in 1813. The next year he was a brigadier-general, and made a successful defence at fort Erie; but, being wounded by a shell, he resigned the command to Gen. Ripley. Under Jackson he was engaged in the Creek and Seminole wars. He was a man of great simplicity of character, and of integrity. A short time before his death his wife came in possession of a large property.

GAILL, THOMAS, pastor of the second Baptist church in Boston, died April 27, 1790, aged 35. Born in Boston, he graduated at Providence in 1777, and was for ten years a minister at Medfield. He succeeded Mr. Skillman in B. in 1787; and Dr. Baldwin was his successor. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. Green, 1783.

GALATZIN, DEMETRIUS AUGUSTINE, died at Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., May 6, 1840, aged 70. He was born at Munster in Germany in 1770. His father was Prince de Galitzin, of Russia. He arrived at Baltimore in 1792; having studied theology, he took up his abode in the wilderness of Cambria county, and gathered around him a Catholic population of three or four thousand. It is said he expended a princely fortune. In a rude log cabin he spent thirty years.

GALE, BENJAMIN, a physician, was born on Long Island in 1715, but his parents soon removed to Goshen, N. Y. He graduated at Yale college in 1733. Having studied with Jared Eliot, of Killingsworth, he married his daughter, and settled in that town, where he died in 1790, aged 75. He was an eminent physician and agriculturist, and was deeply concerned also in politics. He invented a drill plough; he wrote a dissertation on the prophecies; he published a treatise on the inoculation for the small pox, about 1750. His method of a preparatory course of mercury was commended in England. The same was employed in 1745 by Dr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Morison, of Long Island. In the transactions of the royal society, vol. LV., he published historical memoirs on inoculation, and account of the cure by salt of the bite of the rattlesnake. — *Thacher*.

GALES, JOSEPH, died at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 24, 1841, aged 80. He was the father of Joseph G., of Washington. Born in England, he was a

printer and bookseller in Sheffield; he emigrated to Philadelphia in 1794, and in 1799 to Raleigh. For forty years he published the Raleigh Register. He was blameless, benevolent, pious.

GALLATIN, ALBERT, died at the house of his son-in-law in Astoria, L. I., Aug. 12, 1849, aged 88. He was born in Switzerland Jan. 29, 1761. His ancestor, John G., secretary to the Duke of Savoy, emigrated to Geneva. Graduating in 1779, he came to America in 1780. He commanded a fort at Machias; then became a tutor in French at Cambridge; thence he proceeded to Virginia. Receiving now his patrimony, he made the purchase of new lands. He settled in Fayette county, on the Monongahela, and became soon a prominent member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and then a member of congress. In 1793 he was a senator of the United States for a short time. Mr. Jefferson called him in 1801 to be secretary of the treasury. In 1813 he was sent with others to negotiate with Great Britain under the mediation of Russia; and he afterwards assisted at Ghent in the treaty of peace. From 1816 to 1823 he was minister at Paris. After 1828 he became a citizen of New York. He was president of the national bank from 1831 till he was succeeded by his son James in 1839; he was also president of the New York historical society. His wife, Hannah, daughter of James Nicholson, of New York, whom he married about 1794, died May 14, 1849, aged 82; amidst the varied scenes of her life she was never unmindful of her religious duties. He wrote against war and on the currency, and published elaborate essays on the Indian languages. — *Evening Post*; *Boston Advertiser*, Aug. 15.

GALLAUDET, PETER W., died at Washington May 17, 1843, aged 88. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He toiled untiringly in establishing the Washington manual labor school, and the Howard institution was acquainted with his devotion to the cause of Christian charity.

GALLAUDET, THOMAS HOPKINS, LL. D., died in Hartford Sept. 10, 1851, aged 63. Born in Philadelphia Dec. 10, 1787, he graduated at Yale in 1805. After serving some years as a tutor, he studied theology, and was licensed to preach in 1814. But now he turned his attention to the instruction of deaf mutes. After visiting Europe, he opened the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford in 1817, but from ill health resigned his place in 1830, and engaged in other philanthropic labors. In 1838 he was chaplain at the insane hospital. H. Barnard delivered a discourse on his character in 1852. His monument was erected by the deaf and dumb Sept. 6, 1854. He published various discourses in 1818, 1821, 1824; 6 vols. of annals of the deaf and dumb.

GALLISON, JOHN, a lawyer, was born at Mar-

blehead in Oct., 1788. His mother was sister of Judge Sewall. After practising law for a short time in Marblehead, he removed to Boston, where, for a year or two, he was the editor of the *Weekly Messenger*. He died Dec. 25, 1820, aged 32. He published reports of cases decided in the circuit court, 2 vols., 1817; address to the peace society, 1820.

GALLOWAY, JOSEPH, an eminent lawyer in Pennsylvania, died in England in Sept., 1803. He was a member of the assembly of that province in May, 1764, when the subject of a petition in favor of a change of the government from that of a proprietary to a royal government was discussed. John Dickinson was opposed to the petition, and Mr. Galloway answered his speech with much warmth. Both speeches were printed, and Mr. Dickinson, after an ineffectual challenge, wrote his "Answer to a piece, called the speech of Joseph Galloway." After having been for some time speaker of the house of assembly, he was appointed a member of the first congress in 1774. He afterwards deserted the American cause, joining the British at New York in Dec., 1776, and remained with the army till June, 1778. His counsels and exertions were of little avail against the resolute spirit of millions, determined to be free. By his own account he abandoned an estate of the value of 40,000 pounds. In 1779 he was examined before the house of commons on the transactions in America, and his representation did not do much credit to the British commanders. The preface to his speech, which was published in 1764, was written by Dr. Franklin, who supported the same cause. It presents a history of the proprietary government. Mr. Galloway published also observations on the conduct of Sir William Howe, in which, notwithstanding his attachments, he disposes and reprehends the shocking brutality of the British troops, especially in New Jersey. The following work, it is believed, is the production of his pen: brief commentaries upon such parts of the revelation and other prophecies as immediately refer to the present times, London, 1802. He published a letter to Howe on his naval conduct; letters to a robleman on the conduct of war in the middle colonies, 1779; reply to the observations of Gen. Howe; cool thoughts on the consequences of American independence; candid examination of the claims of Great Britain and her colonies; reflections on the American rebellion, London, 1780. — *Hist. Coll.* II. 93; *Monthly Review*, XXXII. 67; LXI. 71; *Franklin's Works*, III. 163.

GALLUP, JOSEPH A., M. D., founder of the medical institution in Woodstock, Vt., died Oct. 12, 1849, aged 80.

GALUSHA, JONAS, governor of Vermont, died at Shaftsbury in Oct., 1834.

GAMAGE, WILLIAM, M. D., a physician in

Boston, was the son of Dr. Wm. G., of Cambridge, who died Jan. 1, 1821, aged 76. He graduated at Harvard college in 1802, and died Oct. 5, 1818, aged 37. He published several articles in the New England journal of medicine, and some account of the fever of 1817 and 1818, with remarks on typhus.

GAMAGE, JONATHAN, died at Fryeburg in Aug., 1843, aged 90, in consequence of the excitement of attending the Bunker Hill celebration at Charlestown, occasioning the loss of reason. A fellow soldier of the same age, Josiah Cleaveland, died from the same cause.

GAMBOLD, JOHN, Moravian missionary, resided at Spring Place among the Cherokees in 1817, when he was visited by Mr. Cornelius. By his labors Mr. Hicks became a Christian convert. In 1827 he resided within thirty miles of Spring Place, at Ocoheology, and in that year he died, Nov. 6th, after a long period of weakness and suffering. He was a faithful servant of his Master.

GANNETT, CALEB, minister of Amherst and Cumberland, N. S., died at Cambridge April 25, 1818, aged 72. He was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 22, 1745, graduated at Harvard college in 1763, and was ordained Oct. 12, 1767; but from inadequate support returned to New England in 1771. For some years he was a tutor in the college, and steward from 1780 till his death. He married a daughter of President Stiles. In the transactions of the American academy, vols. I. and II., he published observations of an eclipse, and two papers on the aurora borealis. — 2 *Hist. Coll.* VIII. 277-285.

GANO, JOHN, minister in New York, died Aug. 10, 1804, aged 77. He collected the first Baptist society in that city, and was ordained its pastor in 1762. Early espousing the cause of his country in the contest with Great Britain, at the commencement of the war he joined the standard of freedom in the capacity of chaplain. His preaching contributed to impart a determined spirit to the soldiers, and he continued in the army till the conclusion of the war. When a lieutenant, after uttering some profane expressions, accosted him, saying, "Good morning, Dr. Good Man," he replied, "You pray early this morning." The reproved man said, "I beg your pardon." — "O," retorted Mr. G., "I cannot pardon you; carry your ease to God." He left his society in New York in 1788, and removed to Kentucky. He died at Frankfort, resigned to the Divine will, and in the hope of everlasting blessedness in the presence of his Redeemer. Memoirs of his life, written principally by himself, were published in 12mo., 1806. — *Gano's Memoirs*.

GANO, STEPHEN, D. D., son of the preceding, died at Providence Aug. 28, 1818, aged 65, in the thirty-sixth year of his ministry. Besides editing

the memoirs of his father, he published a sermon at the ordination of J. Bradley, 1801.

GANSEVOORT, PETER, JR., brigadier-general, died July 2, 1812, aged 62. He was born in Albany July 17, 1749. With the rank of major he accompanied Montgomery to Canada in 1775. He commanded at Fort Stanwix, as colonel, when it was besieged by St. Leger in 1777. He resolutely defended the post from Aug. 2 to 22, until the approach of Arnold dispersed the Indians and gave him relief. For his gallant defence he received the thanks of congress. In 1781 he was appointed brigadier-general by the State. After the war he was military agent and intrusted with other offices. He was brave, intelligent, and faithful, and highly respected.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, an Episcopal minister, was born in Scotland in 1685, came to Charleston about 1720, and died in 1756, aged 70. He was the faithful commissary of the bishop of London for the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Bahama islands. He was a man of learning and of charity. A tenth of his income he gave to the poor. He published six letters to Mr. Whitefield, 1740; doctrine of justification vindicated; two sermons, 1742. — *Ramsay*, II. 10, 466.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, D. D., F. R. S., a physician, was the son of Rev. A. G., of Birse, Aberdeen, who died about 1784. Having studied physic at Edinburgh, he came to Charleston, S. C., about 1750, and by his practice of thirty years acquired a fortune. In 1783 he returned to Europe, and died in London April 15, 1791, aged 63. He was much devoted to the study of natural history, particularly of botany, and made a number of communications on those subjects to his philosophical friends in Europe. In compliment to him the greatest botanist of the age gave the name of *Gardenia* to one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the world. He introduced into medical use the Virginia pink root as a vermifuge, and published in 1764 an account of its medical properties, with a botanical description; a second edition, 1772. — *Thacher*; *Ramsay's Review of Medicine*, 42, 44; *Miller's Retrospect*, I. 319.

GARDINER, CHRISTOPHER, an adventurer, to be remembered for nothing good, came to Massachusetts in 1630 with pretensions to piety, but bringing with him "a comely young woman, whom he called his cousin." He would have been better received in such a new colony as that of the Mormons in Utah, where there is no scruple about allowing seven wives. But in the old Bay State Gardiner was arrested in 1631 on the charge of having two wives in England. In revenge, he, in 1632, with Morton, presented a petition to the king against the colony, accusing the colonists of intended rebellion.

GARDINER, LION, an early settler in Connec-

ticut and New York, and a man of character and influence, died in 1663 at East Hampton, Long Island. A native of England, bred to the profession of arms, an engineer, he engaged in the wars of Holland, where he became connected with Peters, Davenport, and other Puritans, and was induced to proceed to Saybrook in the service of the patentees, in making a city, towns, and forts. He embarked with his wife, Mary Wilemson, an excellent Hollander lady, in 1635, and crossed the ocean in a small craft of twenty-five tons, and arriving at Saybrook Nov. 28, commenced its settlement. The next year he built the fort. His policy was to live in peace with the Indians. His son David, born April 29, 1636, was the first white child born in Connecticut. He purchased of the sachem Wyandanch the island now called Gardiner's Island, of three thousand acres. Here he settled as a farmer in 1639, the first English settlement in New York. In 1648 he became a proprietor of East Hampton, to which place he removed in 1653, and lived there ten years. His influence over the Montaukett Indians was great and important. All his large estate he bequeathed to his wife, who survived him two years; and, dying, Gardiner's Island was entailed upon her son David, and it has descended through eight proprietors, from David to John, and from John to David, to the present generation, the descent from father to son not having been broken. President Tyler married into this family. "A memoir is in historical collections, 3d series, vol. x.

GARDINER, SYLVESTER, a physician, was born in Rhode Island in 1717. His grandfather emigrated from England. Having studied his profession several years in France and England, he practised physic very successfully in Boston; he also established a very profitable drug-shop. Acquiring great wealth, he connected himself with the Plymouth land company, and purchased extensive tracts of land in Maine. At the commencement of the Revolution he was a tory refugee, and of his large estate was able to take with him only 400 pounds. His lands, about one hundred thousand acres, were confiscated and sold at auction; but his heirs, through some informality, were re-invested with the property. After the war he returned to Newport, where he died of a malignant fever, Aug. 8, 1786, aged 68. He displayed in his life the moral virtues and a regard to the duties of religion. In his will he bequeathed ten acres and a small sum of money for the Episcopal society in Gardiner, and directed the small house of worship to be finished; but it was soon burnt by an insane man, McCausland, in 1773. — *Thacher*; *Greenleaf's Eccles. Sketches*, 227.

GARDINER, JOHN SYLVESTER JOHN, D. D., Episcopal minister in Boston, became assistant to Dr. Parker April 12, 1792, and died at Harrow-

gate Springs, England, July 26, 1830, aged 65. He was distinguished for his literary attainments, and zealous for what he regarded as the Arminian and Trinitarian tenets of the Episcopal church, and no less zealous in politics. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Bowers, 1802; before the humane society; before the charitable fire society, 1803; on the death of Bishop Parker, 1804; of Dr. Lloyd, and D. Sears; of Geo. Higginson, and Thomas C. Amory, 1812; at a fast, 1808, and 1812; before a female asylum, 1809; on the Divinity of Jesus Christ, 1810; preservative against Unitarianism, 1811; before the society of donations, 1813.

GARDNER, NATHANIEL, died in Boston in 1760, aged about 41. He graduated in 1739, and was many years usher in the Latin school under the celebrated Lovell. He was honored for his classical taste and acquirements. He published some English poems, and a Latin translation of Watts' ode on the nativity of Christ. — *Monthly Anthology*, iv. 38.

GARDNER, JOHN, minister of Stow, died Jan. 10, 1775, aged 79. He was born in Charlestown; graduated at Harvard in 1715; and was settled in 1718. His predecessor, the first minister, was John Eveleth; his successors, Jonathan Newell in 1774, and John L. Sibley in 1829.

GARDNER, GEORGE, a benefactor of Harvard college, died at Salem in 1773. He was graduated in 1762, and was a merchant. He bequeathed to the college 4,867 dollars, for the education of poor scholars; 1,466 to the poor of Salem; and 7,333 to the marine society for superannuated seamen. The legacies became due on the death of his brother, Weld G., in Nov., 1801.

GARDNER, HENRY, first treasurer of Massachusetts, in the time of the Revolution, died in 1782, aged about 52. He was the son of Rev. Mr. G., of Stow, and graduated at Harvard in 1750. From 1757 he was a member of the general court until the Revolution; and then was the faithful, patriotic treasurer, till his death. He was also councillor, and judge of the court of common pleas for Middlesex. In every office he manifested integrity, prudence, firmness. He was also a pious man and humble Christian; and in the faith and hopes of the gospel he died in peace.

GARDNER, JOSEPH, died at Boston April 3, 1806, aged 92. A graduate of Cambridge in 1732, he was settled May 15, 1740, as colleague with Rev. N. Clap of Newport; but was dismissed in 1743. He was justice of the common pleas for Suffolk.

GARDNER, FRANCIS, minister of Leominster more than half a century, died in 1814, aged 76. Born in Stow, he graduated at Harvard in 1755. His son, John, died in Aug., 1856, aged 89. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1795; half-century, 1812.

GARDNER, PEREGRINE, colonel, died in West Bloomfield, N. Y., April 13, 1838, aged 72. He was a native of Norwich, Conn. He and his wife were the first inhabitants of W. B., in 1789, from Utica to Buffalo being almost an entire wilderness. In the war of 1812 he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was a good citizen, a benevolent man, an eminent Christian. He was accustomed to do what to some would be harder than to meet the face of an enemy in war; he was accustomed to ask of a stranger, with a spirit of affection, "Do you love the Saviour?"

GARDNER, HENRY, Dr., died in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 22, 1854, aged 81. Born in C., he graduated at Harvard in 1797.

GARLAND, HUGH A., died in St. Louis Oct. 14, 1854, an eminent lawyer, a native of Virginia. He was clerk of the house at Washington from 1836 to 1841. He published a life of John Randolph.

GARNETT, JAMES MERCER, died in Elmwood, Essex county, Va., May, 1843, aged 62. He was a member of Congress, from 1805 to 1809. His life was much and honorably devoted to the cause of education and agriculture; his public addresses were very acceptable.

GARRARD, JAMES, governor of Kentucky from 1796 to 1804, was a native of Virginia, and an officer of the Revolution. He was among the first adventurous settlers of Kentucky, and died at Mount Lebanon, Bourbon county, Jan. 19, 1822, aged 73.

GARRETSON, CATHERINE, died at Red Hook in 1749, aged 96 years and 9 months. She was the sister of Chancellor Livingston, and the widow of F. Garretson, a Methodist minister.

GARRETT, JAMES, missionary printer for twelve years, died at Bombay July 17, 1831. The day before his death he summoned his twenty workmen to his bedside, and addressed them in Malhratta, and exhorted them to repent and to believe in Christ as their only Saviour; with tears they heard the last counsels of a dying Christian. Mr. G. lived in Utica, when he entered the missionary service. An account of his death is in the *Missionary Herald*, 1832.

GASSETT, HENRY, a merchant, died in Boston Aug. 15, 1855, aged 81. He was a graduate of 1795. He was of Huguenot descent, from Henri Gachet, who came from Rochelle to Taunton. In time the name was Anglicised. Three of his sons were also graduates of Harvard. His pen and wealth were in his zeal for truth and virtue employed in opposing the masonic society.

GASTON, WILLIAM, LL. D., a judge of North Carolina, died at Raleigh Jan. 23, 1844, aged 66. His father, Dr. Alexander G., born in Ireland of Huguenot ancestry, lived at Newbern, and was shot by the tories Aug. 20, 1781, William being then only three years old. His mother, Margaret

Sharpe, born in England, ever afterwards a widow, devoted herself to the education of her son. When he returned with honor from Princeton college in 1790, the first thing she did was to lay her hands on his head, as he knelt before her, exclaiming, "My God, I thank thee!" Her pious spirit survived the withering influence of popery. She lived thirty-one years after the death of her husband; but never made a visit except to the suffering poor. He graduated at Princeton in 1796; and was a senator of North Carolina, and a representative in congress in 1813.

GATES, HORATIO, a major-general in the army of the United States, died April 10, 1806, aged 77. He was a native of England. In early life he entered the British army, and laid the foundation of his future military excellence. He was aid to Gen. Monkton at the capture of Martinico; and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, he was among the first troops which landed at Halifax under Gen. Cornwallis. He was with Braddock at the time of his defeat in 1755, and was shot through the body. When peace was concluded, he purchased an estate in Virginia, where he resided until the commencement of the American war in 1775, when he was appointed by congress adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington to Cambridge, when he went to take command of the army in that place. In June, 1776, Gates was appointed to the command of the army of Canada. He was superseded by Gen. Schuyler in May, 1777, but in August following he took the place of this officer in the northern department. The success, which attended his arms in the capture of Burgoyne in October, filled America with joy., Congress passed a vote of thanks, and ordered a medal of gold to be presented to him by the president. His conduct towards his conquered enemy was marked by delicacy, which does him the highest honor. He did not permit his own troops to witness the mortification of the British in depositing their arms. After Gen. Lincoln was taken prisoner, he was appointed, June 13, 1780, to the command of the southern department. Aug. 16, he was defeated by Cornwallis at Camden. He was superseded Dec. 3, by Gen. Greene; but was in 1782 restored to his command.

After the peace he retired to his farm in Berkeley county, Va., where he remained until the year 1790, when he went to reside at New York, having first emancipated his slaves, and made a pecuniary provision for such as were not able to provide for themselves. Some of them would not leave him, but continued in his family. On his arrival at New York the freedom of the city was presented to him. In 1800 he accepted a seat in the legislature, but he retained it no longer than he conceived his services might be useful to the cause of liberty, which he never abandoned. His

political opinions did not separate him from many respectable citizens, whose views differed widely from his own. A few weeks before his death he wrote to his friend, Dr. Mitchill, then at Washington, on some business, and closing his letter, dated Feb. 27, 1806, with the following words: "I am very weak and have evident signs of an approaching dissolution. But I have lived long enough, since I have lived to see a mighty people animated with a spirit to be free, and governed by transcendent abilities and honor." He retained his faculties to the last. He took pleasure in professing his attachment to religion, and his firm belief in the doctrines of Christianity. The will, which was made not long before his death, exhibited the humility of his faith. In an article, dictated by himself, he expressed a sense of his own unworthiness, and his reliance solely on the intercession and sufferings of the Redeemer. In another paragraph he directed that his body should be privately buried, which was accordingly done. His widow died in 1810. Gen. Gates was a whig in England, and a republican in America. He was a scholar, well versed in history and the Latin classics. While he was just, hospitable, and generous, and possessed a feeling heart, his manners and deportment yet indicated his military character. — *Marshall*, II. 237; III. 3, 226, 273, 336; IV. 169–182, 324, 596; *Brissot*, *Nouv. Voy.* II. 50; *Stedman*, I. 336, 342; II. 200, 233; *Gordon*, II. 276, 572; III. 391, 439, 472; IV. 26.

GAY, EBENEZER, D. D., minister of Hingham, Mass., was born Aug. 26, 1696. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1714, and ordained June 11, 1718, as successor of John Norton. The first minister was P. Hobart. These three ministers preached about one hundred and fifty years. Dr. Gay died March 18, 1787, aged 90, in the sixty-ninth year of his ministry. He was succeeded by Dr. Ware. He died unmarried. His mental powers were continued to him in an uncommon degree till his death. On the day which completed the eighty-fifth year of his age, he preached a sermon, which was much celebrated and was reprinted in England. Dr. Chauncy pronounces him to have been one of the greatest and most valuable men in the country. His sentiments were not so rigid as those of some of his brethren in the ministry; but he was zealous for the interests of practical goodness. He published a sermon at the ordination of Joseph Green, 1725; of Eb. Gay, Jr., 1742; of J. Mayhew, 1747; of J. Dorby, 1752; of E. Carpenter, 1753; of G. Rawson, 1755; of Bunker Gay, 1763; of C. Gannett, 1768; at the artillery election; on the transcendent glory of the gospel, to which is added a pillar of salt to season a corrupt age, 1728; on the death of John Hancock, 1744; at the election, 1745; at the convention, 1746; Dudleian lecture, 1759;

two sermons on the death of Dr Mayhew, 1766; thanksgiving sermon, 1771; the old man's calendar, 1781. — *Shute's Funeral Sermon; Hist. Coll. x. 159; Mass. Centinel*, March 30, 1787.

GAY, EBENEZER, D. D., died at Suffield, Conn., March or April, 1796, aged 77, having been in the ministry fifty-three years. Born in Dedham, he graduated at Harvard in 1737. Of six brothers, four were above 70. He was a nephew of E. G., of Hingham. Bunker Gay, minister of Hinsdale, N. H., who died in 1814, was his brother. His son, Ebenezer, a graduate of Yale in 1757, was settled as his colleague or successor in 1793, and died in 1837. He had a strong mind and was respectable for learning.

GAY, BUNKER, brother of Dr. E. G., and minister of Hinsdale, N. H., died in Feb., 1815, aged 80. He graduated at Harvard in 1760, and was ordained in 1763. He was born in Hingham, Mass.; and his father, Nathaniel, was the son of John, whose father was also John, of Dedham in 1635, the ancestor of the Gays of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He published the accomplished judge, a sermon at Keene; also, on the death of Rev. L. Hedge at Warwick.

GAY, SETH, a useful and venerable citizen of Gardiner, Me., died Jan. 30, 1851, aged 89.

GAY, SAMUEL, minister in Hubbardston, died Oct. 16, 1848, aged 64. He was born in South Dedham, and a graduate of Harvard in 1805. Ordained Oct. 16, 1810, in 1827 in consequence of a division among his people a new Calvinistic church was formed, of which he was the pastor till 1841, when he resigned and lived respected in retirement. He preached on the Sabbath but one before his death. He died suddenly. While at work in his field, he fell and expired.

GAY, MARTIN, M. D., died in Boston Jan. 12, 1850, aged 46; son of Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham.

GAYLORD, WILLIAM, minister in Norwalk, died Jan. 3, 1767, aged 57, in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry. His parish was called Wilton. He graduated at Yale in 1730.

GAYLORD, NATHANIEL, died at West Hartland, Conn., May 8, 1841, aged 90, the oldest pastor in the State. He graduated at Yale in 1774. His end was peace.

GAYLORD, LEVI, major, died in Geneva, Ohio, in 1846, aged 83. He was a Revolutionary soldier, born in Farmington, Conn.

GEDNEY, RACHAEL, died in New York, Nov. 26, 1848, aged 107, the last of the Mohegans. Born at Mamaroneck, her father belonged to the Tappan tribe; her mother was a Mohegan. She married a Malay.

GEE, JOSHUA, minister in Boston, the son of Joshua, was graduated at Harvard college in 1717, and ordained pastor of the second or old north church, as colleague with Cotton Mather. Dec. 18, 1723. In 1732 he received for his col-

league Samuel Mather, but a separation occurred, and a new church was built for Mr. Mather. He died May 22, 1748, aged 50. His wife, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Portsmouth, an accomplished woman, died in 1730, aged 29. A sermon on her death was published by P. Thacher. He possessed a strong and penetrating mind. His powers of reasoning were very uncommon. Few were more discerning, or could more completely develop a subject. He possessed also a considerable share of learning. His foible was a strange indolence of temper. He preferred talking with his friends to every thing else. He published in 1743 a letter to Nathaniel Eells, moderator of a convention of pastors in Boston, containing some remarks on their printed testimony against disorders in the land. From this pamphlet it appears, that there was present in the convention not one-third of the pastors in Massachusetts, and that of these, seventy in number, but a small majority voted for the last paragraph of the testimony, which caused such debates respecting an attestation to the work of God's grace in a remarkable revival of religion among the churches. Mr. Gee complains of the testimony, that it is partial; that it speaks of the prevalence of antinomian but not of Arminian errors; that it holds up to view the disorders consequent upon the revival, and not the great and beneficial effects of the revival itself. He was one of the assembly of ministers, who met in Boston, July 7, 1743, and gave their attestation to the progress of religion in this country. He published also a sermon on the death of Cotton Mather, 1728; two sermons, entitled, the strait gate and the narrow way infinitely preferable to the wide gate and broad way, 1729. — *Histor. Coll. x. 157; Prince's Christian Hist. i. 164.*

GEISSENIAMER, FREDERICK W., D. D., a German Lutheran minister in New York city, died in 1838, aged 66.

GELSTON, DAVID, collector of New York, died at Greenwich in Sept., 1828, aged 85. He was a member of the assembly in 1775 and a Revolutionary patriot. He was collector from 1801 to Dec., 1820.

GEMMIL, JOHN, died in Pennsylvania in 1815. He was principal of the academy in Westchester, and had been the minister of the united church in New Haven, Conn., over which he was installed Nov. 7, 1798.

GENET, EDMOND CHARLES, died at Jamaica, L. I., July 14, 1834, aged 71, formerly minister from France in 1793. He married a daughter of George Clinton; and in 1814 a daughter of Samuel Osgood. He took an interest in promoting improvement in agriculture and in the arts and sciences. On his arrival at Charleston as minister, he authorized the arming of vessels in that port against nations with whom we were at peace;

for which offensive conduct Washington asked his recall.

GERRISH, JOSEPH, minister of Wenham, Mass., the son of Capt. Wm. G., of Newbury, was born March 23, 1650; graduated in 1669; was ordained as successor of A. Newman in 1673; and died Jan. 6, 1720, aged 69. His wife was a daughter of Maj. Waldron of Dover: his son, Joseph, was a minister. His brothers, Benjamin of Salem, John of Dover, and Moses of Newbury, with many of their descendants, were distinguished men. John Dunton calls him Mr. Geery: his description of him is thus given: "the *philosopher* is acute, ingenious, and subtle. The *divine* curious, orthodox, and profound. The man of *majestic air*, without austerity or sourness; his *aspect* is masterly and great, yet not imperious or haughty. The *Christian* is devout without moroseness or starts of holy frenzy and enthusiasm. The *preacher* is primitive, without the accessional colors of whining or cant; and methodical, without intricacy, or affectation, and, which crowns his character, he is a man of a public spirit, zealous for the conversion of the Indians, and of great hospitality to strangers. He gave us a noble dinner, and entertained us with such pleasant fruits, as, I must own, Old England is a stranger to."—2. *Hist. Coll.* II. 120.

GERRISH, JACOB, colonel, a Revolutionary patriot, died at Newbury in 1817, aged 77.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE, vice-president of the United States, died suddenly at Washington Nov. 13, 1814, aged 70. He was born in Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744. His father, a merchant, came to this country in 1730 and died in 1774. After graduating at Harvard college in 1762, he devoted himself for several years to commercial pursuits, and acquired a competent estate. Being a member of the legislature in 1773, he was appointed on the important committee of inquiry and correspondence. In his patriotic labors he was the associate of Adams, Hancock, and Warren. The provincial congress of 1775 appointed him on the committee of public safety and supplies. The committee had been in session at Menotomy, then a part of Cambridge. Mr. Gerry and Col. Orne were in bed, when the approach of the British troops induced them to flee half-dressed to a neighboring corn-field, where they remained, while the troops searched every apartment of the house in order to find them. To the provincial congress he proposed the very important measure of passing laws for the encouragement of privateers and for the establishment of a court of admiralty; and he and Mr. Sullivan were the committee to draw up the act for that purpose. Elected to the continental congress, he took his seat Feb. 9, 1776, and continued in that body with some intervals until Sept., 1785. He served on various im-

portant committees. His skill in finance rendered him particularly useful. In 1787 he was deputed to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was opposed to the plan adopted, deeming the executive and judicial powers perilous, and some of the legislative powers ambiguous and dangerous, and thinking that the constitution had few federal features and was rather a system of national government. He retained his objections. In 1809, the writer of this heard him express his opinion, that the president had powers which few were aware of, and which he hoped would never be exerted. Under the constitution he served four years as a member of congress. In 1797 he was appointed by Mr. Adams minister to the French republic, with Mr. Marshall and Gen. Pinckney. When, in 1798, his colleagues were sent away from France, he was invited to remain. His services were useful in preserving peace. In 1810 he was elected governor as successor of Mr. Gore, and was succeeded in 1812 by Mr. Strong. March 4, 1813, he was inaugurated the vice president of the United States, Mr. Madison being president. His daughter married James T. Austin of Boston, the author of memoirs of his life. — *Goodrich's Lives; Austin's Life of Gerry.*

GIBBON, JAMES, major, died at Richmond, Va., July 1, 1835, at an advanced age. He was the collector of customs. Under Gen. Wayne he was the hero of Stony Point, when out of twenty men seventeen were killed or wounded. He was greatly respected.

GIBBONS, EDWARD, general, died Dec. 9, 1654. He came to this country as early as 1629; in a few years he was a representative of Boston; from 1649 to 1651 he was major-general, in which office, elective by the people annually like that of governor, he was succeeded by Robert Sedgwick. He was a worthy member of Mr. Wilson's church. Having advanced to La Tour more than 2500 pounds, secured by mortgage of his fort and lands in Acadia, when D'Aulnay captured La Tour's fort, Maj. Gibbons was by the loss "quite undone." — 2 *Hist. Coll.* VI. 498.

GIBBS, HENRY, minister of Watertown, Mass., died Oct. 21, 1723, aged 55. The son of Robert, an eminent merchant of Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1685, and was ordained in 1697. His wife was Mercy, daughter of William Greenough; and of his daughters, Mercy married Rev. Benjamin Prescott, of Danvers, and Margaret married Rev. Dr. Appleton, of Cambridge; and among his descendants is Professor Josiah W. Gibbs.

GIBBS, WILLIAM, minister of Simsbury, Conn., died in 1777, aged about 63. He graduated at Harvard in 1734.

GIBBS, GEORGE, colonel, died at Newtown, near New York, Aug. 5, 1833, aged 57. He was a patron of science, especially of mineralogy.

He was the original proprietor of the cabinet at Yale college.

GIBSON, RICHARD, a scholar, came from England about 1638, and was a minister to a fishing plantation at Richman's Island, then at Piscataquaek and the Isle of Shoals. Being "addicted to the hierarchy," and writing an offensive letter, he was summoned before the court at Boston; but as he purposed to return to England he escaped any punishment. — *Winthrop*, II. 66.

GIBSON, JOHN, general, a soldier of the French and Revolutionary wars, died in May, 1822, aged 81. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., in May, 1740, and was well educated. He early served under Gen. Forbes in the expedition to fort du Quesne, which was occupied Nov. 25, 1758, and called Pittsburg. Here he remained as an Indian trader. In 1763 he was captured by the Indians, and adopted by a squaw, whose son he had slain in battle. He had thus opportunity to acquire a knowledge of several Indian languages. On being released, he again settled at Pittsburg. In 1774 he was an important agent in making the Indian treaty, entered into by Gov. Dunmore. On this occasion Logan's celebrated speech was delivered, of which Col. Gibson was the interpreter. On the commencement of the Revolutionary war he was appointed the colonel of a Virginia regiment, of which he was in command at the close of the war. Residing at Pittsburg, he was in 1788 a member of the Pennsylvania convention; he was also associate judge and major-general of the militia. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of the territory of Indiana, Gen. Harrison being governor; an office which he held till the territory became a State in 1816. Being afflicted with an incurable cataract, he removed to "Braddock's fields," near Vincennes, the residence of his son-in-law, George Wallace, where he died.

GIBSON, SAMUEL, a slave, lived in the West Indies and in Guilford, Conn. After being liberated he opened, about the beginning of this century, a grocery shop at Hartford, and acquired property, and was held in respect for his integrity. The son of his last master was his clerk, and to him he left his property. Let it not be said that the blacks, incapable of taking care of themselves, must have masters.

GILBERT, HUMPHREY, Sir, a distinguished navigator to America, was born at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, England, in 1539. His mother becoming a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. Gilbert was educated at Eton and Oxford; but he forsook an academical life for a military, and was knighted in reward of his services in Ireland. On the 11th of June, 1578, he obtained of Queen Elizabeth letters patent, authorizing him to take possession of all remote lauds, unoccupied by any

Christian prince or people, conferring upon him certain rights and privileges, and prohibiting all persons from attempting to settle within two hundred leagues of any place which he should occupy. This was the first charter for a colony granted by the crown of England. A violent storm, obliging him to return, frustrated his hopes in his first voyage. He sailed a second time June 11, 1583, with five ships. On his arrival at St. John's harbor, Newfoundland, he found there thirty-six fishing vessels of various nations, which refused him entrance; but on producing his commission no further opposition was made to him. He entered the harbor on the 3d of August, and on the fifth took possession of the country for the crown of England, in consequence of the discovery of the Cabots. This transaction is the foundation of the right and title of the crown of England to the territory of Newfoundland, and to the fishery on its banks. The vessel, in which he sailed, foundered on the 9th of September, and all on board perished. A short time before, the people in another vessel in company heard him say, as he was sitting in the stern, "We are as near heaven by sea as by land."

GILBERT, RALEIGH, a patentee of New England, nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh, commanded a vessel in the expedition of one hundred men, who attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Sagadahoe or Kennebec in 1607. They sailed from Plymouth the last of May; arrived at Monhegan Island Aug. 11; and soon landed on the west shore of Kennebec at Cape Small Point, now in Phippsburg. They built a fort and called it St. George. Dec. 5th the two ships returned, leaving forty-five persons. George Popham was chosen president and Gilbert the admiral. In the spring, when supplies were brought, intelligence was received of the death of Sir John Gilbert, to whom Raleigh Gilbert was the heir: he therefore determined to return, and, Mr. Popham having died, and the store-house being burnt, the whole colony went back with him to England, to the great discouragement of "the first undertakers."

GILBERT, THOMAS, minister, of Topsfield, Mass., died in 1673, aged 63. He came from Ealing in England, where he had been pastor, and was among the first of ministers who were deprived of office for nonconformity. — *Nonconformists' Memorial*, II. 446.

GILBERT, BENJAMIN, published an account of his captivity and that of his family by the Indians, Philadelphia, 1784.

GILBERT, JAMES, a physician, was born in New Haven, Oct. 25, 1779, and graduated at Yale college in 1800. After practising eight years in New Haven, he in 1814 visited Paris and London for his improvement, and returned in 1815. He died of a pulmonary complaint at sea, Feb. 11,

1818, aged 39. As a surgeon he had few superiors. His religious views gave him peace in death. — *Thacher*, II. 247-249.

GILBERT, a slave, died near Stanton, Va., Feb. 19, 1844, aged 112. He was a servant of Washington at Braddock's defeat.

GILBERT, ELIPHALET, W., D. D., died at Philadelphia July 31, 1853, aged about 60, formerly president of the Delaware college. He was clerk of the General Assembly, new school.

GILDERSLEEVE, HENRY, died in Kingston, Canada, in 1851, aged 66. Once an extensive ship-builder in Chatham, Conn., he removed in 1816 to K., where he launched the first steamboat on lake Ontario.

GILE, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Milton, died Oct. 16, 1836, aged 56. He was born in Plaistow, N. H., July 23, 1780, son of Maj. Ezekiel Gile, a soldier of the Revolution; and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1804. His theological studies he began with Rev. J. French, Andover; he was ordained as the successor of Dr. McKen at Milton, Feb. 18, 1807. He was an eminent preacher and excellent man; but, owing to parochial difficulties arising from a diversity of religious opinions, he was dismissed Jan. 6, 1834, by an exparte council, whose authority he never acknowledged. He believed the evangelical or orthodox doctrines of New England; and his church adhered to him. On the day of his death he assisted in the public services in the forenoon; but as the people were assembling for the afternoon worship he died, after an illness of one hour, with which he was seized as he sat down to his table at dinner. Dr. Gile had extraordinary gifts in prayer, having freedom, richness, power, and sublimity; few were so appropriate and copious in the use of scriptural passages. Prudence, tenderness, benevolence, humility, meekness, patience were traits in his character. Many were his domestic afflictions in the loss of children; severe were his trials as a minister; but his Christian virtues were always resplendent.

GILES, JOHN, died in Newburyport Sept. 28, 1824, aged 69, the senior pastor of the second Presbyterian church. He was born in England, and settled July 20, 1803. He published oration July 4, 1809; two sermons on the fast, 1812.

GILES, WILLIAM BRANCH, governor of Virginia, was for many years a member of congress. He was a representative as early as 1796. In 1802 he voted for the repeal of the judiciary law, and in 1812 he voted for the war. He was elected to the senate in Jan., 1811, and resigned his office in Oct., 1815. He was again a candidate for election to the senate in 1825, but his rival, Mr. Randolph, was chosen. In 1826 he was chosen governor and continued in office till 1829. He died at his residence, the Wigwam, Amelia county, Dec. 8, 1830, at an advanced age. He

published a speech on the embargo laws, 1808; in Nov., 1813, political letters to the people of Virginia; a series of letters, signed a Constituent, in the Richmond Enquirer of Jan., 1818, against the plan for a general education; in April, 1824, a singular letter of invective against President Monroe and Mr. Clay for their "hobbies," "the South America cause, the Greek cause, Internal Improvements, and the Tariff." In Nov., 1825, he addressed a letter to Judge Marshall, disclaiming the expressions, not the general sentiments, in regard to Washington, ascribed to him in debate of 1796 in the life of Washington, v. 722.

GILL, MOSES, died in Boston May 20, 1800, aged 66. He was several years lieutenant-governor, and acting governor on the death of Sumner, from June, 1799, to his death. He was an early benefactor of Leicester academy, giving 150 pounds. He was a Boston merchant of wealth. As he married a daughter of Thomas Prince, the annalist, he acquired a large landed estate in Princeton, of which Dr. P. was one of the proprietors; and there he built him a mansion. He was a patriot of 1775, and was ever after in public office. — *Washburn's Sketch of Leicester Academy*.

GILLET, ALEXANDER, minister of Farmington, Conn., died in Jan., 1826, aged 76. He graduated at Yale in 1770.

GILLET, ELIPHALET, D. D., died at Hallowell, Me., Oct. 19, 1848, aged about 80. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1791, he was long the minister of Hallowell. In his last years he was the secretary and agent of the Maine missionary society. He published a sermon at the ordination of H. Wallis, 1795; of J. Dane, 1803; of H. Loomis, 1812; before missionary society, 1810; fast sermon, 1811.

GILLEY, JOHN, died at Augusta, Maine, July 9, 1813, aged 124. He was a native of Ireland. When he came to fort Western, about 1755, to enlist as a soldier, Capt. Howard deemed him too old. He had enjoyed fine health, and was singularly active and vigorous. In 1811 he could walk four miles to the bridge.

GILMAN, JOSEPH, judge, died at Marietta in 1806, aged 70. He was born in Exeter, N. H., a grandson of John, who emigrated from Norfolk, Eng., in 1637. He was a patriot of the Revolution, then an associate of the Ohio company in 1789. He was a United States judge for the Northwest Territory. His wife, Rebecca Ives, was an accomplished woman. — *Hildreth*.

GILMAN, TRISTRAM, minister of North Yarmouth, Me., died April 1, 1809, aged 74. He was the son of Rev. Nicholas G., of Durham, N. H., who died April 13, 1748, aged 41, and a descendant of Edward G., of Exeter. He was born in 1735, graduated at Harvard college in 1757, and was ordained Dec. 8, 1769, as suc-

cessor of Edward Brooks. His successor, Francis Brown, married his daughter. He was a faithful, useful, highly respected minister. A revival of religion attended his labors in 1791 and 1792, when 132 members were added to the church. During the whole period of his ministry 293 were admitted and 1344 baptized. He was the first president of the Maine missionary society. He published a sermon on the death of D. Mitchell, 1796. — *Panoplist*, v. 1-4.

GILMAN, JOHN TAYLOR, governor of New Hampshire, died at Exeter Aug. 31, 1828, aged 74. He was the son of Nicholas Gilman and Ann Taylor, daughter of Rev. John Taylor, of Milton, Mass., born at Exeter Dec. 19, 1753. Older ancestors were Daniel, Nicholas, and John. He received the usual education of those who were not designed for the learned professions. The morning after the news of the battle of Lexington he marched as a volunteer with a hundred others, to Cambridge. He was also employed to assist his father, the treasurer of the State. In Oct., 1780, he was the delegate from New Hampshire to the convention at Hartford, to provide for the common defence. After being a member of congress in 1782, he succeeded his father as treasurer in 1783. When the confederated government appointed three commissioners to settle the accounts of the different States, he was joined with Irvine and Kean. On resigning this place in 1791 he was re-chosen treasurer of New Hampshire, and was very faithful and useful. In 1794 he was chosen governor, as successor to Bartlett, and was annually re-elected until 1805, when he was succeeded by Langdon. He was again elected in 1813, and the two next years, but declined, and was succeeded in 1816 by Plumer, whom he had succeeded in 1813. The legislature in a farewell address acknowledged his long and important services. In the political divisions of the times he was known as a decided federalist. — *American Annual Register*, 1827-9, v. 182-194.

GILMAN, NICHOLAS, a senator of the United States from New Hampshire, died at Philadelphia May 3, 1814. He was a member of congress from 1789 to 1797, and a senator from 1805 to 1814.

GILMAN, NATHANIEL, died Jan. 26, 1847, aged 88. He was State treasurer of New Hampshire.

GILMAN, BENJAMIN IVES, a merchant, died at his son's, in Alton, Ill., in 1833, aged 68. Born in Exeter, N. H., in 1765, he accompanied his parents to Marietta in 1789. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Robbins, of Plymouth; his journey with her to the west in 1790 was on horseback, twenty-five or thirty days in crossing the mountains. He became a rich merchant in Marietta. Such were the perils of those times, that while at work on his lot with his man Rob-

ert, the latter was shot by the Indians, while he escaped. From 1801 to 1808 he was engaged in shipbuilding. In 1813 he removed to Philadelphia. His wife became a most useful member of the church at Marietta in 1811. She died in 1836. — *Hildreth's Biographical Memoirs*.

GILMAN, JOSEPH, Dr., died at Wells, Me., Jan. 4, 1847, aged 75. He was son of Rev. T. Gilman. He was president of the medical society of Maine. His religious character commenced in 1791, in a revival under his father's preaching. He listened to every call of the poor. — *N. Y. Observer*, Jan. 23.

GILMER, THOMAS W., secretary of the navy, died on board the U. S. steamer Princeton by the bursting of a large gun, Feb. 28, 1844. He was of Charlottesville, Va.

GILMORE, ADDISON, died at Watertown, Mass., Jan. 10, 1851, aged about 47. Born in Windsor Co., Vt., he came to Boston, and by industry, energy, and judgment, was successful in various business. He was president of the Western railroad.

GIRARD, STEPHEN, a man of wealth, died at Philadelphia Dec. 26, 1831, aged 81, leaving an estate of ten or fifteen millions of dollars. He was a native of Bordeaux in France, came to this country before the Revolution, and had lived in Philadelphia about fifty years. He was first a cabin-boy, then the mate of a ship, then the keeper of a tap-shop, afterwards a merchant down to the year 1811, and for the remainder of his life a banker. The notes of his bank were deemed as good as those of any incorporated institution. In 1811 he purchased the banking-house and 1,200,000 dollars worth of the stock of the old bank of the United States, and commenced banking in 1812. At last his bank capital was increased to five millions. His other property was in real estate in the city, stock, in the Schuylkill navigation and Chesapeake canal companies, lands in Mississippi, shipping, etc. He owned the great square between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chestnut streets. His particular bequests amount to upwards of three millions; the residue of his estate is given to Philadelphia, for improvements in the city. The following are some of the *thousands* of dollars bequeathed: two to a brother, ten to several nephews and nieces, ten to the orphans' asylum, ten to purchase wood for the poor, ten to the society of shipmasters, twenty to the asylum for the deaf and dumb, twenty to the freemason's lodge, thirty to the Pennsylvania hospital, one hundred and ten to the city, one hundred and twenty in various legacies to individuals, three hundred to the State for internal improvements, and two *millions* for a college for poor white children. The building was to be of three stories, 110 feet by 160, to be erected at Peel Hall, on the Ridge Road, Penn Township, to be inclosed

by a wall ten feet high, capped with marble, "and guarded with irons on the top." The scholars are to be orphans from Pennsylvania, New York (the first port at which he arrived), and New Orleans (the first port at which he traded as first officer), and must be between six and ten years old; when between fourteen and eighteen years old they are to be bound out by the corporation of the city to mechanical trades, agriculture, etc. There is also the following provision: "I enjoin and require, that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of said college." He wished that the orphans, after they left the college, might adopt "such religious tenets as their *matured reason* may enable them to prefer." He thus wished to carry into effect the exploded project of Rousseau, not considering that the religious sentiments and character are necessarily settled, for the most part, before a young man is sixteen or eighteen years of age; not considering that, whether for learning or religion, an *early training* of children and youth is important. However, while ecclesiastics may not see the inside of Mr. Girard's iron-capped college walls, his teachers are to inculcate "the purest principles of morality." Those teachers will be either Infidels or Christians; if Christians, they will teach their pupils the only pure morality from the revealed code of moral instruction in the New Testament of Jesus Christ, including that fear and love of God, which constitute the sole basis of moral virtue. His bequests, were large, but true liberality may be seen in the life of Solomon Goodell.

GIST, MORDECAI, a brigadier-general in the American war, commanded one of the Maryland brigades in the battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780. In Aug., 1782, he defeated a party of the British at Combakee ferry. He died at Charleston, S. C., in Sept., 1792. — *Marshall*, iv. 178; *Holmes*.

GIUSTINIANI, LOUIS, D. D., died July 17, 1855, aged 58. A native of Rome, he became a Protestant by reading Father Clement, a discussion between a Jesuit and a Protestant, and left the church of Rome in 1828. He was a member of the old school Presbytery of Cincinnati.

GLADWIN, major-general, died at Stebbing, England, in Sept., 1791. He was an officer in Braddock's defeat, and was wounded. In July, 1763, he commanded at Detroit, and defended it with great bravery and vigilance against Pontiac, a Miami chief, the boldest leader among the Indians.

GLEASON, CHARLES, minister of Dudley, died in 1790, aged about 72. He graduated at Harvard in 1738.

GLEASON, BENJAMIN, a public orator early in this century, graduated at Brown university in 1802. He published address at Providence, 1802; masonic addresses at Reading, Boston, and Montreal, in 1805, 1807, and 1812; oration July 4, at Charlestown 1805 and 1809; at Hingham, 1807; on the death of Washington, 1800; geography, 1814.

GLEN, HENRY, died at Schenectady in 1814, aged 73. He took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and was a member of congress eight years.

GLENN, JAMES, governor of South Carolina, entered on this office Jan., 1744, and was succeeded by Lylleton in 1755. Toward the close of his peaceable administration he concluded a treaty with the Cherokee warriors in their own country, and acquired a cession of territory, which conduced much to the prosperity of the colony. He published a description of South Carolina, 8vo., London, 1761.

GLEZEN, LEVI, preceptor of the academy at Lenox, Mass., died in 1842, aged 68. He graduated at Williams college in 1798.

GLOVER, THOMAS, published in vol. XI. of transactions of the royal society, an account of Virginia, its situation, temperature, productions, etc. He relates, that when alone in a sloop in the Rappahannock, three leagues from the mouth, he heard "a great rushing and flashing of the water," and that looking, he saw near him "a most prodigious creature, much resembling a man, standing right up in the water, with his head, neck, shoulders, breast, and waist to the cubits of his arms above water. His skin was tawny, much like that of an Indian; his head pyramidal and sleek, without hair; his eyes large and black, and so were his eyebrows; his mouth very wide, with a broad, black streak on the upper lip, turning upwards at each end like mustaches; his countenance grim and terrible." After gazing a sufficient time at Mr. Glover, the animal plunged down, and cast his tail above water, like the tail of a fish. He speaks also of a dreadful storm in Aug., 1667, which lasted three days, destroying the tobacco, etc.

GLOVER, PELATIAH, second minister of Springfield, preached first in that town July 3, 1659. He succeeded Mr. Moxon in 1661, and died March 29, 1692, aged 55, being succeeded by Mr. Brewer. He was born in Dorchester, and was of distinguished talents and piety. Mr. Hubbard says he was a great student, and much given to books.

GLOVER, ANNA, widow, died at Pelham, N. Y., in 1767, aged 106.

GODDARD, WILLIAM, a printer, the son of Dr. Giles G., postmaster at New London, Conn., was born in 1740. In 1762 he commenced the Providence Gazette; in 1766 he went to Phila-

delphia and commenced the Pennsylvania Chronicle, under the patronage of Joseph Galloway; in 1773 he commenced the Maryland Journal at Baltimore, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Gen. Charles Lee, who bequeathed him a part of his estate in Berkeley county. In 1775 Franklin appointed him comptroller of the post-office. In 1792 he relinquished the Journal, and afterwards resided in Rhode Island. He died at Providence Dec. 23, 1817, aged 77. He married a Miss Angell, of Providence, taking, as his friends said, "an angel for his wife." He published a history of the Pennsylvania Chronicle, 1770. — *Thomas*, i. 427; ii. 63, 134-140.

GODDARD, CALVIN, judge, died in Norwich, Conn., April 2, 1812, aged 73. His father, Daniel, of Shrewsbury, Mass., was the son of Edward, and he the son of William, who came from Norfolk, England, in 1666. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1786. He practised law in Plainfield, Conn., and thence removed to Norwich. He was a member of congress in 1801, and a judge of the supreme court from 1815 for three years. He was an excellent man, a lover of truth, benevolent, of strong attachments. Near his dwelling is the cemetery of the old Mohegan tribe of Indians. His wife was Alice, daughter of Rev. Levi Hart, and grand-daughter of Dr. Bellamy. They had six children, of whom three were of the profession of the law, in Ohio and New York city.

GODDARD, WILLIAM G., died suddenly at Providence Feb. 16, 1846, aged 52. He was professor of belles-lettres in Brown university.

GODDARD, JOSIAH, Baptist translator of the New Testament into Chinese, died in China in 1854. He was a graduate at Providence in 1835, and studied theology at Newton. He at first spent some years at Bankok, in Siam, where he studied the Chinese language. About 1844 he went to Ningpo and commenced the work of translation. About 1853 he finished the revision of the New Testament in Chinese, and saw it rapidly printed. In one day he gave away a thousand copies to the learned assembled at Shanghai from different cities.

GODFREY, THOMAS, the inventor of Hadley's quadrant, died in Dec., 1749. He was by trade a glazier in the city of Philadelphia. The extent of his education was only to read and write, and apply the common rules of arithmetic. Having met with a mathematical book, he was so delighted with the study, that, without an instructor, he soon made himself master of it, and of every book of the kind which he could procure in English. Finding that the knowledge of the Latin would open to him new treasures of mathematical science, he applied himself to the study of that language, till he was enabled to read a Latin author on his favorite subject. He then borrowed Newton's principia of Mr. Logan, to whom, about

the year 1730, he communicated his invention of the quadrant. The royal society of London, being made acquainted with it in 1732, by means of Mr. Logan, sent Mr. Godfrey, as a reward, household furniture to the value of 200 pounds. Money was not sent on account of a habit of intemperance, to which the artist was subject. The following is an account of the invention, and of the method by which he was deprived of the honor of the invention. While replacing a pane of glass on the north side of Arch street, opposite a pump, a girl, after filling her pail, placed it on the pathway. Turning round, Godfrey observed the rays of the sun reflected from his window into the bucket of water. He was thus led to conceive, that if by reflection he could draw the sun down to the horizon, he should have an instrument incomparably superior to the *pig-yoke*, then in use. He formed his model in wood, and carried pieces to Charles Hamm, who completed for him an instrument in brass. This was committed to Godfrey's brother, a captain in the West India trade, who, on arriving at Jamaica, and exhibiting the quadrant to some officers of the British navy, was tempted by a Captain Hadley to sell it to him for a large sum of money. Hadley carried the instrument to London and placed it in the hands of his brother, a mathematical instrument maker in the Strand, and obtained a patent. According to another account, John Hadley, commanding a vessel in the Delaware, was allowed to see the instrument, and took a description of it. The American Encyclopedia states that, May 13, 1731, John Hadley, vice-president of the royal society, presented a paper, describing the quadrant, and that the society decided that both Hadley and Godfrey were entitled to the honor of the invention. He was a member of a literary club, established by Dr. Franklin, and having confined his attention to mathematical pursuits, he was almost insufferable in conversation, requiring an unusual precision in everything which was said, continually contradicting, and making trifling distinctions. — *Miller's Retrospect*, i. 468; *American Mag. for July and August*, 1758; *Franklin's Life*; *Preface to Godfrey's Poems*; *Boston Chronicle*, Aug. 1, 1821; *National Register*, iv. 155.

GODFREY, THOMAS, a poet, the son of the preceding, died near Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 3, 1763, aged 26. He was born in Philadelphia in 1736. The only advantages of education which he enjoyed were found in a common English school. Such, however, was his desire of knowledge, that he prosecuted his studies with unwearied diligence; and, having perused the best of the English poets, he soon exhibited proofs of poetical talents. He had a fine ear for music, and a taste for painting. After the death of his father he was put an apprentice to an ingenious watch-

maker; but the muses and graces, poetry and painting, stole his attention. He devoted all his hours of release from mechanical labor to writing the poetical pieces, which were published in the American Magazine. At length he was recommended to a lieutenant's commission in the Pennsylvania forces, raised in 1758 for an expedition against fort du Quesne. In this station he continued till the troops were disbanded. He was settled in the succeeding spring as a factor in North Carolina, where he continued upwards of three years. He died of a fever, occasioned by violent exercise in a very warm day. With an amiable disposition and an engaging diffidence and modesty of manners, he united an integrity of character which procured him esteem and respect. The productions of his pen were collected by his friend, Mr. Evans, and published in 1765, entitled, *Juvenile poems on various subjects, with the prince of Parthia, a tragedy.*—*Account Prefixed to Poems; American Museum*, vi. 471, 472.

GODMAN, JOHN D., an eminent anatomist and naturalist, died April 17, 1830, aged 31. He was born at Annapolis, in Maryland. His parents died while he was yet young. Being without property, he was indentured an apprentice to a printer in Baltimore; but, disgusted with the employment, he entered as a sailor, in 1813, in the flotilla, then stationed in the Chesapeake. At the close of the war, being allowed to follow his own inclinations, he commenced the study of medicine at the age of fifteen, at first under Dr. Luckett, of Lancaster, but soon under Dr. Davidge, of Baltimore, professor of anatomy. He was indefatigable in his toils to acquire learning. Before he graduated, he was called to supply the place of his preceptor in the anatomical chair; and he lectured for several weeks with such enthusiasm and eloquence as to gain high applause. Soon after he obtained his degree, he settled in a small village in Anne-Arundel county, and entered with energy upon the active duties of his profession. At this period he commenced the study of natural history, for which he ever afterwards had a strong passion. He removed to Baltimore, and, after his marriage, to Philadelphia. Being invited to the professorship of anatomy in the college of Ohio, he spent a year at the west, and then returned to Philadelphia, where he willingly retired from the field of practice and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. Determined to be a thorough teacher of anatomy, he opened a room for private demonstrations, and in the first winter had a class of seventy students. His incessant toils and exposure to the foul atmosphere of the dissecting-room, laid the foundation of the disease of which he died. After prosecuting his anatomical labors four or five years, he was chosen professor of anatomy in Rutgers medical college in New York. With a broken constitution, he was compelled,

before the completion of his second course of lectures, to retire from the school and to seek a milder climate. After passing the winter in Santa Cruz, he settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. His disease was still advancing; yet, with unabated ardor, he prosecuted his literary and scientific employments, not for fame, but for the support of his family and the welfare of his fellow-men.

Dr. Godman, like many other young physicians, adopted the Infidelity and Atheism of the French naturalists of the last century. For a time he not only rejected revelation, but was blind to the strong proofs of the existence of God, which are presented continually to the eye of the anatomist and the student of nature. A depraved, unrenowned heart extinguished the light of reason. But, while lecturing at New York in the winter of 1827, he visited the death-bed of a student of medicine, in whose joyous anticipations of heaven and triumph over death, he saw a phenomenon which philosophy could not comprehend. This event led him to read the Bible, and the secret was unfolded. From this time he studied the Scriptures. He obtained the Christian hope; and he died in peace, in his last hour commending his family to the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God,—then, with uplifted eyes and hands, and a beaming countenance, resigning his spirit to his Redeemer. In the last sickness of his friend, Dr. Judson, an Infidel, the brother of the missionary, he addressed to him a letter, which was the means of his conversion, pointing out the way of conquering the fear of death. "Philosophy is a fool, and pride a madman. Many persons die with what is called manly firmness; they put on as smooth a face as they can, to impose on the spectators, and die firmly. But this is all deception; the true state of their minds at the very time, nine times out of ten, is worse than the most horrible imaginings even of hell itself. But the man who dies as a man ought to die, is the humble-minded, believing Christian. He does not die manfully, but he rests in Jesus."

Dr. Godman was a distinguished scholar. With a limited education, he yet acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. His industry was astonishing. It was his purpose to accomplish thoroughly whatever he undertook. He concentrated all his powers upon the pursuit in which he was engaged. The most striking character of his mind was a fertile fancy, yet controlled by a sound judgment. His talent at description is exhibited in his history of American quadrupeds and his rambles of a naturalist. His addresses are compositions of highly-wrought eloquence. At one time he was the principal editor of the Philadelphia journal of the medical and physical sciences. He wrote the articles on natural history for the American

Encyclopædia to the end of letter C., besides numerous papers in the periodical journals of the day. He published the western quarterly reporter of medical science, etc., Cincinnati, 1822; account of irregularities of structure and morbid anatomy; contributions to physiological and pathological anatomy; Bell's anatomy, with notes; anatomical investigations, comprising descriptions of various fasciæ of the body, 1824; American natural history, with engravings, 3 vols., 1828; addresses on various public occasions, 1829; rambles of a naturalist. — *Prof. Sewall's Eulogy*.

GOERING, JACOB, minister of the German Lutheran church in York, Penn., commenced the labors of the sacred office when only twenty years of age, and it pleased God to give such success to his faithful exertions at this early period of life, that a revival of religion always attended his preaching. He died in 1807, aged 52. He was a president of the synod of the German Lutheran church in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He was a man of profound erudition, and among the languages with which he was acquainted, the Hebrew and Arabic were his favorites. Though warmly interested in his country's welfare, he yet declined a civil station, in which his fellow-citizens would gladly have placed him, dedicating himself wholly to the ministry. He died in the full assurance of obtaining and enjoying a perpetual happiness through the merits of his Redeemer. — *Brown's American Register*, II. 84, 85.

GOFFE, WILLIAM, one of the judges of King Charles I., and a major-general under Cromwell, died about 1679. He left London before Charles II. was proclaimed, and arrived at Boston with General Whalley in July, 1660. Governor Endecott gave them a friendly reception. But when the act of indemnity arrived in Nov., and their names were not found among those to whom pardon was offered, the government of Massachusetts was alarmed. Perceiving their danger, they left Cambridge, where they had resided, Feb. 26, 1661, and arrived at New Haven March 7th. They were here concealed by Deputy-governor Leet and Mr. Davenport. From New Haven they went to West Rock, a mountain three hundred feet in height, at the distance of two or three miles from the town, where they were hid in a cave. They afterwards lived in concealment at Milford, Derby, and Branford, and in Oct., 1664, removed to Hadley, in Mass., and were concealed for fifteen or sixteen years in the house of Mr. Russel, the minister. On the 1st of Sept., 1675, the town of Hadley was alarmed by the Indians in the time of public worship, and the people were thrown into the utmost confusion. But suddenly an aged, venerable man, in uncommon dress, appeared in the midst of them, revived

their courage, and, putting himself at their head, led them to the attack and repulsed the enemy. The deliverer of Hadley immediately disappeared, and the inhabitants, overwhelmed with astonishment, supposed that an angel had been sent for their protection. He died in Hadley. Under the oppression of constant fear during his residence in this country, his mind seems to have found some relief in the consolations of religion. — *Stiles' History of the Judges; Hutchinson*, I. 215–219, 532; *Holmes*.

GOLD, HEZEKIAH, minister of Cornwall, Conn., died May 31, 1790, aged 59. He graduated at Yale in 1751. His wife was Sarah, the sister of Judge Sedgwick; she died in 1766, aged 27. Among their children were Thomas Gold, a lawyer of Pittsfield, whose daughter, Maria, married Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and was the mother of Mrs. Longfellow; and Thomas Ruggles Gold, a lawyer at Whitesborough, N. Y.

GOLDSBOROUGH, ROBERT, a patriot of the Revolution, was graduated at Philadelphia college in 1760, and was afterwards attorney-general of Maryland, which office he resigned in 1768. In Aug., 1775, he was elected to congress, and embarked his large fortune in the cause of his country. He died at Cambridge, Md., Dec. 31, 1788.

GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES W., died in Washington Dec. 14, 1843, one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of the city. He was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing of the navy department. He published a naval history of the United States.

GOLDSMITH, JOHN, D. D., died at Newton, L. I., April 6, 1854, aged nearly 60, pastor of the church thirty-four years, president of the L. I. bible society. He was the son of Benjamin G. Goldsmith, who was forty-six years minister at Riverhead. He graduated at Nassau Hall in 1815. Dr. Spring preached his funeral sermon, as he did that of his predecessor.

GOLDTRAP, THOMAS W., died in Philadelphia in 1846, bequeathing to the widows' society and to the orphans' each 2,000 dollars; to the association for colored orphans the same; to Wills' hospital and to the apprentices' library 1,000 dollars each.

GOOCH, WILLIAM, Sir, major-general, and governor of Virginia from 1727 to 1749, sustained an excellent character, and was popular in his administration. He had superior military talents, and commanded the forces in the unsuccessful attack on Carthage in 1740. When a slave in Williamsburg bowed to him in the street, he bowed in return. He said, "I cannot suffer a slave to exceed me in good manners."

GOODALE, NATHAN, major, died in the spring of 1793 at Sandusky, aged 50. He had been captured by the Indians, and died of sickness. A native of Brookfield, he was an officer in the war,

and was wounded. He emigrated to Ohio in 1788, and the next year settled at Belpre. — *Illustr.*

GOODALL, HERVEY, died in Africa in 1850. He was a Baptist missionary, sent out to explore Central Africa and to establish missions in Soudan.

GOODELL, SOLOMON, a man of liberality, died at Jamaica, Vt., in Sept., 1813, aged 70. At no time was his property worth 5,000 dollars. He was a farmer, living in a rude spot in the neighborhood of the Green Mountains. All his property was gained by severe personal labor, and saved by strict frugality; yet his liberality was such as might shame Mr. Girard, the possessor of millions of dollars. About the year 1800 he gave 100 dollars to the Congregational missionary society, and the same sum for several successive years. When the American board of foreign missions was established, he sent notice that he wished to subscribe 500 dollars for immediate use, and 1,000 for the fund, while yet it was in his power to forward only 50 dollars as earnest money. He fulfilled his engagement, and paid interest on the proposed 1,000 until he made provision for its payment just before his death, adding to it another 1,000. The amount of his donations for missions to the heathen, besides other charities, was 3,686 dollars. He had also provided for his children and his wife. He was a Baptist, yet most of his donations were intrusted to the hands of his fellow Christians, not Baptists. In this way he proved that he was no sectarian; not, like Mr. Girard, by condemning all religions alike. The power that moved him to his self-denying distributions in his life, — not, like Mr. Girard, when he could hold and accumulate no longer, — was a settled religious principle; a conviction that all his property was the gift of God, and that it was his duty to employ it for the highest and noblest of all purposes, that of promoting the knowledge of the gospel of his Redeemer and the ineffable blessedness of eternal salvation through that knowledge among his fellow-men, whom he was bound to love, as he loved himself.

GOODHUE, JOSIAH, minister of Dmstable, Mass., died in 1797, aged about 62. He graduated at Harvard in 1755.

GOODHUE, BENJAMIN, formerly a senator of the United States, died at Salem in 1814, aged 66.

GOODRICH, WILLIAM, one of the first settlers of Hartford, died in 1676. He came from Watertown in 1636 with his brother John. Goodwin gives the names of hundreds of his descendants.

GOODRICH, DAVID, colonel, son of the preceding, died in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1755, aged 87. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the old French war. Among his many children were

Col. Elizur, who died in 1774, aged 81; and Hezekiah, whose daughter, Honor, married Rev. Joshua Belden, of W., who lived to a venerable age as pastor of Newington society, dying in 1813, aged 89.

GOODRICH, ELIZUR, D. D., minister of Durham, Conn., was born in Wethersfield, 1734, and was graduated at Yale college in 1752. He was ordained to the work of the ministry Nov. 24, 1756. After his character as an excellent minister and a friend of literature was established, he was chosen in 1776 a member of the corporation of Yale college. He died at Norfolk Nov. 21, 1797, aged 63. He was the son of Deacon David G., of Wethersfield, Conn., who died in 1785, aged 90; and he was the son of Col. David G., of W., who died in 1655, aged 87. The father of the latter was Ensign William G., one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, who came from Watertown, Mass., about 1636, and died in 1676. His wife was Katharine, daughter of Elihu Chauncey. Dr. D. Smith married his daughter. Dr. Goodrich conciliated the esteem of his acquaintance, and was faithful in all the relations of life. He was distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements, as well as for his piety and patriotism. As a preacher, he followed the examples of the apostles, preaching repentance and faith. He taught his hearers that man was depraved, and guilty, and lost, condemned by the law, and having no hope but in Christ, and that salvation was of grace and not of works. He published a sermon at the ordination of R. Newton, 1761; of S. Goodrich, 1787; at the installation of B. Boardman, 1784. — *Dwight's Funeral Sermon.*

GOODRICH, CHAUNCEY, lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, was born at Durham, Oct. 20, 1759; was graduated in 1776 at Yale college, where he was a tutor from 1779 to 1781. Engaging in the practice of the law at Hartford, he soon rose to eminence. From 1794 to 1800 he was a representative in congress, and senator from 1807 until his resignation in 1813, when he was chosen lieutenant-governor. He was also mayor of Hartford. He died suddenly of a dropsy in the heart, Aug. 18, 1815, aged 55. He survived two wives, but left no children. He was a man of energy of mind, of integrity, moderation, and amenity of manners. Several months before his death he applied for admission to the church, but, in consequence of his infirmity of body, had not been received. He remarked: "A moral life of itself is nothing for the salvation of the soul. I have lived a moral life in the estimation of the world; but I am a bundle of iniquity in the sight of a holy God. If there were not an atonement, I must be condemned and miserable forever." — *Strong's Funeral Sermon.*

GOODRICH, CHARLES, a first settler of Pitts-

field, Mass., died Nov. 15, 1816, aged 96. He was the son and sixteenth child of David, and grandson of William, the first settler of Wethersfield; and born April 6, Old Style, 1720. Goodwin is mistaken in his account of him, p. 79. He was one of the converts under Whitefield, and removed to Pontoosneck, now Pittsfield, in 1753, when there was but one building in the place, the house of Solomon Deming; and he introduced and held the first plough. He was in the battle of Bennington. He was a member of the provincial congress in 1774; he was also a judge of the common pleas. His son Charles, a graduate of Yale in 1797, is a preacher at Havana, Chemung county, N. Y.; his grandson, Charles S. J., is a physician in Brooklyn.

GOODRICH, HANNAH, died unmarried at Vernon, Conn., in July, 1820, aged 100 on the day of her death.

GOODRICH, SAMUEL, son of Dr. Elizur G., and the minister of Ridgefield and Berlin, died April 19, 1835, aged 72. His wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Col. John Ely. Of his daughters, Elizabeth married Rev. Noah Coe; Abigail married Rev. Samuel Whittlesey; Emily Chauncey married Rev. Darius Mead. Rev. Charles Augustus Goodrich, a graduate of 1812, is his son. He published a sermon at the ordination of C. A. Goodrich at Worcester. 1816.

GOODRICH, ELIZUR, LL. D., died at New Haven, Nov. 1, 1849, aged 88. Jefferson removed him from the office of collector of customs, and avowed in a letter his purpose and principle of removals. He was born in Durham, the son of Dr. E. G.; graduated at Yale in 1779; and was a member of congress and judge of probate. Prof. Chauncey Allen Goodrich is his son. He was also mayor of the city, and nine years professor of law in Yale college. His life was one of temperance, integrity, and virtue.

GOODWIN, EZRA S., minister of Sandwich, died Feb. 5, 1833, aged 45. He was a native of Plymouth, a graduate of 1807. He published a sermon in the liberal preacher, III. 9; address to peace society, 1830; ancient and modern orthodoxy, 1831; Alice Bradford, a present; a piece in tracts of Unitarian association, No. 66. A memoir of him is in Historical Collections, 3d series, vol. v.

GOODWIN, GEORGE, died in Hartford in May, 1814, aged 87, formerly publisher of the Hartford Courant.

GOODWIN, NATHANIEL, died at Hartford, May 29, 1855, aged 73, the son of Nathaniel G. and Anne Sheldon. His other ancestors, ascending, were Daniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, and Osias, who was one of the first settlers of Hartford, and died in 1683, aged 87. After serving for years creditably as an apprentice to the Websters, printers in Albany, he became a

teacher and a land surveyor. At Hartford he held many important public trusts. He was treasurer many years, judge of probate, and clerk. He was much employed in settling intestate estates, and was held in high respect as a man of probity. He died worth about 150,000 dollars, about half of which he bequeathed to his nephew, Daniel. Though never married, the subject of genealogy engaged much of his attention. He published an account of the "descendants of Thomas Olcott," and then of the "Foote Family." He only commenced, before he died, the publication of his "genealogical notes, or contributions to the family history of some of the first settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts," which was published in 1856, pp. 362. A memoir of Mr. G. is prefixed.

GOOKIN, DANIEL, author of the Historical Collections of the Indians in New England, and major-general of Massachusetts, died March 19, 1687, aged 75. He was born in the county of Kent, in England. He came to Virginia in 1621 with his father, who brought cattle to the colony from Ireland, and who established himself at a plantation, called Newport's News. In the year 1642, Mr. Thomson and other ministers from Massachusetts were sent to Virginia, to preach the gospel to a people but little acquainted with the truth. When they were forced to withdraw from this colony, because they would not conform with the church of England, such was the attachment of Mr. Gookin to their preaching, that he soon followed them. In 1644 he removed with his family to New England, and settled in Cambridge, that he might enjoy the ordinances of the gospel in their purity. Soon after his arrival he was appointed captain of the military company in Cambridge, and a member of the house of deputies. In 1652 he was elected assistant or magistrate, and four years after was appointed by the general court superintendent of all the Indians, who had submitted to the government of Massachusetts. He executed this office with such fidelity, that he was continued in it till his death. In 1656 he visited England, and had an interview with Cromwell, who commissioned him to invite the people of Massachusetts to transport themselves to Jamaica, which had been conquered from the Spaniards. In 1662 he was appointed, with Mr. Mitchell, one of the licensers of the printing press in Cambridge. When Philip's war commenced in 1675, several severe laws were passed against the friendly Indians, to whom religious instruction had been imparted, through apprehension that they would join the enemy, and the rage of the people against their red-colored brethren was violent and alarming. Mr. Eliot stood forth as the friend and protector of the Indians, and Mr. Gookin, who had zealously co-operated with Mr. Eliot in his benevolent exertions, and who frequently accompanied him in his missionary tours,

was equally their friend. He was the only magistrate who endeavored to prevent the outrages of the populace. He was in consequence much abused, and even insulted as he passed the streets; but he had too much of the elevation of Christian virtue to feel any resentment, and the effects of licentiousness did not inspire him with the desire of abridging the liberties of the people. He soon, however, recovered the esteem and confidence which he had lost, by firmly resisting the attempts which were made to destroy the charter of Massachusetts. In 1681 he was appointed major-general of the colony, and he continued in the magistracy till the dissolution of the charter in 1686. In the inscription upon his monument in the burying-ground in Cambridge, his name is written Gookings. Such was his poverty, that Mr. Eliot, in a letter to Mr. Boyle, not long after his decease, solicits that charitable gentleman to bestow ten pounds upon his widow. He was a man of good understanding, rigid in his religious and political opinions, zealous and active, of inflexible integrity and exemplary piety, disinterested and benevolent, a firm patriot, and uniformly and peculiarly the friend of the Indians, who lamented his death with unfeigned sorrow. His two sons, Daniel and Nathaniel, were ministers; the former of Sherburne, whose care extended also to the Indians at Natick, and the latter of Cambridge, who was ordained Nov. 15, 1682, and died Aug. 7, 1692, aged 33. He was succeeded by Mr. Brattle.

Mr. Gookin wrote in 1674 historical collections of the Indians in New England, which remained in manuscript, till it was published by the Massachusetts historical society in 1792. In this work he gives many interesting particulars of the various tribes of Indians, of their customs, manners, religion, and government, and of the exertions which were made to civilize them, and to bring them to an acquaintance with the Christian religion. He also wrote a history of New England; but it is not known that the manuscript is now in existence. — *Hist. Coll.* i. 228, 226; vii. 23; *Holmes' Hist. of Cambridge; Hutchinson; Mag-nalia*, ii. 21; *Johnson's Wond.-Work. Prov.* 109, 192; *Stith*, 205.

GOOKIN, NATHANIEL, minister of Hampton, N. H., was the son of Rev. N. Gookin, of Cambridge, and was graduated in 1703. He was ordained in 1710 as successor of John Cotton. After a prudent and faithful ministry of about twenty-four years, he died in 1734, aged 46. His son, Nathaniel, was settled in North Hampton, N. H., in 1739, and died in 1766. His grandson, Judge Daniel, died at Saco in 1831, aged 75. Mr. Gookin published three sermons, occasioned by the earthquake in Oct., 1727, to which is added an account of the earthquake, and something remarkable of thunder and lightning in

Hampton. — *Hist. Coll.* vii. 55; *Shurtleff's Sermon at Ordination of Mr. Gookin, 1739.*

GORDON, WILLIAM, D. D., minister of Roxbury, Mass., and a historian of the American war, died at Ipswich, England, Oct. 19, 1807, aged 77. He was a native of Hitechin. He was early settled as a pastor of a large Independent church at Ipswich, but after many years he removed in consequence of some uneasiness occasioned by his reprehension of the conduct of one of his principal hearers in employing his workmen on public business on the Lord's day. After the death of Dr. David Jennings, he was chosen to be his successor in the church at Old Gravel lane, Wapping. Here he might have continued much respected, but in the year 1770, his partiality to America induced him to force himself away, in order to settle in this country. After having preached about a year to the third church in Roxbury, he was ordained its minister July 6, 1772. He took an active part in public measures during the war with Great Britain, and was chosen chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. While in this office he preached a fast sermon, which strongly expressed his political sentiments. In 1776 he formed the design of writing a history of the great events in America. Besides other sources of information, he had recourse to the records of congress, and to those of New England, and was indulged with the perusal of the papers of Washington, Gates, Greene, Lincoln, and Otho Williams. After the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country in 1786, and in 1788 published the work, which had for several years occupied his attention. It produced him 300 pounds. After spending some time in London, where he had many friends, he obtained a settlement at St. Neots in Huntingdonshire. This situation was much inferior to either of the former settlements which he had enjoyed. The congregation gradually declined, in consequence of his want of that popular address, to which they had been accustomed, and of the failure of his mental powers. The infirmity of his mind was at length so visible, that his friends advised his resignation, and raised a subscription for him. He afterwards returned to Ipswich, England, where he had some agreeable connections left. Here he preached a few occasional sermons; but his memory soon failed him to such a degree as to render him unfit for all public service. After living to experience the melancholy extinction of the powers of his mind, he died at Ipswich.

In his religious sentiments Dr. Gordon was a strict Calvinist; yet he possessed a liberal mind, and a very sociable disposition. He was even sometimes facetious. Though his temper was warm, he was yet friendly and benevolent. His sermons were composed with care; but, as they

were written in a very systematical form, and were read with slavish adherence to his notes, he was not interesting as a preacher. He published a plan of a society for making provision for widows, by annuities for life, 1772; a sermon at a fast; at two thanksgivings, 1775; before the house of representatives, 1775; at the election 1775; before the general court on the anniversary of Independence, 1777; doctrine of universal salvation examined and shown to be unscriptural, 1783. His history of the rise, progress, and establishment of the Independence of the United States of America, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1788, though not written with elegance, is allowed to have considerable merit as a minute and in general a faithful narrative of facts. Before he came to this country he published an abridgment of President Edward's treatise on the affections. — *Pref. to his Hist. of American War; Monthly Repos., London, for Nov. 1807.*

GORDON, WILLIAM, attorney-general of the State of New Hampshire, died at Boston in May, 1802, aged 39. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1779. His residence was at Amherst. He was a senator in the State legislature and a member of congress.

GORE, CHRISTOPHER, governor of Massachusetts, died March 1, 1827, aged 68. He was born in Boston in 1758, and was the son of a respectable mechanic, who at the beginning of the Revolution, as he adhered to the royal government, went to Halifax, but afterwards returned to Boston. He was graduated in 1776, and after studying law with Judge Lowell, engaged in extensive and lucrative practice. In 1789 he was appointed first United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, in the execution of which office he met with difficulties, but he resolutely pursued the course of duty. In 1796 he was appointed colleague with William Pinkney, a commissioner under the fourth article of Jay's treaty, to settle our claims for spoiliations. By his efforts, when in England, he recovered sums to a vast amount for our citizens; his argument on that class of captures, which were made under the rule of 1756, was elaborate and powerful. As his commission lasted nearly eight years, he remained abroad till 1804. In the preceding year he had been left by his intimate friend, Rufus King, minister to England, chargé d'affaires. After his return he was chosen, in 1809, governor of Massachusetts, as successor of Sullivan; but the next year the people chose Mr. Gerry in his place. In 1811 he was appointed senator to congress, in which capacity he served about three years, and then withdrew into final retirement. His residence was a beautiful seat, about nine miles from Boston, at Waltham, whence he was accustomed frequently to walk into town. An excruciating disorder embittered his last years.

Having no children, Mr. Gore left valuable bequests to the American academy and the historical society, of which he was a member; and he made Harvard college, of which he had been a fellow or trustee, his residuary legatee. With the literature of the day he had kept himself familiarly acquainted, and he was an excellent classical scholar. His mind was acute and discriminating; his morals pure; his manners dignified and elegant. He published a masonic oration, 1783. — *American Ann. Reg.* 1826-7, p. 339-341.

GORGES, FERDINANDO, Sir, proprietor of the province of Maine, died in 1647. He was the governor of Plymouth and an early member of the Plymouth company in England. In 1606 he and Chief-justice Popham sent out Challons in a ship of fifty tons for discovery, but the vessel was captured by the Spaniards. In the next year George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert were sent out to the Kennebec. In 1619 he sent Capt. Dermer to Monhegan. Desirous of engaging the Scotch in the settlement of New England, he promoted the patent of Nova Scotia to Sir Wm. Alexander, Sept. 10, 1621. In 1622 the council of Plymouth, established by new charter in 1620, made to him and J. Mason a grant of the lands between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc, reaching back to the lakes, called Laconia. The next year a settlement was commenced at Pascataqua. In 1639 he obtained from the crown a confirmatory grant of the land from Pascataqua to Sagadahoc, called the province of Maine, in compliment to Queen Henrietta, who held as her estate the province of Maine in France. He was made lord palatine. He incorporated the village of Agamenticus, or York, into a city, called Gorgeana; but the colony did not prosper. This estate fell to his son, John Gorges, who neglected the province, so that in 1652 they placed themselves under Massachusetts. He expended 20,000 pounds in his American enterprises. He published narrative of his proceedings relative to the settlement of New England, contained in the work of his grandson, Ferdinando, 1659. In closing his narrative he asks, "What can be more pleasing to a generous nature, than to be exercised in doing public good; and what monument so durable as erecting of houses, villages, and towns; and what more pious, than advancing of Christian religion amongst people, who have not known the excellency thereof?" In this work Dr. Belknap found materials for his history of Gorges. — *Belknap's Biog.* i. 346-393.

GORGES, FERDINANDO, grandson of the preceding, succeeded to the rights of his father, John. On the restoration he petitioned the king against the usurpation of Massachusetts. Commissioners, Carr, etc., were sent over to adjust the affairs of government. But in 1677 he was induced to sell his rights to Massachusetts for

1250 pounds. The territory, thus acquired, was first formed into the two counties of York and Cumberland. He published a description of New England, entitled "America painted to the life," London, 1659, containing the narrative by his grandfather, as well as descriptions of his own. In some editions, Johnson's wonder-working providence is also annexed.

GORHAM, JOHN, colonel, died at Barnstable, in 1717, aged 65. He was distinguished in the war against the French and Indians.

GORHAM, NATHANIEL, president of congress, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1738, and died June 11, 1796, aged 58. He was often a member of the legislature, and in 1784 was elected to congress, and was chosen president June 6, 1786. He was also a judge of the court of common pleas for several years. As a member of the convention he assisted in forming the constitution of the United States. — *Eliot; Welsh's Eulogy.*

GORHAM, NATHANIEL, son of the preceding, one of the first settlers of the "Genesee country," died at Canandaigua Oct. 22, 1826, with the character of a worthy citizen. Massachusetts having received of New York the right of pre-emption of about six millions of acres, sold their right of the eastern one-third, or two millions, to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, in 1788, for 300,000 pounds. In July they held a treaty with the five nations of Indians and obtained their release. Mr. Phelps began the settlement in 1789. In 1790 one million of "Phelps and Gorham's purchase" was sold to R. Morris, and he, in 1792, sold to C. Williamson.

GORHAM, WILLIAM, judge, died in Gorham, Me., in 1804. A native of Massachusetts, he went early on public business to Nova Scotia, and in 1772 removed to Gorham. In 1782 he was judge of probate; in 1789, judge of common pleas. He was a man of solid talents, and good judgment, and a Christian.

GORHAM, JOHN, M. D., physician in Boston, graduated at Harvard college in 1801, and studied his profession at Edinburgh. In 1809 he was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica at Cambridge; and in 1816, professor of chemistry and mineralogy. He died suddenly March 29, 1829, aged 46. He published inaugural address, 1817; elements of chemical science, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819.

GORHAM, BENJAMIN, died in Boston Sept. 27, 1855, aged 80; a graduate of 1795. His father, Nathaniel G., of Charlestown, was president of the continental congress; his brother was a pioneer of western New York. Studying law, he was the associate of Prescott, Jackson, Parsons, Gore, Dexter, Sullivan, Cabot, Ames, Otis, Parker, and Lowell. He was also a faithful representative and senator in congress. By marriage he was connected with Judge Lowell and J. C.

Jones. In private life he loved to talk, and he talked well. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

GORHAM, MARY, died in Stratford, Conn., Jan. 2, 1837, aged 74, widow of Capt. Nehemiah G., an officer of the Revolution. She was a memorable example of humility, of submission and patience, of peace and hope, in a long-continued sickness.

GORTON, SAMUEL, the first settler of Warwick, R. I., died after 1676, at an advanced age. He came to this country in 1636, and in a few years occasioned much disturbance in the church of Boston by the wild sentiments on religion which he advanced. He soon went to Plymouth, in which colony he was subjected to corporal punishment for his errors, and whence he removed in June, 1638, to Rhode Island. At Newport he received the same discipline, on account of his contempt of the civil authority. He purchased some land near Pawtuxet river, in the south part of Providence, in Jan., 1641. Under the cover of this purchase he encroached upon the lands of others, and, complaints having been entered against him in the court of Massachusetts, he was required to submit himself to the jurisdiction of that colony, and to answer for his conduct. This summons he treated with contempt; but, being apprehensive that he was not in a place of safety, he crossed the river at the close of 1642, and with eleven others purchased of Miantonomu, the Narragansett sachem, a tract of land at Mishawomet, for which he paid 144 fathoms of wampum. The deed was signed Jan. 17, 1643. The town, of which he now laid the foundation, was afterwards called Warwick. In May following, he and his party were seized by order of the general court of Massachusetts, and carried to Boston, where he was required to answer to the charge of being a blasphemous enemy of the gospel and its ordinances, and of all civil government. His ingenuity embarrassed the judges, for, while he adhered to his own expressions, which plainly contradicted the opinions which were embraced in Massachusetts, he yet, when examined by the ministers, professed a coincidence with them generally in their religious sentiments. The letter which he wrote to the governor, before his seizure, was addressed "to the great, honored, idol gentleman of Massachusetts," and was filled with reproaches of the magistrates and ministers; but in his examination he declared that he had reference only to the corrupt state of mankind in general. He had asserted that Christ suffered actually before he suffered under Pilate; but his meaning was, as he said, that the death of Christ was actual to the faith of the fathers. The ordinances, he thought, were abolished after the revelation was written, and thus he could admit that they were the ordinances of Christ, because they were established for a short time by him. But

this equivocation did not avail him. His opinions were undoubtedly erroneous. All the magistrates but three were of opinion that he should be put to death, but the deputies were in favor of milder measures. Gorton, with a number of his companions, was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor, and prohibited from passing the limits of the town to which he was sent, and from propagating his heresies, under pain of death. After a few months, the dissatisfaction of many people with his imprisonment, and other causes, induced the court to substitute banishment in its place. In 1644 he went to England with a deed from the Narragansett Indians, transferring their territory to the king; and he obtained an order from parliament, securing to him the peaceable possession of his lands. He arrived at Boston in 1648, and thence proceeded to Shawomet, which he called Warwick, in honor of the Earl of Warwick, who had given him much assistance in effecting his object. Here he officiated as a minister, and disseminated his doctrines, in consequence of which a large part of the descendants of his followers have neglected all religion to the present day. Without the advantages of education, he made himself acquainted with the Hebrew and Greek languages, that he might better understand the Scriptures, though he had affected to despise human learning. He violently opposed the Quakers, as their principles were hostile to his antinomian sentiments. He believed that the sufferings of Christ were within his children, and that he was as much in this world at one time as at another; that all which is related of him is to be taken in a spiritual sense; that he was incarnate in Adam, and was the image of God, wherein he was created. He published simplicity's defence against the seven-headed policy, which was answered by Mr. Winslow; antidote against Pharisaical teachers; saltmarsh returned from the dead, 1655; a glass for the people of New England. — *Winthrop*, 309-318, 325; *Morton*, 117, 120; *Hutchinson*, t. 72, 117-124, 549; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* ix. 35-38; *Holmes*; *Callender*, 36, 37; *Magnalia*, vii. 11.

GOSNOLD, BARTHOLOMEW, an intrepid mariner of the west of England, sailed from Falmouth for the coast of America March 26, 1602. Instead of approaching this country by the way of the West Indies, he was the first Englishman who directly crossed the ocean. He discovered land May 14th, and a cape on the 15th, near which he caught a great number of cod, from which circumstance he named the land Cape Cod. The Indians, whom he met at different places, wore ornaments of copper, and used the pipe and tobacco. He passed Sandy Point, and in a few days came to an island, which he named Martha's Vineyard, as there were many vines upon it. This is supposed to have been, not the island

which now bears that name, but the small island, which is called No man's land. He resided three weeks on the most western of the Elizabeth islands, on which he built a fort and store-house. But, finding that he had not a supply of provisions, he gave up the design of making a settlement. The cellar of his store-house was discovered by Dr. Belknap in 1797. After his return to England he embarked in an expedition to Virginia, where he was a member of the council. But he died soon after his arrival, Aug. 22, 1607. — *Belknap*, ii. 100-122; *Holmes*; *Purchas*, iv. 1690; v. 1646-1653; *Slith*, 30, 35, 45; *British Empire*, i. 353; *Harris' Voyages*, i. 816; *Universal History*, xxxix. 269, 270.

GOSS, THOMAS, minister of Bolton, died in 1780, aged about 63. He graduated at Harvard in 1737.

GOSS, EBENEZER, Dr., died in Paris, Me., in 1825, aged 84. He came from Concord, N. H., and had lived fifty years in Maine.

GOUGH, HANNAH, widow of Joseph G., died in New York Oct. 19, 1845, aged 109 years, 11 months, in full possession of her faculties.

GOULD, THOMAS, a Baptist minister, came from England to Boston before 1687. — *Snow's History of Boston*.

GOULD, EBENEZER, a minister in Middletown, Conn., died in 1778, aged about 75. He graduated at Yale in 1723.

GOULD, JAMES, LL. D., died at Litchfield, Conn., May 11, 1838, aged 67. A native of Branford, he graduated at Yale in 1791, became a distinguished lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and for many years was the associate of Mr. Reeve, as a professor in the law school at Litchfield, after whose death he conducted it for a few years. He was learned, accomplished, amiable and affectionate. He published principles of pleading in civil actions, 1832. — *Hollister's History of Connecticut*.

GOULD, JOHN W., son of Judge J. Gould, died at sea Oct. 1, 1838, aged 23. His writings were published in a volume, with a sketch of his life, 1839. The forecastle yarns were published separately in 1854. — *Cyclopedia of Amer. Lit.*

GOULD, M. WOODBRIDGE, died in Southampton in 1838. She was born in Nov., 1787, the only daughter of Dr. S. Woodbridge, of Southampton, the minister of which place, Rev. V. Gould, she married. She was a scholar. In his absence his many pupils in Greek and Latin recited to her; and she had great piety as well as talents. Her character is described at length in the Recorder of July 20, 1838.

GOULD, ALEXANDER, died at Elliot April 19, 1814, aged 93: he was in Bunker Hill battle. — A Captain Benjamin Gould was wounded in the battle of Lexington, who died about 1846, aged 90: his residence, it is supposed, was Boston.

GOULD, VINSON, died in 1841, aged 67. Born in Sharon, Conn., he graduated at Williams college in 1797. He succeeded Mr. Judd as minister of Southampton, Mass., and was minister from 1801 to 1832, when he resigned. From 1833 to 1836 he was a minister in Bernardston. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Clark, 1808.

GOULD, DANIEL, minister of Rumford, Me., died May 21, 1842, aged 90. He was two years in the war; then a graduate of Harvard in 1782, and a much respected minister.

GOULD, WILLIAM M., died in New York June 16, 1852, aged 36; author of zephyrs from Italy, a book of travelling sketches.

GOULD, WILLIAM, general, died in Caldwell, N. J., Feb. 12, 1847, aged 89. He was in the battle of Monmouth. In 1784 he and others formed the church, of which he was a worthy officer. His death was that of a humble, penitent man, yet full of faith in Christ, in whom was his "only hope."

GOULD, BULAH H., wife of Maj. D. Gould, of Sharon, Conn., died May 22, 1856, aged 66. She was a woman of eminent piety, of unwearied industry, of rare benevolence. For many years as a milliner she toiled to gain property for good uses. Her gains of 350 dollars a year for ten years she devoted to charity, giving about 1700 dollars to the American board, and 900 to the home missions, and 300 to the Bible society. — *N. Y. Observer*, June 29.

GOULDING, THOMAS, D. D., minister of Columbus, Ga., died in July, 1848, aged 62. After preaching he died within an hour from an affection of the heart.

GRAEME, THOMAS, Dr., a distinguished physician in Philadelphia for near half a century, died about 1774. He was collector of the port. He was a native of Scotland, a graduate in medicine. His residence was Graeme park, about twenty miles from the city. His wife was the daughter of Sir Wm. Keith; his daughter was Mrs. Ferguson. — *Portfolio*, new series, i. 520.

GRAFTON, JOSEPH, a useful pastor, died at Newton Dec. 16, 1836, aged 77. He was for nearly half a century the Baptist minister of Newton. He was born at Newport, R. I. He published a piece on baptism and a funeral sermon.

GRAHAM, JOHN, first minister of Southbury, Conn., died in Dec., 1774, aged 80. He was a descendant of one of the marquises of Montrose, born in Edinburgh in 1694, and educated at Glasgow. He studied physie. Emigrating to this country with the Londonderry people in 1718, he lived at first in Exeter, N. H.; but, after he became a preacher, he was ordained as the first minister of Stafford, Conn., May 25, 1723. The settlement of the town began in 1719. Suffering

with his family from want of the necessities of life, he was dismissed in 1731 for inadequate support. After living a short time in Lebanon, he was settled Jan. 17, 1733, as the first minister of the second church in Woodbury, in a village which is now the town of Southbury. Here he passed more than forty years, useful and respected. He had a colleague, Mr. Wildman, in 1766. In the revival of religion in New England about 1740, he zealously engaged in promoting it by his labors. He married, in Exeter, Love Sanborn; and there his son John was born in 1722. His second wife was Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Isaac Chauncy of Hadley. His daughter, Love Graham, married first Mr. Brinkerhoff, who lived on the Hudson river, and next Rev. Jonathan Lee of Salisbury; she was the mother of Rev. Dr. Chauncy Lee. Three of his sons, graduates of 1740, 1747, and 1760, were ministers: John of Suffield, Chauncy of Fishkill, and Richard C. of Pelham, Mass. His sons, Andrew and Robert, were physicians. Robert lived at White Plains, and was judge of the common pleas and the admiralty courts. Rev. John G. died in West Suffield in 1796, aged 74. Mr. Graham wrote, in 1732, a ballad against the church of England. It exists in manuscript. He published also a tract on the same subject, and a rejoinder to Johnson's answer. They call him Dr. Graham, perhaps because he was once a physician.

GRAHAM, ANDREW, an eminent physician, and patriot of the Revolution, was the son of the preceding, and was for many years the representative of Woodbury. He was the surgeon of the troops in the action at Danbury; and in the battle of the White Plains was taken prisoner, and not released till the surrender of Cornwallis. He died in 1785. — *Graham's Vermont*, 6, 7.

GRAHAM, ISABELLA, a pious and benevolent lady of New York, was born in Scotland July 29, 1742; in 1765 she married Dr. John Graham, and accompanied him with his regiment to Niagara, and thence to Antigua, where he died in 1774. She came in 1789 to New York, where for many years she superintended a school for the instruction of young ladies. By her efforts the widow's society, the orphan asylum society, and the society for the promotion of industry were instituted. She died July 27, 1814. Mr. Bethune married her daughter. Dr. Mason published interesting memoirs of her life.

GRAHAM, JOHN ANDREW, J. L. D., died at New York Aug. 29, 1841, aged 77. He was the son of Dr. Andrew Graham, of Woodbury, the sixth of his nine children. Born in 1764, in the early part of his life he resided at Burlington, Vt., and about 1795 he went to London as agent to the Episcopal church of Vermont, and resided there several years. On his return he lived at

New York. He published sketch of Vermont, London, 1797; speeches in the New York courts, '812.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM M., colonel, fell in battle in Mexico Sept. 8, 1847. He was born in Virginia, and had fought the Indians in Florida in various battles.

GRAHAM, JOSEPH, general, died Nov. 12, 1836, aged 77, in Lincoln county, N. C. He was born in Chester, Penn., in 1759, and in the State to which he emigrated sustained various public offices. For forty years he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was frugal and liberal; he lived to see his children rise to eminence, and he died in the assurance of a happy immortality.

GRAHAM, ISAAC GILBERT, M. D., died Sept. 1, 1848, aged 88. He was born in Southbury, Conn., son of Dr. Andrew G., and was surgeon in army at West Point. At the close of the war he settled at Unionville, N. Y., and there lived more than sixty years, — a benevolent physician, a sincere and humble believer in the Christian faith.

GRAHAM, ALEXANDER J., died at New Lebanon, N. Y., July 23, 1850, aged 24; a missionary to the Choctaws. The son of Charles I. Graham, of Newark, he was educated at Princeton college and seminary; then took charge of the Spencer academy, Arkansas, devoting himself to the service of forty Indian boys. But he soon died. — *N. Y. Observer*, Aug. 3.

GRAHAM, SYLVESTER, died at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1851, aged 56. He was the son of Rev. John G., of Suffield. For some years he was a preacher; then for the rest of his life a public lecturer on total abstinence from animal food, which he recommended; on temperance, and on other subjects. He published lectures on the science of human life, 2 vols., and other lectures. Dr. Titus Cornwell, a resident in Illinois, died in 1855, bequeathing four-fifths of an estate of from 7,000 to 10,000 dollars, the interest to be employed for the benefit of schools in Greene county, in the distribution annually of Graham's and Alcott's lectures.

GRAHAM, DAVID, an eminent lawyer in New York, died of the consumption at Nice, in Italy, May 27, 1852, aged 46. He was skilled in arguing criminal and other jury cases. He was one of the commissioners for framing the new code of procedure in New York.

GRAHAM, AUGUSTUS, died in 1851. By his will, dated April and Oct., 1851, he bequeathed about 100,000 dollars to a multitude of institutions. Among the largest of his bequests were 27,000 to the Brooklyn institute; 12,000 for lectures on the attributes of God seen in his works; 10,000 to the colonization society, and the same to the Unitarian association in Boston. — *N. Y. Observer*, Dec. 11.

GRAHAM, JOHN B., died of apoplexy in

Brooklyn, N. Y., in March, 1853. He and his brother Augustus, who died in 1852, were natives of Scotland, and lived in B. about forty years; they were rich and generous, the founders of the Brooklyn institute, home for aged females, and the city hospital.

GRAHAM, MARGARET, Mrs., died in Lexington, Va., Sept. 25, 1853, aged 83; the daughter of William Alexander, and the sister of Dr. Archibald A. When young she rode forty miles to attend a remarkable religious meeting at the Peaks of Otter, and became soon religious, and made her profession with her brother under a large tent, as there was no church at Lexington. She lived as a Christian more than fifty years.

GRAHAM, JOHN, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Brazil, died at Washington August 6, 1820, aged 46. His ill health had induced him to return. While a member of the legislature of Virginia, he was appointed secretary to the American legation in Spain; afterwards secretary for the territory of Louisiana; then chief clerk in the department of State. In 1818 he went on a mission with Rodney and Bland for political information to Buenos Ayres. His long and valuable report was made Nov. 5, 1818, and is among the printed State papers. His worth was attested by letters of Madison and Monroe, published in *Nat. Intell.*, Aug. 29, 1820.

GRANGER, GIDEON, postmaster-general of the United States, died Dec. 31, 1822. He was born at Suffield, Conn., July 19, 1767, the son of Gideon Granger, and graduated at Yale college in 1787. He soon became eminent as a lawyer. Through his exertions in the legislature Connecticut is chiefly indebted for its large school fund. In 1801 Mr. Jefferson appointed him postmaster-general in the place of J. Habersham, in which office he continued till 1814, when, being displaced and succeeded by Meigs, he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y. As a member of the senate of New York in 1819, he promoted internal improvements. He gave one thousand acres of land for the benefit of the canal. His wife was the sister of Mr. Pease, assistant postmaster-general. He was tall, dignified, and commanding, yet affable; a man of integrity and distinguished talents. His political writings were under the signature of Senectus, on the school fund, and of Algernon Sidney in 1809, and Epaminondas in 1820, in favor of the administrations of Jefferson and of Gov. Clinton.

GRANGER, DANIEL T., died at Eastport, Me., Dec. 27, 1854, aged about 48. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1826, and was a lawyer of eminence and integrity.

GRANT, ANNA, a widow, died at Rowley in 1801, aged 105.

GRANT, Mrs., a colored woman, died at Pittsfield in 1845, aged more than 100; and another

colored woman, Dinah, wife of Thomas Brown, died at P. in the same year, aged 92.

GRANT, ASAHIEL, M. D., missionary, died at Mosul of typhus fever April 24, 1844, aged 36. He was born in Marshall, N. Y., and embarked May, 1835. His wife, Judith Campbell of Cherry Valley, died at Ooroomiah in 1839. A memoir of him by A. C. Lathrop was published 1846, and one by Mr. Laurie in 1853. A memoir of his wife was published with that of Mrs. E. Dwight.

GRASSE, FRANCOIS JOSEPH PAUL, count de, commander of the French fleet in the American service in the Revolutionary war, died in France Jan. 15, 1788, aged 65. His family were exiles in the Revolution of France. His son in 1795 commanded a man-of-war in the British service.

GRATIOT, CHARLES, general, died in May, 1855, formerly chief of the engineer corps.

GRAUPNER, GOTTLIEB, professor of music, died in Boston April 15, 1836, aged 70.

GRAVES, THOMAS, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died in 1747, aged about 65. He graduated at Harvard in 1703.

GRAVES, ALLEN, missionary at Bombay, died Dec. 30, 1843, aged 51. Born at Rupert, Vt., he graduated at Middlebury in 1812, at Andover seminary in 1816, and embarked for Bombay in 1817. He visited the United States in 1832. His wife was Mary Lee of Rupert.

GRAY, ELLIS, minister in Boston, died Jan. 7, 1753, aged 36. He graduated at Harvard in 1734, and was ordained in 1738. As a preacher he was earnest and pathetic. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. Maccarty, 1742. — *Mather's Fun. Sermon.*

GRAY, JAMES, colonel, died in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1782. He was commissary-general for the northern department during the war; but ill health compelled him to resign. His daughter, Mrs. Hunt, died in 1788, and his daughter, Mrs. Bidwell, died in 1808. Mrs. Gray died in 1809. She was an eminent Christian, a member of Dr. West's church forty years.

GRAY, WILLIAM, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, an eminent merchant, died Nov. 4, 1825, aged 74. He was born in Lynn, of humble parentage, about 1751. He was early an apprentice to Samuel Gardner, and then to Richard Derby, merchants of Salem. Entering upon commercial pursuits at a favorable period, he conducted his business with sound judgment and unwearied industry. Though he acquired a very large fortune, his simple habits remained unaltered. In the period of the embargo in 1808, he abandoned the party to which he had been attached, and espoused the side of the government, and it is said that the political excitement, awakened against him, induced him to remove to Boston. In 1810 he was elected lieutenant-governor, Mr. Gerry being chosen governor. Mrs.

Gray died in 1823. His sons were William R. and Henry.

GRAY, HARRISON, died at Boston in Aug., 1846, aged 54. He was a bookseller, formerly of the firm of Illiard, Gray & Co. He was zealous in the temperance cause, and a member of various charitable societies.

GRAY, THOMAS, D. D., died at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, June 1, 1847, aged 75. A graduate of 1790, he was long the minister of a parish in Roxbury. He published a sermon before the humane society; on abolition of slave trade, 1818; artillery election sermon, 1819; on opinions of the day, 1822; the death of Gov. Eustis; notice of Rev. John Bradford and sketch of Roxbury churches, 1825; on industry, fervor, and religion.

GRAY, JOSEPH B. MONTAGUE, M. D., died in South Berwick, Me., Nov. 1, 1856, aged 38. He was principal of Berwick academy, late of Essex, England, an accomplished scholar and successful teacher. He contributed to the reviews learned writings upon subjects of classical literature. He edited a Greek classic, now in use at Cambridge.

GRAY, FREDERIC T., died in Boston March 9, 1855, aged 51. He was for some time an associate with Dr. Tuckerman as a city missionary; then a colleague of Mr. Dean and his successor for fifteen years. In ill health, he went in 1853 to San Francisco and had the charge of the Unitarian society.

GRAYDON, ALEXANDER, naval captain in the Revolutionary war, after the peace entered on the profession of the law, and lived in Dauphin county, Penn. He died at Philadelphia May 2, 1818, aged 66. He published authentic memoirs of a life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania, etc., 1811.

GRAYSON, WILLIAM, a senator of the United States, died March 12, 1790. He was a native of Virginia, and was appointed a representative to congress from that State in 1784, and continued a number of years. In June, 1788, he was a member of the Virginia convention, which was called for the purpose of considering the present constitution of the United States. In that assembly, rendered illustrious by men of the first talents, he was very conspicuous. His genius united with the eloquence of Henry in opposing the adoption of the constitution. While he acknowledged the evils of the old government, he was afraid that the proposed government would destroy the liberty of the States. His principal objections to it were, that it took from the States the sole right to direct taxation, which was the highest act of sovereignty; that the limits between the national and State authorities were not sufficiently defined; that they might clash, in which case the general government would prevail; that there was no provision against raising such a navy as was more than sufficient to protect

our trade, and thus would excite the jealousy of European powers and lead to war; and that there were no adequate checks against the abuse of power, especially by the president, who was responsible only to his counsellors and partners in crime, the members of the senate. After the constitution was adopted, Colonel Grayson was appointed one of the senators from Virginia in 1789. His colleague was Richard Henry Lee. His great abilities were united with unimpeached integrity. — *Gazette of United States*, i. 395; *Debates in Virginia Convention*.

GREELEY, ZACCHEUS, died in Londonderry, N. H., June 16, 1846, aged 93. His widow, Mary Woodburn, died in Wayne, Erie county, Penn., July 27, 1855, aged 68, a woman amiable, and of a strong mind. These were the parents of Horace Greeley of New York.

GREEN, SAMUEL, a printer, the son of Bartholomew Green of Cambridge, was fifteen years old when he arrived in 1630. He succeeded to the business of Daye in printing at Cambridge about 1649, and died Jan. 1, 1702, aged 86. He was a pious and benevolent man. He had nineteen children. His descendants were a race of printers; living in Boston, New London, Norwich, Hartford, New Haven, and also in Vermont and Maryland. He printed the laws in 1660; and also, at the expense of about 1200 pounds, paid by the commissioners in New England, the following in the Indian language; the psalter, Eliot's catechism, Baxter's call, the New Testament, and one thousand copies of the Bible, 1683. The psalter was first printed by Daye in 1639, the first printed book in New England: the Cambridge Platform was by Green in 1649. George Brinley is preparing a history of printing in America, in the century ending 1700. A second edition of the Bible, begun in 1680, was completed in 1686. Thomas gives a long list of the books printed by him. — *Thomas*, i. 235-264.

GREEN, HENRY, the first minister of Reading, Mass., died in 1648. He came from England. The church was gathered in 1644; and he was probably then ordained.

GREEN, BARTHOLOMEW, a printer, the son of Samuel, died Dec. 28, 1732. He began business in Boston in 1690; and commenced a weekly paper, the Boston News-Letter, April, 1704, for John Campbell, postmaster, and after eighteen years published it on his own account. This was the first newspaper in the British colonies. Like his father he was distinguished for piety and benevolence, and was a deacon of the old south church. His son, Bartholomew, a printer in Boston, was the grandfather of Joseph Dennie. — *Thomas*, i. 283, 321.

GREEN, JOSEPH, pastor of Salem village, died Nov. 26, 1715, aged 39. He was the son of John Green, marshal general of the colony, and a

grandson of Percival Green, who lived in Cambridge from 1636 till his death in 1640. He graduated in 1695, and was ordained in 1697. He healed the difficulties, which sprung up under Mr. Parris. The church record declares him "The choicest flower and goodliest tree in the garden of our God." His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Gerrish; he was the father of Joseph Green, a merchant of Boston, who died in 1765. J. Barnard placed him among "worthy and learned divines." A sermon on his death by T. Blowers, and a poem by N. Noyes, were published.

GREEN, TIMOTHY, a printer, the son of Samuel, and grandson of Samuel G. of Cambridge, after conducting a press thirteen years in Boston, removed to New London in 1714, by encouragement of the government of Conn., having a salary of 50 pounds a year. He was pious and benevolent, cheerful and facetious. Of the church at New London he was a deacon. He died May 5, 1757, aged 78. Three of his sons were printers.

GREEN, JOSEPH, a poet, was born in Boston in 1706; graduated at Harvard college in 1726; and afterwards devoted himself to commercial pursuits. He had a vein of humor and satire, which he freely indulged, associated with a club of wits, not sparing the measures of the government; but at the beginning of the Revolution he went to England, and died in 1780, aged 74. He wrote a burlesque on a psalm of Mather Byles; he ridiculed the freemasons in the entertainment for a winter's evening in 1750; he wrote also the land bank; account of the celebration of St. John; and lamentation on Mr. Old Tenor. — *Spec. Amer. Poet.* i. 133-139.

GREEN, JOHN, an excellent portrait painter of Philadelphia, was the friend of Godfrey the poet who died in 1763, and wrote an elegy to his memory, which is prefixed to his poems.

GREEN, JONAS, died at Annapolis, Maryland, April 10, 1767. He had published the Maryland Gazette nearly thirty years.

GREEN, JOSEPH, minister of the east parish of Barnstable, died Oct. 4, 1770, aged 79. He was born in Boston; graduated at Harvard in 1720; and was ordained May 12, 1725. He published a sermon at the ordination of his son Joseph, at Marshfield, 1753.

GREEN, JACOB, minister of Hanover, N. J., died in May, 1790, aged 68. He was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard in 1744. He accompanied Mr. Whitefield to N. J. in 1745, and studied theology with Jonathan Dickinson and Mr. Burr. His wife was the daughter of Rev. John Pierson, of Woodbridge. Mr. Green was one of the original trustees of the college, of which his son, Ashbel Green, was afterwards the president.

GREEN, ROLAND, minister of Marshfield, Mass., died July 4, 1808, aged 70, in the forty-seventh year of his ministry. He graduated at Harvard in 1758, and was ordained at Norton in 1761, as successor of Ebenezer White, deceased.

GREEN, FRANCIS, a merchant in Boston, son of Benjamin G., of Halifax, and grandson of Rev. Joseph G., was graduated at Harvard college in 1760. At the beginning of the Revolution he repaired to England. On his return in 1799, he resided at Medford, where he died April 21, 1809, aged 67. Having two children who were deaf and dumb, he placed them at Edinburgh under the skilful care of the Braidwoods. He published a dissertation on the art of imparting speech to the deaf and dumb, London, 1783. After his return he wrote essays on the same subject in the newspapers, and translated the letters of the Abbé L'Épée.

GREEN, JOHN, a physician, died at Worcester Nov. 29, 1799, aged 63. He was the son of Dr. Thomas G., who was a native of Malden, Mass., and one of the first settlers of Leicester, having his first lodging in the cave of a rock. Born in 1736, he studied with his self-taught father; settled at Worcester; and was extensively employed. His wife was the daughter of Brigadier Ruggles of Hardwick; he had many children. His son, John, a physician, more distinguished than himself, was born in 1763, and died at Worcester Aug. 11, 1808, aged 45. Never in his practice was he known to accept the proffer of strong drink for his refreshment. — *Thacher*.

GREEN, JAMES, major-general, died at Long Branch, N. J., Sept., 1811. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

GREEN, LEMUEL, died in Philadelphia in 1831, aged 79, a Methodist minister.

GREEN, SAMUEL, a minister in Boston, died in Nov., 1834, aged 41. He was born in Stoneham, and was a graduate of Harvard in 1816. Memoirs of him by R. H. Storrs were published in 1836. He published a tract, called *More than a hundred arguments for the Divinity of Christ*.

GREEN, JOSHUA, judge, died in Wendell in 1847. A native of Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1784; his father, Joshua, was a graduate of 1749. For more than fifty years he was a most useful and respected citizen. He was the father of Dr. Joshua Green, of Groton.

GREEN, JACOB, M. D., died Feb. 1, 1841, at Philadelphia; professor of chemistry in Jefferson college, the author of a monogram of the trilobites.

GREEN, ASHBEL, D. D., died in Philadelphia May 19, 1848, aged nearly 86. He was the son of Jacob Green, who was forty years the minister of Hanover, N. J., and who was a native of his ancestral town of Malden. He graduated at Nassua Hall at the age of twenty-one; the con-

gress then sitting at Princeton, Washington attended at commencement. He was then four years a tutor and professor. Next settled as a colleague with Dr. Sprout, at Philadelphia, he was a very acceptable preacher for twenty-five years, till in 1812 he was chosen president of Princeton college, from which he withdrew in 1823, when past sixty. In Philadelphia he now lived again and preached to the poor, and edited the monthly *Christian Advocate*. He died in great peace. He was regarded as a man of an indomitable will, of self-control, and skilful in business. He was the father of Princeton seminary. His autobiography was published in a large volume in 1849, commenced when eighty-one years old, and finished by Drs. Jones, Plumer, and Murray.

GREEN, DR. EZRA, died in Dover, N. H., July 25, 1847, aged 101 years and about a month. Born in Malden, Mass., he graduated in 1765; at his death he was the oldest graduate of Harvard. In 1775 he joined the army, and was a surgeon in the Ranger, commanded by Paul Jones, continuing in the navy till 1781. He was afterwards a merchant in Dover, and a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the United States. After passing the age of eighty he assisted in forming a Unitarian society. At his death he was in the full possession of his faculties.

GREEN, AARON, minister of Malden, died at Andover Dec. 23, 1853, aged 89. A graduate of 1789, he was ordained Sept. 30, 1795, and resigned his office in 1827, and soon removed to Andover. He survived all his class. He published a discourse on the death of Washington, 1800.

GREENE, CHRISTOPHER, lieutenant-colonel, a Revolutionary officer, died in 1781, aged 44. He was born in Warwick, R. I., in 1737. In 1775 he was a major under his relative, Gen. N. Greene. He accompanied Arnold through the wilderness. At the siege of Quebec, being in the command of a company, he was taken prisoner. After being exchanged, Washington intrusted him with the command of fort Mercer on the Delaware, commonly called Red Bank, where he was attacked by Col. Donop and his Hessians, whom he repulsed. Donop was slain. For this service congress voted him a sword, which was presented to his eldest son in 1786. In 1778 he was with the army under Sullivan. In the spring of 1781, having been posted on Croton river, he was surprised by a corps of refugees and barbarously murdered.

GREENE, CALEB, chief justice of R. I., died at Coventry in Jan., 1794, at an advanced age.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, a major-general of the army of the United States, died June 19, 1786, aged 46. He was born in Warwick, R. I., about the year 1740. His parents were Quakers. His father was an anchormsmith, who was concerned in

some valuable iron works, and transacted much business. While he was a boy, he learned the Latin language chiefly by his own unassisted industry. Having procured a small library, his mind was much improved, though the perusal of military history occupied a considerable share of his attention. Such was the estimation in which his character was held, that he was at an early period of his life chosen a member of the assembly of R. I. After the battle of Lexington had enkindled at once the spirit of Americans throughout the whole continent, Mr. Greene, though educated in the peaceful principles of the Friends, could not extinguish the martial ardor which had been excited in his own breast. Receiving the command of three regiments with the title of brigadier-general, he led them to Cambridge; in consequence of which the Quakers renounced all connection with him as a member of their religious body. On the arrival of Washington at Cambridge, he was the first who expressed to the commander-in-chief his satisfaction in his appointment, and he soon gained his entire confidence. He was appointed by congress major-general in Aug., 1776. In the battles of Trenton Dec. 26th, and of Princeton Jan. 3, 1777, he was much distinguished. He commanded the left wing of the American army at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4th. In March, 1778, he was appointed quartermaster-general, which office he accepted, on condition that his rank in the army should not be affected, and that he should retain his command in the time of action. This right he exercised June 28th, at the battle of Monmouth. His courage and skill were again displayed Aug. 29th, in Rhode Island. He resigned in this year the office of quartermaster-general, and was succeeded by Col. Pickering. After the disasters, which attended the American arms in South Carolina, he was appointed to supersede Gates, and he took the command in the southern department Dec. 3, 1780. Having recruited the army, which had been exceedingly reduced by defeat and desertion, he sent out a detachment under the brave Gen. Morgan, who gained the important victory at the Cowpens Jan. 17, 1781. Greene effected a junction with him Feb. 7, but on account of the superior numbers of Cornwallis, he retreated with great skill to Virginia. Having received an accession to his forces, he returned to North Carolina, and in the battle of Guilford, March 15th, was defeated. The victory, however, was dearly bought by the British, for their loss was greater than that of the Americans, and no advantages were derived from it. In a few days Cornwallis began to march toward Wilmington, leaving many of his wounded behind him, which had the appearance of a retreat, and Greene followed him for some time. But, altering his plan, he resolved to recommence offensive operations in

South Carolina. He accordingly marched directly to Camden, where, April 25th, he was engaged with Lord Rawdon. Victory inclined for some time to the Americans; but the retreat of two companies occasioned the defeat of the whole army. Greene retreated in good order, and took such measures as effectually prevented Lord Rawdon from improving his success, and obliged him, in the beginning of May, to retire beyond the Santee. While he was in the neighborhood of Santee, Greene hung in one day eight soldiers, who had deserted from his army. For three months afterwards there was no instance of desertion. A number of forts and garrisons in South Carolina now fell into his hands. He commenced the siege of Ninety-six May 22, but he was obliged, on the approach of Lord Rawdon in June, to raise the siege. The army, which had been highly encouraged by the late success, was now reduced to the melancholy necessity of retreating to the extremity of the State. The American commander was advised to retire to Virginia; but to suggestions of this kind, he replied: "I will recover South Carolina, or die in the attempt." Waiting till the British forces were divided, he faced about, and Lord Rawdon was pursued in his turn, and was offered battle after he reached his encampment at Orangeburgh, but he declined it. Sept. 8th, Greene covered himself with glory by the victory at the Eutaw Springs, in which the British, who fought with the utmost bravery, lost one thousand and one hundred men, and the Americans about half that number. For his good conduct in this action, congress presented him with a British standard and a golden medal. This engagement may be considered as closing the Revolutionary war in South Carolina. During the remainder of his command he had to struggle with the greatest difficulties from the want of supplies for his troops. Strong symptoms of mutiny appeared, but his firmness and decision completely quelled it.

After the conclusion of the war he returned to Rhode Island, where the greatest dissensions prevailed, and his endeavors to restore harmony were attended with success. In Oct., 1783, he sailed to Georgia, where he had a considerable estate not far distant from Savannah. Here he passed his time as a private citizen, occupied by domestic concerns. While walking without an umbrella, the intense rays of the sun overpowered him, and occasioned an inflammation of the brain, of which he died. Congress ordered a monument to be erected to his memory at the seat of the federal government. His widow married Phineas Miller, the co-partner of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Louisa C. Shaw, died at Cumberland Island in April, 1831. His eldest surviving brother, William, died at East Greenwich in Oct., 1826, aged

83. — He possessed a humane and benevolent disposition, and, abhorring the cruelties and excesses of which partisans on both sides were guilty, uniformly inculcated a spirit of moderation. Yet he was resolutely severe, when the preservation of discipline rendered severity necessary. In the campaign of 1781 he displayed the prudence, the military skill, the unshaken firmness, and the daring courage which are seldom combined, and which place him in the first rank of American officers. His judgment was correct, and his self-possession never once forsook him. In one of his letters he says, that he was seven months in the field without taking off his clothes for a single night. It is thought that he was the most endeared to the commander-in-chief of all his associates in arms. Washington often lamented his death with the keenest sorrow. Sketches of his life were published by Mr. Johnson, also by Dr. C. Caldwell. — *Hillhouse's Orat. on his death; American Mus.* II. III. VII.; *Mass. Mag.* IV. 616, 671; *Gordon; Marshall; Ramsay's S. C.* II.; *Holmes; Stedman*, II. 376; *Warren*, III. 56–59.

GREENE, WILLIAM, governor of R. I., died at Warwick in Dec., 1809.

GREENE, GRIFFIN, died at Marietta June, 1804, aged 55, one of the ablest of the Ohio company's settlers. He was born in Warwick, R. I., and was a cousin of Gen. N. Greene, with whom he worked at the same forge in the manufacture of anchors. In 1794 he led the expedition to discover the Salt springs near the Scioto. He was postmaster at M. — *Hildreth's Biog. Memoirs*.

GREENE, PETER, Dr., died at Concord, N. H., April, 1828, aged 83.

GREENE, GARDINER, president of the Branch Bank of the United States, died in Boston Dec. 19, 1832, aged 79. He was a man of great wealth.

GREENE, ASA, M. D., a bookseller in New York, died in 1839, aged 49. He graduated at Williams college in 1813, and went to New York about 1830. He published various humorous pieces, as the life of Dr. Duckworth; the perils of Pearl street; a glance at New York, 1837. — *Cycl. of Lit.*

GREENE, THOMAS, Dr., of Providence, died at Hartford in 1840, aged 76.

GREENE, ALPHEUS S., Dr., died in Utica Jan. 25, 1851, aged 64. He had held many offices of trust.

GREENHOW, ROBERT, M. D., died in California in 1854, aged 54. He was born in Richmond, Va. His father was Robert, mayor of the city; his mother perished in the burning of the theatre. He studied physic in New York; in 1828 he was appointed translator in the department of State at Washington; in 1850 he went to California. He died in consequence of falling

in the night into a pit in the streets of California. He published a history of Oregon and California. — *Cycl. of Lit.*

GREENLEAF, STEPHEN, sheriff of Suffolk, died Jan. 26, 1797, aged 92. The son of Rev. Daniel of Yarmouth, he graduated at Harvard in 1723.

GREENLEAF, DANIEL, minister of North Yarmouth, Me., died in Boston in 1763, aged 88. He graduated at Harvard in 1699.

GREENLEAF, MOSES, died at Williamsburg, Me., March 20, 1834, aged 55. He was the son of Moses, of Newburyport, who removed to New Gloucester, where he died, leaving other sons, Simon and Jonathan. He published statistical view of Maine, 1816; a survey of Maine, 1829.

GREENLEAF, SIMON, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, died at Cambridge Oct. 6, 1853, aged 69. He was born in Newburyport Dec. 5, 1783, and practised law in Maine. In 1854 he succeeded Mr. Ashmun as Royall professor of law in Harvard, and removed to Cambridge. On the death of Judge Story he took the chair of the Dane professorship, which he resigned in 1848. Never educated at a college, he was yet worthy of the honors he received from Harvard. A Christian of the Episcopal church, he was distinguished for his virtues. For years he was president of the Massachusetts bible society. The fugitive slave law he abhorred, notwithstanding the opinion of his friend, Mr. Webster. He published reports in 9 vols.; a volume of over-ruled cases; on evidence, 3 vols., 1842–1853; Cruise's digest of real law, with annotations, 1846; an examination of the testimony of the four evangelists by the rides of evidence, with the trial of Jesus: republished in England.

GREENOUGH, THOMAS, the last of the tribe of Nobscussett Indians, died in the alms-house at Yarmouth, Jan., 1837, aged 90.

GREENOUGH, WILLIAM, minister of Newton, Mass., died Nov. 10, 1831, aged 75. The son of Deacon Thomas G. of Boston, he was born June 29, 1756; his mother was Sarah Stoddard, the daughter of David, the son of Simon, who was the brother of Rev. Solomon Stoddard. He graduated at Yale in 1774; and was ordained in 1781. He was a faithful and useful minister. Of his children by his wife Abigail, the daughter of Rev. S. Badger, were Sarah, married to Josiah Fuller; and Abigail, married to Robert H. Thayer; and William, the father of William W. Greenough. He published charges at the installation of Mr. Fay and Dr. Griffin; also, a sermon before the society for foreign missions, 1814.

GREENOUGH, HORATIO, a sculptor, died in Somerville, Mass., in Dec., 1852, aged 47. Born in Boston Sept. 6, 1805, he graduated in 1825; and proceeded soon to Italy, where he spent most of his remaining life. He principally lived in

Florence. He was a very eminent sculptor, and a kindly, generous man. His brother, John, a painter, died in Paris Nov. 16, 1852, aged 51; he was a graduate of 1824. On hearing of his death, the American artists at Rome held a meeting, which was addressed by Thomas Crawford and William W. Story; and where among other resolutions, it was resolved in respect to him: "He is fairly entitled to be considered as the pioneer of American sculpture. His works are marked by purity of conception, correctness of taste, graceful design, and rare delicacy of sentiment. He also won the friendship and regard of all who knew him." Among his early productions are the Medora, the Chanting Cherubs, the Angel Abdiel. His last great work, at Washington, is a group symbolizing the triumph of civilization, received from Florence since his death. His writings are contained in a memorial published in 1853.

GREENSMITH, Mrs., a witch, was executed as a witch at Hartford, Conn., in 1652. Peters says, she was "the first witch."

GREENUP, CHRISTOPHER, governor of Kentucky, died at Frankfort in May, 1818. He succeeded Garrard from 1804 to 1808, when he was succeeded by Charles Scott. He was a brave patriot of the Revolution, and participated in the perils of war. He was for years a faithful and able member of the state and national legislature. In the public estimation he was the most useful man in Kentucky.

GREENWOOD, THOMAS, minister of Seckonk, Mass., died in 1720, aged 50. He was born at Plymouth, and graduated at Harvard in 1690. He was succeeded by John Greenwood, who died in 1766, aged about 70. He was born at Seckonk, and graduated at Harvard in 1717.

GREENWOOD, ISAAC, first professor of mathematics at Harvard college, was graduated in 1721; was elected professor in 1728, and after ten years was dismissed. He afterwards went to Carolina, where he died in 1745. He published an arithmetic, 1729; and a philosophical discourse on mutability, etc., occasioned by the death of Mr. Hollis, the founder of the professorship, in 1731.

GREENWOOD, JOHN, minister of Rehoboth, died in 1766, aged about 69. He graduated at Harvard in 1717.

GREENWOOD, MARY LANGDON, died in Boston in July, 1855, aged 80, the mother of Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood. Her mind received the finest culture, and she had great excellencies of character. She early wrote a dialogue on female education, published in Bingham's American Preceptor.

GREENWOOD, FRANCIS W. P., D. D., minister of King's chapel, Boston, died Aug. 2, 1843, aged about 50. He graduated at Harvard in

1814, and was first settled in Baltimore. He lived in Boston from 1823, about twenty years. He was an accomplished scholar and naturalist. He published sermons at the ordination of W. P. Lunt, 1828; of W. Newell, 1830; of J. W. Thompson, 1832; and of S. May, 1834; history of king's chapel, 1833; sermon to the female asylum; artillery election sermon, 1826; on the Lord's supper; on death of C. Gore; collection of psalms and hymns; the theology of the Cambridge divinity school, 1830; on fast day. A volume of his sermons was published. — *Boston Advertiser*, Aug. 19, 1843.

GREENWOOD, ETHAN A., died in Hubbardston May 3, 1856, aged nearly 80. He was long a proprietor of the New England Museum in Boston, and a painter.

GREGG, Captain, was scalped by the Indians near fort Stanwix, N. Y., in the summer of 1777, and left for dead. But his life was preserved by the affection and good offices of his dog. He went out with a corporal to shoot pigeons, when some Indians, unseen, fired upon him and wounded him, so that he fell, and killed his companion. Seeing an Indian approaching him, and unable to resist him, he feigned to be dead; but received several blows on his head from the tomahawk of the savage, and was then scalped. As he revived and could move a little, his dog yelped and whined; but soon ran off to some men, who were fishing at the distance of a mile, and whined, and then moved in a certain direction repeatedly, so that they concluded to follow him, — and he led them to his master, whom they conveyed to the fort; and he survived his perilous wounds. — *Dwight's Travels*, vol. III.

GREGG, WILLIAM, colonel, an officer of the Revolution, died Sept. 16, 1824, aged nearly 94. He was born at Londonderry, N. H., Oct. 21, 1730, being the son of Capt. John G., and the grandson of Capt. James G., one of the first settlers of that town. He was engaged in the battle of Bennington under Stark. After the war he retired to his farm.

GREGG, JARVIS, professor of rhetoric in Western Reserve college, died in Hudson, Ohio, June 28, 1836; a graduate of Dartmouth in 1828. He died suddenly of the scarlet fever; he had been married but a short time. For piety, scholarship, and manners he was highly esteemed.

GRENNELL, GEORGE, died in Greenfield, Mass., in 1844, aged 93, the oldest inhabitant of G. He was the father of George Grennell.

GREW, THEOPHILUS, professor of mathematics in the college of Philadelphia, died in 1759. He had been a teacher in Kent county, and in an academy at Philadelphia. For his scientific attainments and skill as an instructor he was distinguished. Nathaniel Evans honored his memory by some poetic lines. He was supposed to be a

grandson of the English botanist, who, in 1676, first suggested the sexual doctrine of vegetables to the royal society of London.

GRIDLEY, JEREMY, attorney-general of the province of Massachusetts, died Sept. 10, 1767, aged about 62. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1725. He was editor of the *Weekly Rehearsal*, a newspaper, which commenced in Boston Sept. 27, 1731, and continued only for one year. He soon became pre-eminent as a lawyer, and was appointed king's attorney. In this capacity he in 1761 defended the writs of assistance, which the custom-house officers had applied for to the superior court, and by which they would be authorized to enter at their discretion suspected houses. He was opposed with great force of argument by his former pupil, Mr. Otis. He was colonel of the first regiment of militia, and grand master of the free-masons. His strength of understanding, and his extensive knowledge, particularly his intimate acquaintance with classical literature, gave him the first rank among men of intellect and learning, while his thorough knowledge of the canon and civil law placed him at the head of his profession. He possessed at the same time a sensibility of heart, which endeared him to all who were connected with him in social and domestic life. His fortitude in his last moments resulted from the principles of religion. — *Hist. Coll.* III. 301; v. 212; *Boston Post-Boy*, Sept. 14, 1767; *Minot*, I. 88-90; *Gordon*, I. 141.

GRIDLEY, RICHARD, major-general, brother of the preceding, died at Stoughton June 20, 1796, aged 84. He was born in Boston in 1711. In 1746 he was engineer in the reduction of Louisbourg. In 1755 he again entered the army as chief engineer and colonel of infantry. Under Winslow he was concerned in the expedition to Crown Point in 1756, and constructed the fortifications on Lake George. He served under Amherst in 1758, and was with Wolfe on the plains of Abraham. For his services Magdalen Island was given him, with half pay. At the commencement of the Revolution he was appointed chief engineer. He skilfully laid out the works in fortification of Breed's hill, the day before the battle of June 17th, in which he was wounded. His daughter, Jane, who married Elijah Hunt, of Northampton, died in 1818, aged 80.

GRIDLEY, ELNATHAN, a missionary at Smyrna, was born in Farmington, Conn.; was graduated at Yale college in 1820, and studied theology at Andover. He also studied physic. He was ordained as a missionary Aug. 25, 1825, and sailed with Mr. Brewer Aug. 16, 1826. After his arrival at Smyrna, he studied modern Greek and Turkish. In June, 1827, he accompanied a friend to Endrouk, a Greek village, six miles from Caesaria, in the interior of Asia Minor. There he

died Sept. 27, 1827, aged 31. Proposing to ascend Mount Argeus, which is about thirteen thousand feet high, covered with perpetual snows, he with much fatigue, Sept. 13th, approached within three or four hundred feet of the summit, when he was prevented from advancing by perpendicular rocks. The next day he suffered from the headache and soon fell a victim to a malignant fever, occasioned, probably, by his imprudence. — *Missionary Herald*, April, 1828.

GRIDLEY, ELIAH, died at Granby June 10, 1834, aged 74. Born in Berlin, a graduate of Yale in 1788, he was first the minister of Mansfield, then of Granby. He was the father of R. W. Gridley.

GRIDLEY, RALPH W., died at Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 2, 1840, aged 46; a graduate of Yale in 1814. Before he removed to the west he was the minister of Williamstown, and eminently successful.

GRIFFIN, CYRUS, president of congress, was a native of England; in 1778 he was elected a delegate to congress from Virginia, and again in 1787. Under the constitution he was a judge of the district court from Dec., 1789, for twenty-one years. At his first court John Marshall was admitted as counsel. He died at Yorktown Dec. 10, 1810, aged 62.

GRIFFIN, EDMUND D., a distinguished writer, died Sept. 1, 1830, aged 26. He was the second son of George Griffin, and was born at Wyoming, Penn., Sept. 10, 1804. His mother was the daughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, who commanded in the defence of Wyoming, when it was desolated by the British and Indians in 1778. His parents removing to New York, he was at the age of twelve placed under the instruction of David Graham, of that city. With unequalled ardor he now pursued the various branches of study, gaining the highest rank in the school. In this school it was an excellent arrangement, which required frequent exercises in composition. Young Griffin wrote nine little volumes of essays, and thus acquired a rich flow of language and remarkable copiousness and energy of thought. At the age of fourteen Mr. Graham's school being discontinued, he was transferred to that of Mr. Nelson, a celebrated blind teacher. In 1823, at the age of eighteen, he was graduated at Columbia college with the highest honors of his class. After prosecuting the study of law about two months in the office of his father, he determined to prepare for the ministry, and entered on his studies in the seminary of the Episcopal church, although none of his family were then Episcopalian. One motive which influenced him in his choice was his repugnance to the doctrines of Calvinism. In Aug., 1826, he was admitted to deacon's orders, and soon became an assistant preacher in the church in Hamilton square, and

also associate with Dr. Lyell. In the hope of promoting his ultimate usefulness, he visited Europe in 1828. Arriving in November at Paris, he there passed two months, and crossed the Alps into Italy. He set sail on his return April 1, 1830, and in the short passage of sixteen days reached New York. Being immediately invited, in the absence of the professor, to deliver in the college a course of lectures on the history of literature, he performed this service in May and June. The lectures, which are published, related to Roman and Italian and English literature, and are "a noble monument of promptitude, diligence, and knowledge." From a journey of recreation he returned to New York Aug. 25th, and three days after was seized with an acute disease, an inflammation of the bowels, which terminated his life. He died in meek submission and joyful trust in the Redeemer, admonishing others to pursue the course to a blessed immortality. On reviving, after a spasm which seemed to be fatal, he said, with a smile of inexpressible sweetness, "I did not get off that time;" but, checking himself, he added, "That was a rebellious thought; I must wait God's time to die." He was buried by the side of his beloved sister. Language cannot depict the desolation which must have come over the heart of a father enthusiastically attached to a son of such promise. Such a blow, however alleviated by the memorials of the genius and by the virtuous fame of the departed youth, would seem to be insufferable without the hope of a reunion in the world of holiness and joy. Probably America cannot boast of any young man, who, at so early a period, reached such a height of learning and eloquence. He had taste, and feeling, and enthusiasm, and his powers of description are unrivalled. His poetical talents were of a high order. Two volumes of his works have been published, with the title, *Remains of Edmund D. Griffin*, compiled by Francis Griffin; with a biographical memoir of the deceased, by John McViekar, D. D., 2 vols. 8vo. 1831. Among the pieces in his *Remains* are his lectures and a journal of his travels.

GRIFFIN, EDWARD DORR, D. D., died at Newark Nov. 8, 1837, aged 67, being born in East Haddam Jan. 6, 1770. His mother was Eve Dorr, of Lyme; her mother a sister of Gov. Griswold. His uncle was Rev. E. Dorr, of Hartford. One of his brothers was George G., of New York. Graduating at Yale in 1790, he was installed as colleague pastor with Dr. McWhorter at Newark in 1801. He became professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover in 1808; minister of Park-street church in Boston in 1811. He returned to Newark in 1815, and was president of Williams college from 1821 to 1836. His wife, Frances, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Huntington,

of Coventry, died July 25, 1837. He himself died in the family of his son-in-law, Dr. L. A. Smith. When Dr. Griffin was a minister in Boston, he delivered a course of evening lectures, which excited much attention, and drew multitudes to hear him from among those whose views he controverted. He was bold and eloquent in his discourses. They were afterwards published as his Park-street lectures. His memoirs, compiled from his own writings by Rev. W. B. Sprague, were published, 8vo., 1839. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Macwhorter, 1807; farewell at Newark; inaugural oration at Andover, 1809; at the dedication of Park-street church, 1810; Park-street lectures, 8vo., 1813; dedication sermon at Sandwich; plea for Africa, a sermon, 1817; before the foreign missionary society, New York; on the extent of the atonement, 12mo., 1819; before American education society, 1825; letter on open communion, 1829; address to Bible class society. — *Griffin's Memoirs, by Sprague.*

GRIFFITH, DAVID, D. D., of Virginia, died at Philadelphia in Aug., 1789.

GRIFFITHS, SAMUEL POWELL, M. D., a physician in Philadelphia, was born in that city July 21, 1759. His medical education was completed during his residence of three years in Europe. After his return he practised more than forty years, till his death, May 12, 1826, aged 67. He was a Quaker. Every morning he read the New Testament in Greek or Latin. He was seldom absent from religious meetings. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in various years he never deserted his post. Yet he believed the fever to be contagious. The establishment of the dispensary and other charitable societies were promoted by his efforts. Of the eclectic repertory he was one of the editors. — *Thacher, I.* 275-285.

GRIMKE, JOHN F., judge of the supreme court of South Carolina, was a colonel in the war of the Revolution. He died in 1819. He published a revised edition of the laws of South Carolina to 1789; on the duty of justices of the peace; a probate directory.

GRIMKE, THOMAS SMITH, LL. D., son of the preceding, died near Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1834, aged 48. A native of Charleston, he was a graduate of Yale in 1807, and by profession a lawyer. He died of the cholera, being on his way to Columbus. He wrote much on peace and war. His notions were the extreme notions of the Quakers, that even a defensive war is wicked; that a ruler may not protect his people by the sword; that the people may not protect themselves from an enemy. Although he thus misconstrued the precept, "Resist not evil," yet he was not likely to misconstrue the other precept, "Give to him

that asketh of thee," by yielding his estate to a robber, who should demand it. Being asked what he would do if he was the mayor of Charleston, and a pirate ship should approach the harbor, whether he should think it wrong to fire a gun upon that ship? he replied in writing that he should call together the Sabbath-school children and lead them in procession to meet the pirates, who, by such a sight, would be subdued into forbearance; and the city would be unharmed. His literary views were rather peculiar. He would exclude the classics and the mathematics from making a part of the general education; and as to English orthography, he would write in the following forms the words which they designate, namely: disciplin, respit, believ, creativ, excellent, illustrious, efectual, irresistible; burys, buryd, varys, varyd, hurrys, hurryd, etc. But he has not gained any followers. He published addresses on science and education; on the Bible as a class-book, 1830; on Sunday schools in the Mississippi valley; at the Sunday-school jubilee, 1831; on the truth and beauty of the principles of peace; oration before the Cincinnati, 1809; before the Phi Beta Kappa society, 1830; report on a code of law, 1827.

GRIMSHAW, WILLIAM, died at Philadelphia in 1852, in advanced years. He was a grammarian and historian. He published a history of the United States, 12mo., 1826.

GRISCOM, JOHN, LL. D., died at Burlington, N. J., Feb. 26, 1852, aged 77. He was a distinguished physician and learned man. He was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in New York institute. He published a year in Europe in 1818 and 1819, 2 vols., 1823; a discourse on character and education, 1823.

GRISWOLD, GEORGE, minister in Lyme, Conn., died in 1761, aged about 64. He graduated at Yale in 1717.

GRISWOLD, MATTHEW, LL. D., governor of Connecticut, died at Lyme in April or May, 1799, aged 83. He had been a judge of the supreme court and lieutenant-governor before he was governor.

GRISWOLD, ROGER, governor of Connecticut, was the son of Matthew Griswold, who was chief justice, and the governor after Trumbull from 1784 to 1785, when he was succeeded by Huntington. He was born at Lyme May 21, 1762. His mother was the daughter of Gov. R. Wolcott. Having graduated at Yale college in 1780, he studied law. In 1794 he was elected a member of congress, and was for many years a distinguished member of the federal party. In 1801 he declined the appointment offered him by Mr. Adams, of secretary of war; probably because the accession of Mr. Jefferson would in a few days remove him. In 1807 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the State. He was also

lieut.-governor from 1809 till May, 1811, when he was elected governor in opposition to Mr. Treadwell. He refused to place four companies under Gen. Dearborn, at the requisition of the president, for garrison purposes, deeming the requisition unconstitutional, as they were not wanted to "repel invasion, etc." For four or five years he was afflicted with paroxysms of suffering. An eulogium on him was pronounced at New Haven by D. Daggett, before the general assembly. His successor was John Cotton Smith.

GRISWOLD, STANLEY, judge of Illinois territory, died at Shawneetown Aug. 21, 1815. He was born at Torrington, Conn.; was graduated at Yale college in 1786; was for some years the minister of New Milford, but relinquished theology for secular pursuits. He edited in 1803 a paper at Walpole, N. H. Removing to Ohio, he was chosen a senator of the United States in 1809, and afterwards was appointed judge. He published a discourse, 1800; a sermon at Wallingford March 11, 1801, to the friends of Mr. Jefferson, who had become president; the good land we live in, a sermon, 1802.

GRISWOLD, SOLOMON, died in Windsor, O., in June, 1834, aged 80; an early settler and an officer of the Revolution.

GRISWOLD, SIMEON, died at Nassau, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1843, aged 90. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and lived most of his days in Pittsfield, Mass.

GRISWOLD, BENJAMIN, missionary to Africa, died on the Gaboon river July 14, 1844. Born in Randolph, Vt., in 1811, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1837, and studied theology at Andover and New Haven. He embarked for Cape Palmas in Dec., 1841. The fatigue of an exploring tour and of surgical labors was perhaps the cause of his death. Mrs. Mary H. Griswold, his widow, died in Africa in Feb., 1849; she was cheerful, energetic, and useful; converts mourned her death.

GRISWOLD, DARIUS O., a minister at Saratoga Springs, died Dec. 27, 1841, aged 54. He had been laid aside by paralysis for two years. He graduated at Williams college in 1808. He was social, generous; of high attainments as a scholar; as a preacher solemn, and an undissembled Christian. He was first settled in Bloomfield; then in Saratoga in 1817; in Watertown, Conn., from 1823 to 1833; then again in Saratoga six years.

GRISWOLD, ALEXANDER V., D. D., bishop of the eastern diocese, died very suddenly at Boston, Feb. 15, 1843, aged 76. He published convention sermon, 1811; also, 1817; addresses and charges and pastoral letters, 1816-1821.

GRISWOLD, JOHN, minister in Pawlet, Vt., died May 4, 1852, aged 87. He was a native of Lebanon and a graduate of Dartmouth in 1789.

In his labors he was very useful; but he was for years laid up by his infirmities.

GROS, JOHN DANIEL, D. D., a professor of moral philosophy in Columbia college, and minister in the city of New York, was a German. During the Revolutionary conflict he was a minister of a Dutch Reformed church on the frontier of the State, and was exposed to many perils. After the war he removed to New York. He died at Canajoharie May 25, 1812, aged 75. He published natural principles of rectitude, etc., a systematic treatise on moral philosophy, 8vo., 1795.

GROSVENOR, THOMAS, colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Pomfret, Conn., in 1825, aged about 80. He graduated at Yale college in 1765; was an officer and was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill; and at the termination of the war held the rank of colonel. For about twenty years he was the judge of probate, and also chief justice of the court of common pleas until he was seventy.

GROSVENOR, DANIEL, minister of Grafton, Mass., and Paxton, died July 22, 1834, aged 85, a patriot of the Revolution. After the battle of Lexington he marched with a company of minute men, carrying his musket, to Cambridge. Born in Pomfret, he graduated at Yale in 1769; from 1774 to 1788 was in Grafton; from 1794 to 1802 was minister of Paxton. Ebenezer G. preached the sermon at his ordination in 1774. Rev. Cyrus P. G. was his son. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Bailey, 1784. — *Washburn's Leicester Academy.*

GROSVENOR, DEBORAH, widow of the preceding, died in Petersham Sept. 11, 1841, aged 85. The daughter of Dr. Hall of Sutton, at the age of fifteen she joined the church; and she adorned her profession seventy years. Religion controlled her life; to every good work she was ready. Of ten children she saw three die in the triumphs of faith, and the other seven were professors of religion. The bible was ever her daily companion.

GROSVENOR, THOMAS PEABODY, a member of the fourteenth congress, died April 25, 1817, aged 37. He was born in Pomfret, Conn.; graduated at Yale college in 1800; and was a distinguished lawyer at Hudson, N. Y., when he was elected a member of congress, in which body his eloquence was very powerful. He died of the consumption, at Judge Hanson's near Baltimore. His wife was Mary Jane Hanson, of Maryland, of whose life he published memoirs a short time before his own death. Elisha Williams married his sister.

GROTZ, PHILIP T., died at Stone Arabia, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1809, having been in the Lutheran ministry more than thirty years. He was a native

of Wurtemberg, highly esteemed for classical learning and zeal for religion.

GROUT, Mrs., wife of Alden G., missionary to Africa, died at Port Elizabeth Feb. 24, 1836, aged 31. Her name was Hannah Davis, of Holden. She went to Cape Town in 1834.

GROVER, STEPHEN, first minister of Caldwell, N. J., died June 22, 1836, aged 77, having been the pastor forty-nine years. He was the son of Joseph, of Tolland, Conn., and graduated at Dartmouth in 1786. His widow died at Newark July 13, 1847, aged 87; she was early pious, and read the Bible through once a year for forty years. An aged minister of the same name, who was from New Jersey, was pastor of Pittstown near Canandaigua in 1804. His brother, Joseph, a minister, graduated at Dartmouth in 1773, and died in 1826.

GRUBE, BERNIARD ADAM, a Moravian missionary, the first who was sent among the Delawares, died at Bethlehem March 20, 1808, aged 93 years. He was well acquainted with the Delaware language. It is remarkable that he, and his brethren, Youngman and Zeisberger, after suffering so many hardships, should reach so great an age. Some years before 1765 he preached to the Indians in Pennsylvania. He afterwards was a minister at Lititz in the same State. — *Heckewelder.*

GRUNDY, FELIX, a senator, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1840, aged 63. After being a member of the legislature of Kentucky, he was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1806. He afterwards practised law in Tennessee. In 1811 he was elected a member of congress, and remained till 1814 or 1815; in 1829 he was a senator of the United States, and again in 1840; in 1838 he was appointed U. S. attorney-general. He had a good character as a Christian. He published an eulogy on Adams and Jefferson.

GRYMES, JOHN R., an eminent lawyer, died in New Orleans in 1854, aged 68. Born in Virginia, he emigrated to Louisiana in 1808; and after the close of the war of 1812, was district attorney of the United States, and attorney-general.

GUESS, GEORGE, or SEQUOYAH, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, died in the town of San Fernando, in Aug., 1843, aged about 70. In 1842 he with a few other Indians roved into the Mexican territory and suffered much by sickness. His residence was near Willstown, perhaps fifty miles from Brainerd. He invented and first wrote the Cherokee language about 1824, comprising it in eighty-five characters, each of which expresses an English syllable. The characters have been learned in one day, so that the language could be expressed in speech. But to understand the import of all words and combinations would re-

quire a long time, as in the case of other languages. Into this language, Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, the missionary, has translated and printed a part of the New Testament, and some portions of the Old Testament. In 1856, after a residence of thirty-one years among the Cherokees as their faithful teacher, Mr. W. made a visit for the first time to his relatives and friends in New England. Mr. Guess was an ingenious silversmith and small farmer. Unreclaimed from the Cherokee heathenism, it is said, that when he saw the use made of his characters in translating the bible into Cherokee, he lamented his invention.

GUNN, JAMES, general, died suddenly in Louisville, Geo., July 30, 1801. He was a member of congress from 1789 to 1801.

GUNN, ALEXANDER, D. D., minister of the Reformed Dutch church at Bloomingdale, N. Y., died Sept. 18, 1829. His widow died in 1831. He published memoirs of the late Dr. Livingston.

GUNNISON, J. W., captain, was killed by the Utah Indians Nov. 25, 1853. He was a topographical engineer; his useful services were employed along the coast of Florida, and ten years in a survey of the northwestern lakes, in the Salt lake region, and on a railroad route to the Pacific.

GURLEY, JOHN, minister in Lebanon, Conn., died Feb. 27, 1812, aged 63, in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry. He graduated at Yale in 1773, and succeeded E. Wheelock. His widow, Mary, married Gen. A. Peters, and died in 1837, aged 80. His son John W. G., attorney-general of Louisiana, died, killed in a duel, in 1807. His daughter Mary married Rev. Dr. Gillett, of Maine. His son, Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, lives in Washington. His daughter, Abby, is the widow of Prof. Hinkle of Mississippi.

GUTCH, ROBERT, Episcopal minister at Bath, Me., came from England, and died about 1675.

GWINNETT, BUTON, a member of congress, died May 27, 1777, aged 44. He was born in England about 1732, and after he came to this country purchased a large tract of land in Georgia, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Elected to congress in 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence. At this period he was a competitor with Col. Lackland M'Intosh for the office of brigadier-general, and formed a settled hostility to his successful rival. Being afterwards president of the council, he nominated a subordinate officer to the command of an expedition against Florida. The expedition failed, and by consequence Mr. Gwinnett failed to be elected governor in May, 1777. In the mortification of his adversary, M'Intosh exulted. In the result Mr. G. challenged him. Fighting at the distance of twelve feet, both were wounded, and Mr. G. died of his wounds. In his miserable death may be

seen the effects of envy, rivalry, and hatred. Had he possessed the spirit of the gospel he would not thus have perished. Had he been governed by moral and religious principles, he might have been the ornament of his State. — *Goodrich's Lives.*

HABERSHAM; JOSEPH, postmaster-general of the United States, died in Nov., 1815, aged 65. He was the son of James H., a merchant of Savannah, who died at Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 29, 1775. He served with reputation in the Revolutionary war, and had the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1785 he was a member of congress; in 1795 he was appointed postmaster-general, but resigned the place in 1800. In 1802 he was president of the branch bank in Savannah, where he died.

HAGAN, JAMES, a physician and editor, was an Irishman, who lived in Virginia and Philadelphia, and who established the Vicksburg Sentinel, Miss. His fate may well be a warning to editors, who make intemperate and abusive attacks upon their fellow-men. He fell in a street fight in Vicksburg, June 7, 1843, aged 38.

HAGNER, PETER, auditor of the treasury, died in Washington July 16, 1850, aged 79. Born and educated in Philadelphia, he was appointed in 1793 an accountant of war. He served faithfully under every president from Washington to Taylor, fifty-seven years, modest, laborious, patriotic, of unwavering integrity. He was often intrusted with the settlement of large claims. No public officer had a higher character in the estimation of congress.

HAINES, CHARLES G., adjutant-general of New York, was born in Canterbury, N. H., and was early thrown upon the resources of his own mind. He graduated at Middlebury in 1816. In 1818 he removed to the city of New York. As a lawyer he was respectable; but his talents were of a popular kind, and he gave himself to politics. He supported Mr. Clinton. No young man, perhaps, ever acquired so much influence. He died of the consumption at Bloomingdale July 3, 1825, aged 32. His writings were numerous. He published considerations on the canal, 1818; memoir of T. A. Emmet, 1829. — *New York Statesman*, July 8.

HAINES, JESSE, died in Lyeomg county, Penn., in Sept., 1856, quite aged. He was known and esteemed as a minister of the society of Friends over seventy years.

HAKLUYT, RICHARD, a geographer, was born in 1553, and died in 1616. He was buried at Westminster Abbey. To him Sir Walter Raleigh assigned his patent for discoveries in America, and he was appointed one of the company. Purchased use of his manuscripts. He published voyages, navigations, traffiques, and discoveries of the English nation, fol., 3 vols., 1589-1600; Vir-

ginia richly valued, by the description of Florida, 1609. An edition of his works was published, 5 vols., 4to., 1809-1812.

HALE, JOHN, first minister of Beverly, Mass., the son of Robert H., was born at Charlestown June 3, 1636; graduated in 1657; was ordained Sept. 20, 1667, and was chaplain in the expedition to Canada in 1690. He died May 15, 1700, aged 63. In the witchcraft delusion of 1692, beginning in the family of Mr. Parris, he was deluded, and approved of the judicial measures. His modest inquiry into the nature of witchcraft was published in 1702, indicating a wise change of his views. His account of the witchcraft was made use of by C. Mather, in *Magnalia*, VI. 79. A memoir of him is in *Hist. Coll.*, 3d series, vol. VII. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HALE, JAMES, the first minister of Ashford, Conn., died Nov. 22, 1742, aged 57. Born in Beverly, the son of Rev. John H., he graduated at Harvard in 1703, and was a tutor at Yale in 1707, and was ordained in 1718. His mother, for his father was three times married, was Mrs. Sarah Noyes of Newbury. His younger brother Samuel, who lived in Newbury, was the father of Richard, and grandfather of Nathan, of Coventry, of Revolutionary memory. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HALE, MOSES, minister of Byfield parish, in Newbury, Mass., died Jan. 16, 1743-4, aged 65. He was the son of John, and grandson of Thomas of Newbury, born July 10, 1678; was graduated at Harvard in 1699; and was ordained Nov. 17, 1706. His successor was Moses Parsons.

HALE, NATHAN, captain, a Revolutionary officer, was a descendant of the preceding. He was the son of Richard H., of Coventry, Conn., and graduated at Yale college in 1773, with high reputation. In the war he commanded a company in Col. Knowlton's regiment, and was with the army in the retreat from Long Island in 1776. Washington having applied to Knowlton for a discreet and enterprising officer to penetrate the enemy's camp and procure intelligence, Hale passed in disguise to the British camp, but on his return was apprehended and carried before Lord Wm. Howe, by whom he was ordered for execution the next morning. He was denied a bible and the aid of a clergyman. The letters, full of fortitude and resignation, which he had written to his mother and sister, were destroyed. He was hung, regretting that he had but one life to lose for his country; though executed in a brutal manner as a spy, he was firm and composed. In education and talents he was superior perhaps to Andre, who died also as a spy; in patriotic devotion to his country, hazarding in her sacred cause not only life but honor and home, no one was superior to him. Dwight honored him by some lines on his death. His life by I. W. Stuart was

published in 1856. — *American Rememb.* 1782, p. 285; *Knapp's Lect.* 254-255.

HALE, NATHAN, died in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 6, 1813, at an advanced age. He graduated at Yale in 1769. He was judge of the county court, much respected as a man of integrity and piety. His son, Jonathan Lee Hale, minister of Windham, Me., died at Skidaway, Geo., Jan. 15, 1835, aged 43; a graduate of Middlebury in 1819, of Andover, 1822.

HALE, DAVID, minister of South Coventry, Conn., died in 1822, aged about 57. He graduated at Yale in 1785. His widow, Lydia, remarkable for piety and for mental and physical vigor, died at Rockville in 1849, aged 85. These were the parents of David Hale, editor of the *Journal of Commerce* at New York.

HALE, ENOCII, the first minister of Westhampton, Mass., died in Jan., 1837, aged 83. Born in Coventry, Conn., the son of Richard, he was the brother of Capt. Nathan Hale, of Revolutionary memory. He graduated at Yale in 1773, and was settled in 1779. His widow, Octavia, died in 1839, aged 85. He was a faithful, respected, and useful minister. Mr. Hale was the father of Nathan Hale, the editor of the *Boston Advertiser*. He published a fast sermon, 1804.

HALE, ENOCII, M. D., died in Boston in 1848, aged 60 years or more. He was the son of Rev. Enoch Hale, of Westhampton. His grandfather was Deacon Richard, of Newburyport, and Coventry, Conn.; and he was the son of Samuel, of Newbury, Mass.; and Samuel was the son of Rev. John Hale of Beverly, and of Sarah Noyes. He published Dr. Holyoke's journal, with a memoir, in the memoirs of American academy; on animal heat by respiration, 1813; Boylston prize dissertations, 1821.

HALE, WILLIAM, Dr., died at Hollis, N. H., Oct. 10, 1854, aged 91. He was the son of Dr. John Hale, a surgeon in Col. Cilley's regiment in the Revolutionary war.

HALE, DAVID, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, New York, died at Fredericksburg, Va., whither he went in ill health, Jan. 20, 1849. He was the son of Rev. David Hale, of South Coventry, now called Lisbon, Conn. At first he was a merehant in Boston, but unsuccessful; then an auctioneer. As proprietor and distinguished editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, he prospered and had a wide influence. He was an efficient member of the Congregational church in New York.

HALL, THEOPHILUS, first minister of Meriden, Conn., died March 25, 1767, aged 59. He was a graduate of Yale in 1727, and ordained Oct. 29, 1729. One of his sons was Avery Hall, minister of Rochester, N. H.; a daughter married Rev.

A. Lee, of Norwich. He had strong intellectual powers, was a strong advocate of civil and religious liberty, and was much esteemed as a preacher. He published two discourses on the death of Rev. Isaac Stiles; two on faith; and a sermon at the ordination of Rev. M. Meriam.

HALL, PRINCE, a negro, master of a masonic lodge in Boston, was born about 1738. After the peace a masonic charter was obtained from England; but it seems that white masons, out of pride, would not acknowledge the African lodge. Mr. Hall said, "There are to be seen the weeds of pride, envy, tyranny, and scorn, in this garden of peace, liberty, and equality." He published two masonic charges, 1792, 1797.

HALL, SAMUEL, minister of Cheshire, Conn., died in 1776, aged 80, in the forty-second year of his ministry. He graduated at Yale in 1716, and was a tutor two years. His daughter, Ann, married Rev. Warham Williams. He published a sermon on the small pox, 1732; an election sermon, 1746.

HALL, DAVID, D. D., minister of Sutton, Mass., died May 8, 1789, aged 84, in the sixtieth year of his ministry. He was the son of Joseph, of Yarmouth, and graduated at Harvard in 1724, and was ordained in 1729. In five years eighty-one were added to the church; in 1743 there were added ninety-eight persons. He experienced trouble from the Separatists. He was the friend of Jonathan Edwards, and as a member of the council resisted his dismissal from Northampton. Of his twelve children, one daughter married Rev. Aaron Putnam, of Pomfret, and another Rev. Daniel Grosvenor, of Grafton. He published a thanksgiving sermon on the reduction of Canada, 1760; a half-century sermon, 1779. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HALL, LYMAN, governor of Georgia, was a native of Conn., and graduated at Yale college in 1747. Having studied medicine, he established himself at Sudbury, Ga. He early and zealously espoused the cause of his country. His efforts were particularly useful in inducing the Georgians to join the American confederacy. In May, 1775, he was a member of congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence, and continued in that body to the close of 1780. While the British had possession of Georgia, they confiscated his property. In 1783 he was elected governor; the next year he was succeeded by J. Houston. He died in Feb., 1791, aged 66. Though warm and enthusiastic, he had the guidance of a sound judgment. — *Goodrich's Lives*.

HALL, SAMUEL, a printer in Boston, died Oct. 30, 1807, aged 67. He was a correct printer. From the beginning to the end of the war he conducted a firm, republican paper. He did good service to his country. He was a patriot of integrity and equanimity.

HALL, AARON, minister of Keene, N. H., died in 1815, aged 62, having been pastor thirty-six years. He was zealous for the truth, but candid and pacific. He died in Christian hope and joy. — *Panoplist*, XI. 95.

HALL, WILLIAM, first minister of Grafton, Vt., died in 1823, aged 78. Born in Woburn, he graduated at Harvard in 1776, and was settled in 1788.

HALL, GORDON, first American missionary at Bombay, died March 20, 1826, aged 42. He was born in West Granville, now Tolland, Mass., and was graduated at Williams college in 1808, the first scholar in his class. Having studied theology, he refused an invitation to settle in Connecticut, saying, "Wo is me if I preach not the gospel to the heathen." Offering himself as a missionary to the American board of commissioners for missions, he was ordained at Salem, with Newell, Judson, Nott, and Rice, Feb. 6, 1812, and in the same month sailed for Calcutta. Another band of missionaries, consisting of Bardwell, Meigs, Poor, Richards, and Warren, sailed for Ceylon in Oct., 1812, followed by Graves and Nichols in 1817, and by Winslow, Spaulding, Woodward, and Dr. Scudder in 1819. Mr. Hall arrived at Bombay in Feb., 1813, and there spent thirteen years in his benevolent toils, with a purpose unaltered and zeal unquenched. He had just revised the New Testament in Mahratta, when, as he was on a journey in the interior, he was seized with the cholera, which proved fatal in eight or nine hours. His widow, a native of England, is still living, 1856, with her son, Gordon Hall, one of the ministers of Northampton. His mother, Elizabeth, died in 1834, aged 91. He was a man of great force of mind and decision of character, of ardent piety, and of entire devotedness to the work of a missionary. His vigorous frame and habits of life fitted him to endure the hardships of a missionary. His qualifications of every kind for the work to which he devoted his life, were very uncommon. He published a sermon on foreign missions, 1812. His appeal to the American Christians in behalf of the twelve millions speaking the Mahratta language, was published in the *Missionary Herald*, Oct., 1826. He wrote, also, with Newell, the conversion of the world, or the claims of six hundred millions, etc., 2d edit., 1818. The New Testament in Mahratta was printed at the mission press in Bombay in 1826. — *Missionary Herald*, Oct., 1826; *Sprague's Annals*.

HALL, JOHN E., editor of the *Portfolio*, died at Philadelphia June, 1829, aged 44. He published American law journal, 6 vols., 1808-1817.

HALL, ELIAH, captain, died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1830, aged 87. In the Revolutionary war he was a lieutenant in the navy, and sailed under John Paul Jones.

HALL, ALANSON C., missionary, died in Pulaski, Tenn., April 13, 1840. He left Auburn theological school in 1834, and embarked for Ceylon. His wife died there. Disease soon compelled him to return. He died of the consumption. His last words were, "I triumph."

HALL, FREDERIC, M. D., LL. D., of Washington city, died in Peru, Ill., July 27, 1843, aged 64. He was born in Vermont, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803, and was professor of natural philosophy in Middlebury college; afterwards president of Mt. Hope college, near Baltimore. At the time of his death he was professor of chemistry in Columbia college, Washington. He was a benefactor of Dartmouth college, giving to it a cabinet of minerals and some thousands of dollars in money. He published a eulogy on Solomon Metcalf Allen, at Middlebury college, 1818; statistics of Middlebury in Mass. historical collections, 2d series, vol. ix.

HALL, CHARLES, D. D., died at Newark, N. J., Oct. 31, 1853, aged 55. A native of the State of New York, he graduated at Hamilton college in 1825. He was for years secretary of the American home missionary society, associated with Dr. Badger. He was principal editor of the Home Missionary. He was a scholar, and had sound judgment and a devoted piety; in a mysterious providence he was taken away in the midst of extensive usefulness.

HALL, CHAUNCEY A., M. D., died at Madison, Wisconsin, May 8, 1856, of congestion of the lungs, aged 43. He was the son of Dr. Eli Hall, of Blandford, Mass., a graduate of Amherst in 1833. He was many years an excellent physician in Northampton, connected with the water-cure establishment on Round Hill; then two years in Hartford. His wife, in going out to him, met his remains at Detroit. He was buried at Brattleborough, Vt., his native place.

HALL, WILLIAM, general, died in Sumner Co., Tenn., in Oct., 1856, aged 82. He had been a member of congress.

HALLADAY, ALBERT R., a missionary to Persia, died in Albemarle, Va., Oct. 18, 1856. He had, since his return from P., been recently chosen president of Hampden Sydney college.

HALLOCK, JEREMIAH, minister of West Simsbury, near Canton, Conn., died June 23, 1826, aged 68, in the forty-first year of his ministry. He was the son of William, of Brookhaven, Long Island, who removed, when his son was young, to Goshen, Mass. Here he toiled on his father's farm until twenty-one years old, twice being called out as a soldier in the war. He studied theology four years with T. Dwight, of Northampton, and with others, and was ordained in 1785. He went on an early mission to Vermont about 1801. As a diligent and faithful preacher God often blessed his labors with remarkable revivals, in the years

1798, 1799, 1805, 1812, 1813, 1816, and 1821. With but little education, he preached with a warm heart and with wonderful power. With little action, and none of the graces of oratory, he found a way to the souls of his hearers; it was by his sincerity, simplicity, affection, and earnestness. Some one called him the apostle John. In prayer, which was his element, he was humble, solemn, fervent. His intellect was not of an inferior order. He was original; he had a graphic power; his imagery was vivid. His only daughter died of the spotted typhus fever in 1813, aged 14. His son, Jeremiah Humphrey Hallock, was graduated at Williams in 1810, was a judge in Ohio, and died in 1847. His widow died in the year of his own death, 1826. The godly pastor, is the title of a memoir of his life, by C. Yale, with a sketch of his brother Moses. His only printed sermon was preached at the dedication of his meeting-house in 1815. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HALLOCK, MOSES, the first minister of Plainfield, Mass., died July 17, 1837, aged 77. He had been settled nearly forty-five years. He was the brother of Jeremiah H. His father removed to Goshen, near Northampton, when he was young. He graduated at Yale in 1788, and was ordained July 11, 1792. During his ministry there were several remarkable revivals of religion. He had received 351 members of the church previously to 1831, when his colleague was settled. Accustomed to receive students into his family and to teach them, the whole number was 304, of whom thirty were females, fifty became ministers, and seven missionaries to the heathen. Of these last were James and William Richards, Parsons, and Fisk, Jonas King, Ferry, and H. Hallock. He was meek, humble, kind, holy, exhibiting all the excellencies of the Christian character. Three weeks before his death Mr. Richards, the missionary from the Sandwich Islands, introduced to him a native, and said, "This is my teacher." The boy exclaimed in the language of his country, "Day most gone; sun most down; most supper time." Then Mr. H. offered a most fervent prayer. When he was buried, his old blind deacon, James Richards, the father of the missionary, the last of his original church, was led up to his coffin, and, as he felt the face of his pastor, he burst into a flood of tears, saying, "Farewell for time!" Of his three sons, Gerard is the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce; William Allen is secretary of the American tract society; Homan was missionary printer thirteen years at Malta and Smyrna. His wife, Margaret Allen, of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, died in 1835. His father died in 1815, aged 85, leaving one word for future generations, received from his father, — "Remember, there is a long eternity!" The deacon of his church was Joseph Beals, who died in 1813, the original of "The Mountain

Miller," referred to in the popular tract of that name. — *C. Yale's Sketch of his Life; Holland*, II. 265; *Sprague's Annals*.

HALLOCK, MARTHA, died at Plainfield, Mass., in 1852, aged 56, the daughter of Rev. Moses H. She was poor. She gave five dollars to each of five benevolent societies, and her spectacles to a friend, and said, "Nothing but the soul now!"

HALSEY, JOHN T., died in Elizabethtown July 2, 1842, aged 45. He was a preacher, and also a public benefactor as long the excellent teacher of a flourishing school.

HALSEY, WILLIAM, mayor of Newark, N. J., died Aug. 16, 1843, aged 78. He was a judge of the common pleas. He had lived half a century in Newark, and was active and enterprising.

HALSTED, ROBERT, Dr., died at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1825, aged 79.

HAMILTON, ANDREW, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, died Aug. 4, 1741. He had been speaker of the house of assembly, but he resigned this office in 1739 on account of his age and infirmities. He filled several stations with honor, integrity, and ability. In Zenger's trial at New York he acquired much reputation as a lawyer. His son, James Hamilton, was repeatedly governor of Pennsylvania between the years 1748 and 1771. — *Proud's History of Pennsylvania*, II. 216-219.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, first secretary of the treasury of the United States, of Scotch or English descent, died July 12, 1804, aged about 47. He was born in the island of Nevis in 1757. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his mother to New York, and entered a student of Columbia college, in which he continued about three years. While a member of this institution the first bud-dings of his intellect gave presages of his future eminence. The contest with Great Britain called forth the first talents on each side, and his juvenile pen asserted the claims of the colonies against very respectable writers. His papers exhibited such evidences of intellect and wisdom, that they were ascribed to Mr. Jay. At the age of eighteen he entered the army as an officer of artillery. The first sound of war awakened his martial spirit, and as a soldier he soon conciliated the regard of his brethren in arms. It was not long before he attracted the notice of Washington, who in 1777 selected him as an aid, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Throughout the campaign, which terminated in the capture of Lord Cornwallis, he commanded a battalion of light infantry. At the siege of York in 1781, when the second parallel was opened, two redoubts, which flanked it and were advanced three hundred yards in front of the British works, very much annoyed the men in the trenches. It was resolved to possess them, and, to prevent jealousies, the attack of the one was committed to the Americans, and

of the other to the French. The detachment of the Americans was commanded by the Marquis de Lafayette, and Col. Hamilton, at his own earnest request, led the advanced corps, consisting of two battalions. Towards the close of the day, Oct. 14th, the troops rushed to the charge without firing a single gun. The works were carried with but little loss.

Soon after the capture of Cornwallis, Hamilton sheathed his sword, and, being encumbered with a family destitute of funds, at the age of twenty-five applied to the study of the law in New York. In this profession he soon rose to distinction. But his private pursuits could not detach him from a regard to the public welfare. The violence which was meditated against the property and persons of all who remained in the city during the war, called forth his generous exertions, and, by the aid of Governor Clinton, the faithless and revengeful scheme was defeated. In July, 1782, he was chosen a member of congress. He was chairman of the committee which reported a resolution to provide a sinking fund to pay the national debt. In 1786 he was chosen a member of the assembly of New York, and he introduced and ably supported the bill for acceding to the assumed independence of Vermont. A more important affair now demanded his talents. After witnessing the debility of the confederation he was fully impressed with the necessity of an efficient general government, and he was appointed, with two others, in 1787, a member of the federal convention for New York. He assisted in forming the constitution of our country. It did not indeed completely meet his wishes. He was afraid that it did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation, and that in consequence we should share the fate of many other republics, and pass through anarchy to despotism. He was in favor of a more permanent executive and senate. He wished for a strong government, which would not be shaken by the conflict of different interests through an extensive territory, and which should be adequate to all the forms of national exigency. He was apprehensive that the increased wealth and population of the States would lead to encroachments on the union, and he anticipated the day when the general government, unable to support itself, would fall. But, believing the constitution to be incomparably superior to the old confederation, he exerted all his talents in its support, though it did not rise to his conception of a perfect system. By his pen, in the papers signed Publius, and by his voice in the convention of New York in the summer of 1788, he contributed much to its adoption. When the government was organized in 1789, Washington placed him at the head of the treasury. In his reports he proposed plans for funding the debt of the union and for assuming the debts of

the respective States, for establishing a bank and mint, and for procuring a revenue. He wished to redeem the reputation of his country by satisfying her creditors, and combine with the government such a monied interest as might facilitate its operations. But, while he opened sources of wealth to thousands by establishing public credit, and thus restoring the public paper to its original value, he did not enrich himself. He did not take advantage of his situation, nor improve the opportunity he enjoyed for acquiring a fortune. Though accused of amassing wealth, he did not vest a dollar in the public funds.

In the early stage of the administration, a disagreement existed between Mr. Hamilton and the secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, which increased till it issued in such open hostility, and introduced such confusion in the cabinet, that Washington found it necessary to address a letter to each, recommending forbearance and moderation. Mr. Hamilton was apprehensive of danger from the encroachment of the States, and wished to add new strength to the general government; while Mr. Jefferson entertained little jealousy of the State sovereignties, and was rather desirous of checking and limiting the exercise of the national authorities, particularly the power of the executive. Other points of difference existed, and reconciliation could not be effected. In the beginning of 1793, after intelligence of the rupture between France and Great Britain had been received, Hamilton, as one of the cabinet of the president, supported the opinion, that the treaty with France was no longer binding, and that a nation might absolve itself from the obligations of real treaties, when such a change takes place in the internal situation of the other contracting party, as renders the continuance of the connection disadvantageous or dangerous. He advised therefore, that the expected French minister should not be received in an unqualified manner. The secretary of State on the other hand was of opinion, that the Revolution in France had produced no change in the relations between the two countries, and could not weaken the obligation of treaties; and this opinion was embraced by Washington. The advice of Hamilton was followed in regard to the insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1794, and such a detachment was sent out under his own command, that it was suppressed without effusion of blood. He remained but a short time afterwards in office. As his property had been wasted in the public service, the care of a rising family made it his duty to retire, that by renewed exertions in his profession he might provide for their support. He accordingly resigned his office on the last of Jan., 1795, and was succeeded by Mr. Wolcott. Not long after this period, as he was accused of peculation, he was induced to repel the charge, and in doing this

he thought it necessary to disclose a circumstance which it would have been more honorable to his character to have left in oblivion. This was an adulterous connection with a Mrs. Reynolds, while he was secretary of the treasury. When a provisional army was raised in 1798, in consequence of the injuries and demands of France, Washington suspended his acceptance of the command of it on the condition, that Hamilton should be his associate and the second in command. This arrangement was accordingly made. After the adjustment of our dispute with the French republic, and the discharge of the army in the summer of 1800, he returned again to his profession in the city of New York. In this place he passed the remainder of his days.

In June, 1804, Col. Burr, vice president of the United States, addressed a letter to Hamilton, requiring his acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expression derogatory to the honor of the former. This demand was deemed inadmissible, and a duel was the consequence. After the close of the circuit court, the parties met at Hoboken, July 11th, and Hamilton fell on the same spot, where his son Philip, aged 19, three years before had fallen, in obedience to the same principle of honor, and in the same violation of the laws of God and of man. He was carried into the city, and, being desirous of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper, he immediately sent for Dr. Mason. As the principles of his church prohibited him from administering the ordinance in private, this minister of the gospel informed Hamilton, that the sacrament was an exhibition and pledge of the mercies, which the Son of God has purchased, and that the absence of the sign did not exclude from the mercies signified, which were accessible to him by faith in their gracious Author. He replied, "I am aware of that. It is only as a sign that I wanted it." In the conversation which ensued, he disavowed all intention of taking the life of Col. Burr, and declared his abhorrence of the whole transaction. When the sin, of which he had been guilty, was intimated to him, he assented with strong emotion; and when the infinite merit of the Redeemer, as the propitiation for sin, the sole ground of our acceptance with God, was suggested, he said with emphasis, "I have a tender reliance on the mercy of the Almighty through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ." Bishop Moor was afterwards sent for, and, after making suitable inquiries of the penitence and faith of Gen. Hamilton, and receiving his assurance, that he would never again, if restored to health, be engaged in a similar transaction, but would employ all his influence in society to discountenance the barbarous custom, administered to him the communion. After this his mind was composed. Like his antagonist, Mr. Burr, he was small in person and short in stature.

His widow, Elizabeth, a daughter of Gen. Schuyler, died at Washington Nov. 9, 1854, aged 97.

In assigning the reasons for accepting the challenge of Col. Burr, while he seems to intimate his apprehensions that the debility of the general government would be followed by convulsions, he also alludes to the demand, which, in such an event, might be made upon his military talents. His words are, "the ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crises of our public affairs, which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular." With all his pre-eminence of talents he is yet a melancholy proof of the influence, which intercourse with a depraved world has in perverting the judgment. In principle he was opposed to duelling, his conscience was not hardened, and he was not indifferent to the happiness of his wife and children; but no consideration was strong enough to prevent him from exposing his life in single combat. His own views of usefulness were followed, in contrariety to the injunctions of his Maker and Judge. He had been for some time convinced of the truth of Christianity, and it was his intention, if his life had been spared, to have written a work upon its evidences.

He published the letters of Phocion, which were in favor of the loyalists after the peace, in two pamphlets, 1784. The *Federalist*, a series of essays, which, under the signature of Publius, appeared in the public papers in the interval between the publication and the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and which was designed to elucidate and support its principles, was written by him in conjunction with Mr. Jay and Mr. Madison. The *Washington City Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1817, states indirectly on the authority of Mr. Madison himself, that Hamilton wrote all the numbers excepting Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 64, which were written by Mr. Jay; and Numbers 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 37 to 58 inclusive, 62 and 63, which were written by Mr. Madison. This work has been published in two volumes, and is held in the highest estimation. His reports while secretary of the treasury are very long, and display great powers of mind. Some of them are preserved in the American museum. In the report upon the manufactures he controverts the principles of Adam Smith. In the papers signed *Pacificus*, written in 1793, while he justified the proclamation of neutrality, he also supported his opinion, that we were absolved from the obligation of our treaties with France, and that justice was on the side of the coalition of the European powers for the re-establishment of the French monarchy. A series of essays in defence of the British treaty, under the signature of *Camillus*, was written by him in the summer of 1795. He published also observations on certain documents,

etc., being a defence of himself against the charge of peculation, 1797; the stand, or essays signed *Titus Manlius*, designed to awaken this country to a sense of its danger from France, 1798; and a letter concerning the public conduct and character of his excellency John Adams, president of the United States, 1800. In this letter he endeavors to show, that the venerable patriot, who was more disposed than himself to maintain peace with France, was unworthy of being replaced in the high station, which he occupied. His writings were collected and published in three vols. 1810. — *Mason's Orat. on his death*; *Nott's Discourse*; *Morris' Fun. Oration*; *Otis' Eulogy*; *Ames' Sketch*; *Marshall*, v. 131, 350–360, 607–611; *Life by Renwick, and his Son*.

HAMILTON, PAUL, secretary of the navy of the United States, was the governor of South Carolina from 1804 to 1806, when he was succeeded by Charles Pinckney. He was secretary of the navy in the administration of Mr. Madison from 1809 to 1813; and he died at Beaufort June 30, 1816. He was a patriot of the Revolution.

HAMILTON, ANDREW, major, died in Abbeville district, South Carolina, Jan. 17, 1835, aged 94.

HAMILTON, SAMUEL R., a prominent lawyer in New Jersey died at Trenton Aug. 14, 1856, aged 66.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, widow of Gen. Alexander H., died in Washington Nov. 9, 1854, aged 97, the daughter of Gen. Philip S. Schuyler of Albany. She survived her husband more than half a century.

HAMLIN, HENRIETTA ANNA LORAINÉ, a missionary in Turkey, was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jackson of Dorset, Vermont, and was born May 9, 1811. Her little dying sister bequeathed to her, when an infant, her own name, Anna Lorainé, saying, "I shall not want it any longer." Among the schools she attended were the academy of Haverhill, Mass., and the female academy at Andover. At this last place she formed a friendship with Margarette, daughter of Professor Woods, now Mrs. Lawrence, who has published the memorials of her friend. She was married Sept. 3, 1838, to Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, and with him sailed for Smyrna from Boston Dec. 3. In a few weeks they reached Constantinople, where she spent the remainder of her days, till near the close, the helpmeet of her husband in ceaseless toils and cares and prayers for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. In her failing health her husband sailed with her, Oct. 5, 1850, for the beautiful island of Rhodes. There she died Nov. 14, aged 39, leaving five daughters. For a knowledge of the high excellence of her character, of her intelligence and loveliness and eminent usefulness, the reader is referred to Mrs. Lawrence's

"memorials," a book of unequalled interest and value, which can hardly be read without admiration, and tears of sympathy, and spiritual profit. After ten months her remains were removed to Pera, at Constantinople. On her monument are the words,—"Peace, perfect peace!" Her youngest child sleeps with her; Mary Van Lennep is also buried there. From the height of this cemetery the city is seen and the waters of Marmora.

Dr. Hamlin, after an absence of eighteen years, made a short visit to this country in 1856, and failed not to repair to the village, where he was united with his beloved early companion, now sleeping in the dust in the far distant Pera. But O, how changed! The old mansion-house, and its tenants, and the beautiful grove, where he held conferences with his beloved, were gone, as he said to the writer, his old friend; but the high elm before the door, and the fields, and the mountains, and the heavens above remained. In those heavens he by faith cherished the hope of meeting again the departed. Without this hope how wretched were human life? Has he not then chosen a good work, to communicate the gospel to the misguided millions of the east? As to our country villages, who can enumerate the excellent women they have nurtured for the world's benefit?

HAMMOND, WILLIAM, an early settler of Massachusetts in 1636, died Oct. 8, 1662, aged 94. Elizabeth, probably his widow, died at Watertown 1669, aged 90; she is regarded as the sister of William Penn.

HAMMOND, LAWRENCE, died at Boston in 1699. He was a freeman in 1666; a representative of Charlestown for six years from 1672. Others of the name of Hammond lived early at Sandwich, Rochester, and Hingham.

HAMMOND, JOHN, a Baptist minister, died at Coventry, R. I., in 1840, aged 84.

HAMMOND, CHARLES, died in Cincinnati April 3, 1840, aged 60. He was a lawyer of eminence, and reporter of the superior court of Ohio. As editor of the Cincinnati Gazette he was very distinguished.

HAMMOND, JABEZ, D., died in Cherry Valley Aug. 18, 1855; a member of congress. He published Julius Melbourn, the political history of N. Y., and the life and times of Silas Wright.

HAMPTON, WADE, brigadier-general, died Feb. 4, 1835, aged 80, at Columbia, S. C. He served in the Revolutionary war; he commanded at Plattsburg in Nov., 1813, and made an unsuccessful expedition into Canada, co-operating with Wilkinson. He had a plantation at Orma point, seventy miles from New Orleans, and in 1820 was the owner of four-hundred slaves, and by their labor obtained at one crop five hundred hogsheads of sugar and one thousand bales of cotton, said to be worth 150,000 dollars. His slaves, in

all about three thousand in number, the engines of his wealth, says Schoolcraft, were scarcely fed or clothed in any way bordering on humanity, the common allowance for food being one quart of corn a day. Is it possible, that any man of common reason could, on reflection, think, because he had bought or inherited slaves, that he had a right to the unrequited toils of his fellow men, living in luxury on their toils, and not even teaching them the gospel of salvation, that after the extorted labors and miseries of the present life they might cherish the hope of justice, and kindness, and happiness beyond the grave?

HANCOCK, JOHN, minister of Lexington, Mass., was born in Cambridge, the son of Nathaniel, in 1671, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1689. He was ordained Nov. 2, 1698. After a ministry of more than half a century, he died very suddenly Dec. 6, 1752, aged 81. Two of his sons were ministers, one of whom, Ebenezer, was settled as his colleague Jan. 2, 1733, and died Jan. 28, 1740. Mr. Hancock possessed a facetious temper, and in general his wit was used with discretion. Being a friend to peace he exerted himself, and with success, to preserve harmony in his parish. By his brethren in the ministry he was highly respected and beloved, and as he was for many years senior minister in the county, his services were frequently requested in ecclesiastical councils. He had given the charge to twenty-one ministers. He retained uncommon vigor to the last. Some interesting anecdotes are in Sprague's annals of the American pulpit. He published the election sermon, 1722; a sermon preached in Boston, 1724; at the ordination of his son, 1726; at the installation of T. Harrington, 1748. — *Appleton's Fun. Sermon.*

HANCOCK, JOHN, minister of Braintree, now Quincy, Mass., was the son of the preceding, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1719. He was ordained as successor of Joseph Marsh, Nov. 2, 1726. He died May 7, 1744, aged 41. Possessing good talents, he applied with diligence to the studies of the ministerial office. During the revival of religion in America a short time before his death, it was his wish to guard his people against what he considered as enthusiasm on the one hand, and against infidelity and indifference to religion on the other. After a life of uprightness and sobriety, he expressed in his last moments the satisfaction which he felt in the testimony of a good conscience, and looked for the mercy of the Lord Jesus to eternal life. He published a sermon on the death of E. Quincy, 1738; a century sermon, Sept. 16, 1739; on the good work of grace, 1743; unqualified ministry; an expostulatory and pacific letter in reply to Mr. Gee, 1743; the examiner, or Gilbert against Tennent, 1748. — *Gay's Funeral Sermon.*

HANCOCK, THOMAS, a benefactor of Harvard

college, was the son of Mr. Hancock, of Lexington, and died in Boston Aug. 1, 1764. His portrait at full length is in the philosophy chamber of the college. His nephew, Gov. Hancock, inherited most of his property; but he bequeathed 1,000 pounds sterling for founding a professorship of the Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard college; 1,000 pounds to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians in North America; and 600 pounds to the town of Boston toward erecting a hospital for the reception of such persons as are deprived of their reason. Stephen Sewall, the first Hancock professor of Hebrew in the university of Cambridge, was inducted into his office in 1765. — *Ann. Reg.* for 1764, 116; *Holmes*.

HANCOCK, JOHN, LL. D., governor of Mass., the son of Rev. John Hancock, of Braintree, Quincy parish, died Oct. 8, 1793, aged 56. He was born Jan. 12, 1737. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. On the death of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, he received a very considerable fortune, and soon became an eminent merchant. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the house of representatives for Boston, with James Otis, Thomas Cushing, and Samuel Adams. The seizure of his sloop, *Liberty*, in 1768, for evading the laws of trade, occasioned a riot, and several of the commissioners of customs narrowly escaped with their lives. As the controversy with Great Britain assumed a more serious shape and affairs were hastening to a crisis, he evinced his attachment to the rights of his country. He and John Adams spent the night before the battle of Lexington at the house of Rev. Mr. Clark. He employed himself in cleaning his gun; but Adams said to him, clapping him on the back, "That is not our business, we belong to the cabinet." He was president of the provincial congress in 1774. June 12th of the following year, Gen. Gage issued his proclamation, offering pardon to all the rebels, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock, "whose offences," it is declared, "are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment." Mr. Hancock was at this time a member of the continental congress, of which he was chosen president May 24th, in the place of Peyton Randolph, who was under the necessity of returning home. In this office, as the head of the illustrious congress of 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence. In consequence of the ill state of his health, he took his leave of congress in Oct., 1777, and received their thanks for his unremitting attention and steady impartiality in discharging the duties of his office. Henry Laurens was his successor.

On the adoption of the present constitution of Massachusetts, he was chosen the first governor in Oct., 1780, and was annually re-elected and

continued in that office till Feb., 1785, when he resigned. In 1787 he was again chosen in the place of Mr. Bowdoin, and remained in the chair till his death. His administration was very popular. It was apprehended by some, that on his accession the dignity of government would not be sufficiently maintained; but his language on assuming the chair was manly and decisive, and by his moderation and lenity the civil convulsion was completely quieted without the shedding of blood by the hand of the civil magistrate. Fourteen persons, who received sentence of death, were pardoned. In his public speeches to the legislature he acquitted himself with a degree of popular eloquence, which is seldom equalled. In one of his last acts as governor he supported in a dignified manner the sovereignty of the individual States. By a process commenced against Massachusetts in favor of William Vassal, he was summoned by a writ to answer to the prosecution in the court of the United States. But he declined the smallest concession which might lessen the independence of the State, whose interests were intrusted to his care, and he supported his opinion with firmness and dignity. Litigations of this nature were soon afterwards precluded by an amendment of the constitution of the United States. Mr. Hancock is represented as not possessing extraordinary powers of mind, and as not honoring the sciences very much by his personal attentions. But he was easy in his address, polished in his manners, affable and liberal; and as president of congress he exhibited a dignity, impartiality, quickness of conception, and constant attention to business, which secured him respect. As the chairman of a deliberative body, few could preside with such reputation. In the early periods of his public career, it has been said that he was somewhat inconstant in his attachment to the cause of his country. Though this representation should be true; yet from the commencement of the war, the part which he took was decided and uniform, and his patriotic exertions are worthy of honorable remembrance. By the suavity of his manners and his insinuating address he secured an almost unequalled popularity. He could speak with ease and propriety on every subject. Being considered a republican in principle and a firm supporter of the cause of freedom, whenever he consented to be a candidate for governor, he was chosen to that office by an undisputed majority. In private life he was charitable and generous. With a large fortune he had also a disposition to employ it for useful and benevolent purposes. The poor shared liberally in his bounty. He was also a generous benefactor of Harvard college. His widow, Dorothy, the daughter of Edmund Quincy, married Capt. Scott, and died in 1830, aged 83. He published an

oration, which he delivered on the Boston massacre, 1774.—*Thacher's Sermon on his death*; Gordon, I. 508, 231; II. 31; III. 18-21, 498; Warren, I. 212-215, 430; *Minot's Hist. Insur.* 179, 184; *Holmes*.

HANCOCK, MARTHA M., wife of Rev. J. W. H., missionary among the Sioux Indians, died in Red Wing, Minnesota, 1851. She was daughter of Wm. Houghton, of Dana, Mass.

HANFORD, THOMAS, the first minister of Norwalk, Conn., was ordained in 1654, and officiated nearly forty years. S. Buckingham succeeded him in 1697.

HANNA, JOHN ANDRE, general, died at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1805, aged 43. He was a member of congress, repeatedly elected, firmly attached to the principles of the Revolution.

HANSON, JOHN, president of congress from 1781 to 1783, was a delegate from Maryland, and a distinguished friend of his country. He died in Prince George county Nov. 13, 1783.

HANSON, ALEXANDER CONTEE, a senator of the United States, died at Belmont April 23, 1819, aged 33. He was the grandson of the preceding, and the son of Alex. F. H., chancellor of Maryland, who died in 1806. He edited with Mr. Wagner the Federal Republican at Baltimore. The printing establishment, after the declaration of war in 1812, was attacked by a mob, on which occasion Mr. Hanson's friends, Gens. Ligan and Lee, were wounded. Elected to congress in the same year, he was a distinguished opposer of the administration. In 1816 he was appointed a senator in the place of Gen. Harper. At the age of twenty-four, in Jan., 1810, he was guilty of the folly and crime of fighting a duel, occasioned by political controversy, with Capt. Gordon of the navy.

HARBY, ISAAC, died in New York in 1828, aged 40. He was a literary man; was born and educated in Charleston, S. C. A selection from his writings was published in 1829. It contains Alberti, a play, discourses, and essays.—*Cycl. American Lit.*

HARDENBERGH, JACOBUS R., D. D., first president of Queen's college in New Jersey, died in Nov., 1790. He was a native of this country. He was not favored with many advantages in the early part of his education, yet with a powerful mind and habits of persevering application he made great progress in knowledge. He was ordained by that party in the Dutch churches, which was denominated the Cætus, and was its most distinguished and able supporter. He cheerfully exerted himself with Dr. Livingston in 1771, when he was minister of Raritan, to heal the division of the Dutch churches, and a union was completed in the following year. After the charter of Queen's college at New Brunswick was obtained in 1770, he was the first president, and

died in that office. This institution was designed for educating young men for the ministry. Dr. Hardenbergh's piety was ardent; his labors indefatigable; and his ministry greatly blessed.—*Christian's Mag.* II. 13, 270.

HARDIN, BENJAMIN, a member of congress from Kentucky, from 1815 to 1837, died in 1852.

HARIOT, THOMAS, born in Oxford, England, died in 1621. He accompanied Raleigh to America, and published an account of the discovery of Virginia. It is in Hakluyt, vol. 3.

HARKER, SAMUEL, pastor of a church at Blackriver, East Jersey, was settled about 1752. He published in 1761, "Predestination consistent with general liberty;" in consequence of which the synod of New York and Philadelphia excluded him from their body and voted him to be disqualified to preach. He then published an "appeal from the synod to the Christian world," in 1763.

HARLOW, LYDIA, widow, died in Minot, Me., Aug. 30, 1846, aged 103 years, 8 months. She was born in Plymouth, near Monument pond, the daughter of Isaac Harlow; she married Ebenezer Harlow.

HARMAR, JOSIAH, brigadier-general, died in Aug., 1813. He in 1784 conveyed to France the ratification of the definitive treaty. In 1785 he was appointed colonel and commander of the forces on the northwestern frontier. In the war against the Indians he marched Sept. 30, 1790, from fort Washington, and had an army of 1453 men. His detachment had several engagements with Indians. In the last Col. Harding was defeated, near Chillisnothe, with the loss of Maj. Fontaine, aid to the general, and Maj. Wylls, and upwards of 180 men. The Indians lost 120 warriors and 300 wigwams burnt. After this defeat, called Harmar's defeat, he returned to fort Washington: St. Clair was in command the next year. He died on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia.

HARMON, JOHNSON, colonel, a commander against the Indians in Maine, was a native of York, and served under Col. Westbrook in his expedition to the upper falls of the Androscoggin in Feb., 1723; and in Sept. was at Arouisic, under Col. Walton. In Aug., 1724, he and Col. Moulton proceeded against the Indian village of Norridgewock, and killed father Rallé, and dispersed the Indians. He resided in his last days at Harpswell, where he died and where his descendants remain.

HARPER, ROBERT GOODLOE, major-general, a senator of the United States, died Jan. 15, 1825, aged 60. He was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765. His parents, who were poor, emigrated when he was young to Granville, North Carolina. At the age of fifteen he joined a troop of horse and served for a short time under Greene.

While a member of Princeton college, where he graduated in 1785, he was a teacher of one or two of the lower classes. He soon afterwards embarked for Charleston, S. C., where he arrived a stranger, with but a dollar or two in his pocket. A gentleman, of whose son he had been the teacher, offered him his assistance and friendship, and introduced him to a lawyer, with whom he studied the profession of the law. In a year he began the practice. He settled in the interior, and soon entered upon public life and was chosen a member of congress. In that body he became very distinguished. He was an earnest supporter of the measures of Washington, and was known as a decided federalist. After the accession of Mr. Jefferson in 1801, he retired from congress, and, having married the daughter of Charles Carroll, he entered upon the practice of the law at Baltimore. He was employed in the defence of Judge Chase, when he was impeached. It was by Maryland, that he was elected a member of the senate. In 1819 and 1820 he visited England, France, and Italy with his family. After his return he engaged with zeal in promoting the interests of the American colonization society. After being engaged on the preceding day in a cause before the circuit court, he died suddenly. He had been subject to the angina pectoris: having breakfasted, he arose from the table and was standing with a newspaper in his hand, when he suddenly fell, and died before medical aid could be procured. It is worthy of remark, that he had just offered himself as a candidate for election to congress in the autumn of the next year; so uncertain and vain are the hopes of men in regard to the future. One of the reports of the colonization society contains an able and long discussion, which he wrote. He published also address on the British treaty, 1796; observations on the dispute between the United States and France, 1797; letter on the proceedings of congress; letters to his constituents, March, 1801; correspondence with Robert Walsh respecting Germany; address on the Russian victories, 1813; on the triumphs in Germany; select works, 1814. — *Encycl. Americana*.

HARPER, WILLIAM, died Oct. 10, 1847. He was chancellor of South Carolina, appointed in 1835; an eminent jurist.

HARRINGTON, TIMOTHY, minister of Lancaster, Mass., died Dec. 18, 1795, aged 80. He was born in Waltham; graduated at Harvard in 1737, and was settled in 1741, pastor of the church in the lower Ashuelot, now Swanzy, N. H., from which place he was driven by the savages in 1747. In the following year he was settled at Lancaster, where he continued till his death. Mr. Thayer was settled as his colleague in 1793. He was uncommonly mild, affable, and benevolent. To the poor he was very liberal. He relinquished to

Ashuelot the property which he received as the first minister of the town. As a minister he was faithful and useful. He published a century sermon, 1753; a discourse on the ill-boding symptoms of a stupid people, 1756.

HARRINGTON, THEOPHILUS, a judge of the supreme court of Vt., died in Clarendon in 1813.

HARRINGTON, LEWIS, commodore, died at Washington Oct. 12, 1851, aged 69. At the blockade of the Tripoli he was in the President; in 1813 he commanded the Peacock, and, April 19, captured the Epervier. In the war he took nineteen vessels.

HARRIS, SAMUEL, a Baptist minister, called the apostle of Virginia, was born in Hanover county Jan. 12, 1724. Removing to Pittsylvania co., he there sustained various offices, was colonel of the militia, captain of Mayo fort, and commissioner for the fort and army. He was baptized about 1758. He soon preached diligently, but was not ordained until 1769. His pious zeal met the usual return of persecution. He was once pulled down from his stand, as he was preaching, and dragged by the hair, and once knocked down. Having much property, he devoted the greater part to charitable purposes. In his power over the affections of his hearers he was thought to be equal to Whitefield. The Virginians say, he seemed to pour fourth streams of lightning from his eyes. His worldly offices he resigned, as he ascribed to them the diminution of his religious enjoyments. In 1774 the general association of separate Baptists, wishing to re-establish the primitive order, as mentioned Ephes. 4: 11, chose Mr. Harris *apostle*, and ordained him by the hands of every minister in that body. No other instance of such an extraordinary appointment is recollected. The following anecdotes may illustrate his character. Meeting a pardoned criminal, who showed him his pardon received at the gallows, he asked, "Have you shown it to Jesus Christ?" "No, Mr. H., I want you to do it for me." Accordingly the old man dismounted and kneeled, and, with the pardon in one hand and the other on the offender's head, rendered thanks and prayed for God's pardon. He once requested a debtor to pay him in wheat, as he had a good crop; but the man replied that he did not intend to pay until he was sued. Unwilling to leave preaching to attend a vexatious suit, he wrote a receipt in full and presented it to the man, saying, he had sued him in the court of heaven; he should leave the affair with the head of church, with whom he might settle another day. The man soon loaded his wagon and sent the wheat. — *Benedict*, II. 330-339.

HARRIS, TUCKER, M. D., a physician of Charleston, S. C., was born in that city in 1747; studied at Edinburgh; served his country as a physician in the Revolutionary war; and died

July 6, 1821, aged 73. He sustained an excellent character and was known as a friend of religion. He published some essays in the medical journal of Philadelphia. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

HARRIS, WILLIAM, D. D., president of Columbia college, died in 1829, aged about 43. He was born in Springfield, Mass. He was first a preacher in Marblehead. He published a sermon on the death of Mrs. Roads; a sermon at the Episcopal convention, 1799.

HARRIS, ANDREW, M. D., died at Canterbury, Conn., May 28, 1840, aged 52, a distinguished physician. Dying of the consumption, his last days were devoted to religion, to the study of truth, and the exercises of faith.

HARRIS, WALTER, D. D., minister of Dunbarton, N. H., died Dec. 25, 1843, aged 82. He was the son of Nathaniel of Lebanon, Conn., and served three years in the war before he was nineteen years old. His only brother fell in battle. He bought him a farm in Lebanon, N. H., intending to be a farmer; but, becoming religious in a revival there, he determined to be a minister. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1786; studied theology with Dr. Emmons; and was ordained at Dunbarton Aug. 26, 1789. He was an excellent preacher and pastor. He had three wives, one of whom, the mother of his children, was of the name of Fisher of Franklin, Mass., and the next was the widow of Rev. John Cleveland of Wrentham. He published sermons on the death of the wife of Rev. A. Burnham; of Samuel Burnham; of the third wife of Rev. A. Burnham, 1815; of Mrs. Morrill; a fast sermon, 1799; at thanksgiving, 1812; at the ordination of A. Burnham; of E. Corser; doctrine of decrees encouragement to the use of means, 1814; on false teachers; to a cent society; at Reading; on the Sabbath; to freemasons, 1823; before the pastoral convention, 1834. — *Sprague's Annals.*

HARRIS, JOHN, judge of the supreme court of N. H., died at Hopkinton April 23, 1845, aged 74; a graduate of Harvard in 1791.

HARRIS, WILLIAM COFFIN, a teacher, was born in Portsmouth March 17, 1788, was graduated at Harvard in 1807, and died at Portsmouth Nov. 22, 1853, aged 65. At Portsmouth and at Newington he was a distinguished teacher between thirty and forty years. He fell down in a fit in his school-room, and lived but ten minutes.

HARRIS, THADDEUS M., D. D., died in Dorchester April 3, 1842, aged 72. He was a graduate of 1787, of Harvard, of which he was for years the librarian. When he was a junior in college, he needed some new clothing, and his mother, in her poverty, asked him to procure in some way a little money for the purpose. Going to meet her with a small sum, he gave it away to a crippled, hungry soldier, who asked his aid. As he went on, in great distress from having

nothing to put into his mother's hands, he thought something adhered to the end of his rough cane, cut on the road; and lo! it was a gold ring, having engraved on it, "God speed thee, friend." This sold for the money wanted; the moral lesson was invaluable. The titles of his discourses, books, and various writings, contained in a manuscript in my hands, occupy eight folio pages. Some of them are the masonic constitution, 4to., 1792; the natural history of the Bible, 1 vol., 1793; minor encyclopedia, 4 vols. 1803; account of Dorchester, 1804; journal of a tour to the northwest, 8vo., 1805; volume of masonic discourses; beauties of nature delineated; hymns for the Lord's supper; discourse at Plymouth, 1808; to the memory of James Bowdoin, 1811; memoir of father Rasles, in the historical collections; memorials of the first church in Dorchester, 1830; memorials of James Oglethorpe, 1841. His ordination at Dorchester was Oct. 23, 1793; and there he spent the remainder of his life. There have been in this country few so industrious scholars and such voluminous writers.

HARRIS, THADDEUS WILLIAM, M. D., librarian of Harvard college, died at Cambridge of dropsy of the chest Jan. 16, 1856, aged 60; the son of T. M. Harris of Dorchester. He graduated in 1815, and acquired reputation as a physician in Dorchester. In 1831 he was chosen librarian as the successor of Mr. Pierce, and remained in office till his death, an assiduous, faithful librarian. He was succeeded by Rev. John L. Sibley. He was highly skilled in natural history; as an entomologist he had no equal. By his writings he contributed to the dissemination of knowledge. His tract on insects injurious to vegetation was published by the legislature. He published a discourse to horticultural society, 1832. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

HARRIS, WILLIAM THADDEUS, LL. D., died Oct. 19, 1854, aged 28. The son of Dr. T. W. Harris, he graduated in 1846. An early ancestor was Thomas of Boston, who died 1680; next Benjamin, Capt. William, a teacher in Boston and officer of the Revolution, the father of Rev. Dr. T. M. Harris of Dorchester, who was the grandfather of the subject of this article. He published Cambridge epitaphs, 1845.

HARRISON, ROBERT HANSON, a patriot of the Revolution, sustained the office of chief justice of the general court of Maryland. He declined in 1789 the appointment of judge of the supreme court of the United States, and died at his residence on the Potomac, in Charles county, April 2, 1790, aged 45. His talents were distinguished, and he enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow citizens.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, governor of Virginia, died in April, 1791. He was a patriot of the Revolution. His father and grandfather, having

the name of Benjamin, lived at Berkeley, on the banks of James river, in view of the seaports of Petersburg and Richmond. His father, who married the daughter of Mr. Carter, surveyor-general, was killed with two of his daughters by lightning. About 1761 he became a member of the legislature, and in 1774 a member of congress, in which body for several years he rendered important services. On signing the Declaration of Independence, being quite corpulent, he said to Mr. Gerry, who was slender and thin, after putting his name to the instrument, "When the time of hanging shall come, I shall have the advantage of you; it will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone." In 1777 he resigned his seat in congress. From 1782 to 1784 he was the popular governor of Virginia, and was succeeded by Henry. He was afterwards a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the United States. He died of the gout. His health had been impaired by his free manner of living. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Bassett. His third son was Gen. William Henry Harrison. — *Goodrich's Lives*.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, a tall man, was a native of Virginia, and died in Georgia in April, 1818, aged 44. He was, by accurate measurement, seven feet, two inches and a half in height.

HARRISON, RICHARD, an eminent lawyer, died at New York Dec. 6, 1829, aged 81.

HARRISON, RICHARD, auditor and treasurer of the United States, died at Washington July 10, 1841, aged 91. He was five years consul at Cadiz; auditor fifty-five years, appointed by Washington. He was highly esteemed as a man of abilities and integrity.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, president of the United States, died April 4, 1841, aged 68. He was born in Charles City Co., Va., Feb. 9, 1773, being the son of Benjamin H., governor of Virginia. He was educated at Hampden Sydney college. He received from Washington a military commission in 1791. He fought under Wayne. After the battle of Miami Rapids he was made captain, and placed in command of fort Washington. In 1797 he was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory. In 1799 he was a delegate to congress. Being appointed governor of Indiana, he was also superintendent of Indian affairs, and negotiated thirteen treaties. He gained a great victory in the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811. In the war with Great Britain he was commander of the northwest army, and was distinguished in the defence of fort Meigs and the victory of the Thames. In 1816 he was in congress, and in 1828 minister to the republic of Colombia. On his return he resided at North Bend, in Ohio, upon his farm. He was elected president by 234 votes out of 294. In-

ducted into his office March 4, 1841, he died in one month. Among the last utterances of his lips he expressed a desire for the perpetuity of the constitution and the preservation of its principles. For many months he never omitted reading the Scriptures every night before retiring to rest. On the third day of his illness he spoke of his long persuasion of the Christian truth, and his regret that he was not a member and a communicant in a church.

HARRISON, ROGER, minister of Tolland, Mass., died in 1853, aged 84. Born in Branford, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1792; was ordained in 1798, and dismissed in 1822. He had great skill and power in music with his voice. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HART, WILLIAM, minister of Saybrook, Conn., died July 11, 1784, aged 71, in the forty-eighth year of his ministry. He was the son of Rev. John H., of East Guilford, and was graduated at Yale college in 1732 and ordained Nov. 17, 1736. Mr. Hotchkiss was his colleague. He first gave the name of Hopkintonian to certain doctrines which he opposed. Dr. Hopkins replied to his dialogue. He published nature of regeneration, 1742; with Jonathan Todd, narrative of proceedings at Wallingford, in regard to the settlement of J. Dana, 1759; remarks on dangerous errors, against the Hopkinsians, 1770; a dialogue, and a sermon, which was never preached and never will be, against the same; remarks on Edwards' dissertation on the nature of virtue, 1771, which was answered by Dr. Hopkins; a treatise of qualifications for the sacraments, 1772. — *Devotion's Funeral Sermon*; *Sprague's Annals*.

HART, JOHN, first minister of East Guilford, now Madison, Conn., died March 4, 1732, aged 48, in the twenty-fifth year of his ministry. Born in Farmington, he graduated at Yale in 1703; he made the whole second class, as N. Chauncey did the first. The college was then at Killingworth. He was ordained in 1707. In 1722 he was associated for a time with Cutler and others, who doubted the validity of Presbyterian ordination. In his last years he had distressing bodily infirmities. His wives, by all of whom he had children, were Rebekah Hubbard of Boston, Sarah Bull of Hartford, and Mary Hooker of Farmington. He was an eminent preacher and a humble Christian. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HART, OLIVER, minister of Charleston, S. C., died Dec. 31, 1795, aged 72. He was born at Warminster, Bucks county, Penn., July 5, 1723. At the age of eighteen he was impressed with the importance of religion, and was baptized. He was ordained at Southampton Oct. 18, 1749, and in the same year went to Charleston, where he succeeded Mr. Chanler, and was minister of the Baptist church in that city for thirty years. In

such estimation was his character for patriotism and talents held by the council of safety of Carolina, that at the beginning of the Revolution he was appointed by them, with William Tennent, to visit the frontiers, in order to reconcile some of the disaffected inhabitants to the change which occurred in public affairs. In Feb., 1780, the warm interest which he took in promoting the American Revolution, induced him to leave Charleston, lest he should fall into the hands of the British, who were about to besiege the city. In Dec. following he was settled at Hopewell in New Jersey, where he remained till his death.

Mr. Hart possessed strong powers of mind. His imagination was lively and his judgment sound. Though not favored with a liberal education, by diligent study and habitual reflection he became very respectable for his knowledge of Christian truth. He was a uniform advocate of the doctrines of free and sovereign grace. As a preacher his manner was pleasing and his delivery animated. As a citizen he was a firm and decided patriot. He possessed a liberal spirit, and exhibited the beneficence which he recommended. In his last moments he enjoyed the consolations of the gospel, resting his hopes upon the righteousness of Christ. He published several sermons and tracts, namely: dancing exploded; a discourse on the death of William Tennent; the Christian temple; a circular letter on Christ's mediatorial character; America's remembrancer; a gospel church portrayed, and a thanksgiving sermon, 1789. He had a turn for poetry, and wrote much, though none of his productions were published. Many of his papers and of his best books were destroyed by the British army.—*Rogers' and Furman's Discourses on his death.*

HART, JOHN, a patriot of the Revolution, died in 1780. He was the son of Edward Hart, of Hopewell, N. J. He was a member of the congress of 1774, and in 1776 signed the Declaration of Independence. In the latter part of this year his farm was pillaged by the enemy and his family dispersed. The alarm and distress of these occurrences caused the death of his wife, whose name was Seudder. After the evacuation of New Jersey he again collected his family; but his health was now failing him. He in his religious profession was a Baptist, and sustained an excellent character. Great confidence was reposed in the wisdom and judgment of "honest John Hart."—*Goodrich's Lives.*

HART, LEVI, D. D., minister of Preston, Conn., now Griswold, died Oct. 27, 1808, aged 69. He was the son of Thomas H., of Southington, and was graduated at Yale college in 1760. While a member of college he made a public profession of that religion which regulated his whole life. Having pursued the study of divinity for some time with Dr. Bellamy, whose daughter, Rebecca, he

afterwards married, he was settled Nov. 4, 1762, as the minister of the second church in Preston. Here he continued to perform the various duties of the sacred office until a short time before his death. Receiving as the gift of God a sound and vigorous mind, it was much improved by his scientific and literary acquisitions. Many young men were trained up by him for the ministry. As he united a keen discernment of character to a social and communicative turn of mind, and was always governed by the desire of promoting the interests of religion, he was very useful in his private intercourse with his people, as well as in his public labors. He sought out the abodes of affliction, of poverty, and of distress; and, while he soothed the poor by his conversation, he was enabled, also, by an exact economy, to contribute something from a small salary for the relief of their wants. His disposition was placid; his manners amiable and unassuming; and in the various relations of life he was faithful and affectionate. He engaged in the support of missionary institutions, and the progress of the gospel was the theme of his correspondence with a number of respectable friends of religion in Europe. He preached and published a funeral sermon for Dr. Hopkins, in 1803. He published also a sermon at ordination of J. Benedict, 1771; of J. Smith, 1772; of A. Holmes, 1785; of W. Pattem, 1786; of A. Chase, 1787; of J. Wilder, 1790; a sermon on liberty, 1774; on the death of Mrs. Woodbridge, 1775; of J. Huntington, 1786; of N. Eells, 1786; of his wife, 1789; of Mrs. King, 1791; of Washington, 1799; of Dr. Hopkins, 1803; at election, 1786.—*Panoplist and Missionary Magazine*, i. 287; *Sprague's Annals*.

HART, IRA, minister of Stonington, Conn., died in 1829. He graduated at Yale in 1792.

HART, THOMAS, colonel, died in Kentucky. His widow, Susannah, died at Lexington in 1832, aged 86; she was the mother of Mrs. Henry Clay, Mrs. Dr. Prindle, Mrs. James Brown, and of Capt. Hart, who fell on the river Raisin.

HART, LUTHER, minister of Plymouth, Conn., died April 25, 1834, aged 50. Born in Goshen, the son of David, he became early pious in a revival in the region where he lived, in 1799. He graduated with honor at Yale in 1807, and was ordained in 1810. More than four hundred were added to his church during his ministry, especially in 1812, 1824, 1827, and 1831. He was a principal writer for the Christian Spectator. He wrote an able tract on Presbyterian ordination. He published, also, a Christmas sermon, salvation for lost men, 1818; at installation of D. O. Griswold; on the death of A. Gillet, with a memoir, 1826; a memoir of A. Pettingill, 1834.—*Sprague's Annals*.

HART, JOHN, Dr., died at South Reading

April 27, 1836, aged 84. Born in Ipswich in 1752, the son of John, a lawyer and noted musician, he joined Prescott's regiment in the beginning of the war, and afterwards, till its close, was surgeon of the 2d Massachusetts regiment. He settled at Reading in 1782. He was five years in the senate, and was a venerable patriot and a Christian. When chosen to a public office, instead of making a treat, as was customary, he gave the money to buy books for schools.

HART, LUTHER W., Dr., died in Marshall, Mich., Sept. 10, 1842, aged 64. A native of Berlin, and a graduate of Williams college, he was thirty years a physician in Durham, N. Y.; then, as a pioneer, he removed to Marshall. He was a scholar and a patron of education; a supporter of the institutions of the gospel; a man of virtue and worth.

HART, RUTH, widow of Gen. Selah H., died in Kensington, Conn., Jan. 15, 1844, aged 101; a woman of great excellence. She gave to her own Congregational church 1000 dollars, and 500 dollars to Yale college for a scholarship for pious students.

HART, JOSEPH C., died in Santa Cruz July 23, 1855, American consul at S. C.; author of *Marian Coffin*, and other works.

HARTWELL, BENJAMIN, Dr., died April 17, 1844, aged 85, in Shirley; the first physician settled in the town, and the only one for thirty-five years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

HARVARD, JOHN, the founder of Harvard college, died in Charlestown Sept. 14, 1638, aged about 30. He graduated at Emanuel college in Cambridge, England, in 1631, and was received into the church at Charlestown in 1637. He had been a minister in England, and he preached a short time in Charlestown. He left a legacy of 779 pounds to the school at Newton, or Cambridge. The next year the general court constituted it a college. The first president was Mr. Dunster. Precisely one hundred and ninety years after his death a granite monument was erected to his memory, Sept. 26, 1828, on the top of the burying-hill in Charlestown. On this occasion Edward Everett delivered an address to a large company, including the officers and students of the college. The expense was provided for by the payment of one dollar each by many graduates. The monument is a solid obelisk, fifteen feet high, four feet square at the bottom, two at the top, weighing twelve or thirteen tons, brought from the quarry at Quincy. On the eastern face is the name of Harvard in high relief; beneath it is an inscription in English on a white marble tablet, and on the tablet of the west side, looking toward the college, an inscription in Latin.—*Magnum*, iv. 126; *Everett's Address*; *Hist. Coll.* i. 242; *Neal*, i. 199; *Holmes*, i. 247; *Hutchinson*, i. 90.

HARVEY, BENJAMIN, died at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 18, 1847, aged 112 years. He was seventy years a Baptist minister; and he preached only a short time before his death. His voice was strong, and his manner animated.

HASEY, ISAAC, first minister of Lebanon, Me., died in 1812, aged about 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1762, and was settled in 1765.

HASKELL, JONATHAN, major, died at Belpre in Dec., 1814, aged 39. He was born in Rochester, Mass., was an officer in the army, and emigrated to Ohio in 1788.—*Hildreth*.

HASKELL, SAMUEL, died at New Rochelle Aug. 24, 1815, aged about 75. He graduated at Yale in 1790, and was the oldest Episcopal minister in the State of New York, having preached his first sermon in Trinity church, New York, fifty years before his death. He was a soldier in the battle of Bunker Hill.

HASKELL, DANIEL, president of Burlington college, Vt., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1848, aged 64. Born in Preston, Conn., he was a graduate of Yale in 1802, then a teacher at Norwich. He had a good pupil in Mrs. Sigourney. He was pastor at Middletown and Litchfield, Conn., and at St. Albans and Burlington, Vt. He was then from 1821 to 1824 the president of the Vermont university; but during the last ten or fifteen years of his life he resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Cox, his minister, describes him as a man of theological erudition, of high attainments in science and literature, of deep reverence toward God, and of great strength and soundness of mind, with one exception, that he was subject to a strange monomania. He imagined that he had died in some other world, in which he proved a rebel against God, and for his rebellion he was placed in his present abode and was no longer a probationer for eternity. Hence he would never pray. On all other subjects he was sane, learned, and instructive. What cause of thankfulness we have to God for preserving our faculties unimpaired? He edited McCulloch's geographical dictionary. He published a sermon at the ordination of H. S. Johnson, 1814; of R. A. Avery, 1824; a gazetteer of the United States, with J. C. Smith, 1843; a chronology of the world, 1845.—*Sprague's Annals*.

HASSELTINE, JOHN, deacon, died at West Bradford in June, 1837, aged 80,—the father of Mrs. Judson.

HASSLER, FERDINAND R., director of the United States coast-survey, died in Philadelphia Nov. 20, 1843, aged 74. A native of Geneva, he came to this country about 1810, introduced by Mr. Gallatin, and was superintendent as early as 1816. His high attainments as a mathematician and man of science, and his faithfulness were universally acknowledged. His survey of the

coast commenced in 1832. He was succeeded by Professor Bachc. His mathematical and astronomical writings are valuable, especially his papers in the American philosophical transactions, relating to the coast survey.

HASTINGS, GEORGE, died at Chatanooga, in Tennessee, whither he had gone on account of his health, Sept. 2, 1854. He was late pastor of the American Protestant chapel in the city of Rome, Italy. When past speaking he wrote with a pencil, — "The peace of this last hour of suffering is worth a life of great privation in the gospel ministry." He opened his eyes in assent, as they read this to him, and then closed them in death.

HATCH, ELISHA, died in Bristol, Me., in 1843, aged 100.

HATCH, NYMPHAS, died at Leominster in Aug., 1850, aged 79. He graduated at Harvard in 1797, and was a minister at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, from 1801 to 1820.

HATCHCOCK, THOMAS, died in Richmond Co., N. C., April 13, 1818, aged 125. He left sons, aged 93, 87, and 16.

HATHORN, WILLIAM, died at Salem after 1651, described by Johnson as "a godly captain of rhetorical volubility of speech, much used in public service."

HAVEN, ELIAS, minister in Wrentham, Mass., died in 1754, aged 40. He graduated at Harvard in 1733, and was ordained in 1738.

HAVEN, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Portsmouth, N. H., died March 3, 1806, aged 78. He was born in Framingham, Mass., Aug. 16, 1727, the son of Joseph, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1749. During a revival of religion his mind was impressed by the truths of God, and he was a great admirer of the preachers, whose labors appeared to be blessed by the Holy Spirit. He was ordained May 6, 1752. His first wife was the daughter of Dr. Appleton, of Cambridge. His second wife, who closed his eyes, died herself in a few hours afterwards. They were both buried at the same time, and twelve children followed them to the grave. Dr. Haven possessed respectable talents, and was acquainted with various departments of science. His mind was rather sprightly, than inclined to abstruse researches and deep investigation. Having paid considerable attention to the study of physic, his usefulness was thus increased among his people. In his theological sentiments he was moderately Calvinistic, though in the latter part of his life he possessed a spirit of catholicism and charity so excessive, as led him privately to speculate with Dr. Chauncy on the sentiment of universal restitution. But he never proclaimed this sentiment from the pulpit, and he declared that he never meant to risk his salvation on that ground. He excelled in the tender and sympathetic. In

scenes of affliction and sorrow he was a son of consolation. On funeral occasions, for variety, copiousness, tenderness, and pertinency of address he was rarely equalled; and he was often instrumental in awakening the careless and convincing the unconvinced. By his first marriage to Mehctabel Appleton he had eleven children; by his second he had six children. His sons, Samuel, Nathaniel Appleton, and Charles Chauncy, graduated at Harvard in 1772, 1779, and 1804.

He published the following sermons: at the request of ministers of N. H., 1760; on the death of George II. and the accession of George III., 1761; on the conclusion of the war and the declaration of peace, 1763; at the ordination of Jeremy Belknap, 1767; on the death of Henry Sherburne, 1767; of B. Stevens, 1791; the ever-living redeemer, 1768; at Cambridge, 1771; at Medfield, 1771; at the election, 1786; on the reasonableness and importance of practical religion, 1794; the Duddleian lecture, 1798; after the ordination of T. Alden as his colleague, 1800. — *Buckminster's sermon on his death; Sprague's Annals.*

HAVEN, JASON, minister of Dedham, Mass., died May 17, 1803, aged 70. He was born at Framingham March 13, 1733, the son of Moses, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Dedham Feb. 6, 1756. In his old age, his impaired health rendering a colleague necessary, Joshua Bates was ordained March 16, 1803. He was furnished with talents for the acceptable discharge of the various duties of the sacred office. His discourses were very evangelical; he was eminent in prayer; and his appearance and manner uniformly accorded with his station. Besides several smaller works, he published the following sermons: on the thanksgiving, 1758; at the artillery election, 1761; at a private meeting, 1761; at the ordination of Edward Brooks, 1764; of E. Ward, 1771; of M. Everett, 1774; of S. Palmer, 1792; election sermon, 1769; on the death of Hannah Richards, 1770; of Samuel Dunbar, 1783; a sermon to his own people forty years after his ordination, Feb. 7, 1796. — *Pren-tiss' Sermon on his death; Sprague's Annals.*

HAVEN, NATHANIEL APPLETON, editor of the Portsmouth Journal, died of the scarlet fever June 3, 1826, aged 36. He was the grandson of Dr. S. Haven of Portsmouth, was the son of Nathaniel A. H., who was a member of congress in 1809, and died March, 1831, aged 69. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1807, and settled as a lawyer at Portsmouth. His wife, the daughter of John Haven, survived with five children. He wrote some pieces of poetry, and many valuable articles for the Journal, which he edited from 1821 to 1825. He wrote also for the N. A. Review. He was a member of one of the

churches in Portsmouth, and for six years superintended a Sabbath school. His remains, with a memoir by Geo. Ticknor, were published, 1827. — *N. H. Hist. Coll.* II. 229-235.

HAVEN, SAMUEL, died in Roxbury Sept. 1, 1847, aged 76. He graduated at Harvard in 1789, and was a judge of the county court, and register of probate.

HAVEN, JOSEPH, died in Amherst, Mass., Oct. 15, 1851, aged 65. Born in Holden, he graduated at Harvard in 1810, and was minister of Dennis from 1814 till 1826, when from ill health he was dismissed. He became the minister of Billerica in 1836, but in five or six years was constrained by the state of his health to terminate his labors as a pastor. He was the father of Prof. Haven, of Amherst.

HAVILAND, JOHN, a distinguished architect, died in Philadelphia March 28, 1852, aged 60. The tombs by him constructed were praised for their execution.

HAWES, AYLETT, Dr., died in Culpepper county, Va., April, 1834. He liberated one hundred and ten slaves, and removed them to Liberia.

IIAWKINS, JOHN, an Indian chief, sagamore of Pennacook, had the name of Kancamagus, but the English called him Hawkins, Hakens, or Hogkins. He killed Maj. Waldron and his family. By Church his wife was taken prisoner in 1690. The following letter to the governor of New Hampshire, May 15, 1685, is a specimen of his English learning: "Honor governor, my friend, — You my friend I desire your worship and your power, because I hope you can do som great matters this one. I am poor and naked and I have no men at my place because I afraid allwayes Mohogs he will kill me every day and night. If your worship when please pray help me you no let Mohogs kill me at my place at Mala-make river called Paunkkog, and Nuttukkog, I will submit your worship and your power. And now I want powder and such alminishon, shatt and guns, because I have forth at my hom and I plant there. This all Indian hand, but pray you do consider your humble servant JOHN HOGKINS." In another letter he said: "If my Indian he do you long pray you no put your law because som my Indians fooll, som men much love drunk then he no know what he do, may be he do mis-chief when he drunk if so pray you must let me know what be done because I will ponis him what he have done." He called himself "Indian sog-mon." — *Farmer's Belknap*, I. 508.

HAWKINS, BENJAMIN, colonel, long a useful agent for Indian affairs, died at the Creek agency in May, 1816. On the settlement of his accounts by his brother, there was found a balance due from the government of 200,000 dollars. His

narrative of the Creeks was published among the public documents in Dec., 1801.

HAWKS, JOHN, an officer in the Indian wars, commanded fort Massachusetts in Hoosac, when it was captured in 1746. After his return from captivity he was sent with a flag to Canada, to procure the release of Samuel Allen of Deerfield, of Nathan Blake of Keene, and of others. He set out in Feb., 1748. It was with reluctance, that Allen, who had resided among the Indians only eighteen months, left them; nor did his Indian attachments cease in old age. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the war of 1756.

HAWLEY, THOMAS, minister of Ridgefield, Conn., died Nov. 8, 1738, aged about 50. He was born in Northampton, Mass.; graduated at Harvard in 1709; was ordained in 1713, and was also town clerk from 1714 till his death. His daughter married Rev. N. Birdseye, who lived 103 years.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, distinguished as a statesman and patriot, died March 10, 1788, aged 64. He was born in Northampton, Mass., and was graduated at Yale college in 1742. He engaged in the practice of the law in his native town. In this science he became a great proficient, and was one of the most distinguished counsellors in the province. Among his other studies he attained to such an eminence of knowledge in political history and the principles of free government, that during the disputes between Great Britain and the colonies, he was regarded as one of the ablest advocates of American liberty. His integrity both in public and in private life was inflexible, and was not even questioned by his political opponents. He was repeatedly elected a member of the council, but refused in every instance to accept the office, as he preferred a seat in the house of representatives, where his character for disinterested patriotism, and his bold and manly eloquence gave him an ascendancy which has seldom been equalled. He was first elected a member of the legislature 1764. In the latter part of 1776, Maj. Hawley was afflicted with hypochondriacal disorders, to which he had been frequently subject in former periods of his life; and after this he declined public business. A letter, which he wrote in 1760, preserved in the life of Edwards, does him the highest honor, for it proves him not incapable of humbling himself for his failings. He had been active in effecting the removal of Mr. Edwards from Northampton, and he deploras the part which he took in that affair.

HAWLEY, GIDEON, many years a missionary to the Indians, died Oct. 3, 1807, aged 80. He was born at Stratfield, now Bridgeport, Conn., and was graduated at Yale college in 1749. He commenced his missionary labors in Feb., 1752, at Stockbridge. In this year he preached at

Pittsfield the first sermon ever preached there, in the bark-covered house of Mr. Willard. In September he made an excursion to Schoharie, in the country of the Mohawk Indians, and after his return to Stockbridge, he opened his school again at the beginning of winter under the patronage of Mr. Edwards. Here he was the instructor of the children of a number of Mohawk, Oneida, and Tuscarora families, and preached to them on the Sabbath. It being determined by the commissioners for Indian affairs in Boston, to establish a mission in the country of the Iroquois, or Indians of the Six Nations, he engaged in the plan. In May, 1753, he commenced his journey towards the wilderness, accompanied by Timothy Woodbridge, a gentleman of abilities, and of great influence among the Indians. Having visited Sir William Johnson at his seat upon the Mohawk river, and secured his patronage, they proceeded toward the head of the Susquehannah, adoring every night and morning that kind Providence, which attended and preserved them in the recesses of the forest. On the fourth of June they reached the place of their destination, Onohoghwage, or, as it is sometimes called, Oughquauga, upon the Susquehannah river. Here an interview was held with the Indians, who gave them a good reception. July 31, 1754, Mr. Hawley was ordained at Boston, that his usefulness might be increased by being authorized to administer the ordinances of the gospel. He soon returned to Onohoghwage, and was there till May, 1756, when the French war obliged him to withdraw from that country. He went to Boston in June, and, entering as chaplain in the regiment of Col. Gridley, he soon joined the army above Albany, which was destined against Crown Point. After the campaign he made an attempt to return to the place of his mission, but was deterred by the dangers of the enterprise. A church was established here by Dr. Forbes in 1762. In December, Mr. Hawley went to Stockbridge, where he spent the winter. In 1757 the commissioners of the society for propagating the gospel persuaded him to visit the tribe of Indians at Marshpee, whose pastor, Mr. Briant, had been dismissed, and who were dissatisfied with the labors of Mr. Smith. Here he was installed April 10, 1758, and passed the remainder of his life, being occupied in this place more than half a century in benevolent exertions to enlighten the darkened mind, and to promote the salvation of his Indian brethren. In his last sickness he observed: "I have hope of acceptance with God, but it is founded wholly on free and sovereign grace, and not at all on my own works. It is true, my labors have been many; but they have been so very imperfect, attended with so great a want of charity and humility, that I have no hope in them as the ground of my acceptance." An

extensive correspondence was the source of much satisfaction to him. As a missionary he was peculiarly well qualified, for there was a dignity in his manner and an authority in his voice which had great influence with the Indians. He published in the collections of the historical society biographical and topographical anecdotes respecting Sandwich and Marshpee, and an interesting letter, giving a narrative of his journey to Onohoghwage. — *Panoplist*, III. 431; *Hist. Coll.* III. 188-193; IV. 50-67; *Sprague's Annals*.

HAWLEY, JAMES, son of Rev. Gideon H., minister of Pembroke, Mass., died in early life, Oct. 8, 1800, aged 27. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792; was a tutor there in 1797-98, and ordained in May, 1798. President Dwight was at his father's house when the son was there on his dying bed. — *Dwight's Travels*, vol. II.; *Sprague's Annals*.

HAWLEY, STEPHEN, first minister of Bethany, in Woodbury, Conn., died in 1804, aged about 65. He graduated at Yale in 1759, and was settled in 1762.

HAWLEY, RUFUS, Rev., died at Farmington, Conn., in Jan., 1826, aged 85. He graduated at Yale in 1767.

HAWLEY, WILLIAM AGUR, minister of Plainfield, Mass., died May 20, 1854, aged 66. He was born in Huntington, Conn., and graduated at Williams college in 1815. He studied theology with Dr. Catlin, and was ordained at Hinsdale in July, 1817. Dismissed in 1841, he was in the same year installed at Plainfield, and dismissed in 1847. He died in peace at the house of his son-in-law, Brainerd Smith, in Sunderland. He was a faithful and useful and successful preacher and pastor.

HAY, GEORGE, judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia, was for many years attorney of the United States, in which capacity he was the prosecutor of Aaron Burr. As a Virginia legislator he was distinguished. On his return from the Springs, whither he was induced to repair by ill health, he died in Albemarle county Sept. 18, 1830. His wife was the daughter of President Monroe. His political writings, signed "Hortensius," gave him some celebrity. He wrote also a treatise against the usury laws; the life of John Thompson; and a treatise on emigration, 1814, of which a review was ascribed to J. Lowell.

HAYES, JOEL, minister of South Hadley, Mass., died July 29, 1827, aged 74, having been pastor forty-five years. He graduated at Yale in 1773. His predecessors were Grindall Rawson and John Woodbridge.

HAYES, WILLIAM A., judge, died of a disease of the heart in South Berwick, Me., April 15, 1851, aged 67. Born in North Yarmouth, he

graduated at Dartmouth in 1805, and for a year taught Moor's school. For forty years he practised law in Berwick. He was judge of probate.

HAYNE, ISAAC, a patriot of the Revolution, died Aug. 4, 1781. He was a native of South Carolina. In the beginning of the war he lived on his plantation, with an ample fortune; yet he served as a captain of artillery, being also a senator in the legislature. Disgusted with the promotion of a younger officer over him, he resigned his commission and served as a private soldier at the siege of Charleston. At its capitulation May 12, 1780, he was taken prisoner, but was allowed to return home on parole, under an engagement not to bear arms. In 1781 he was required by the British commander to bear arms or to return to Charleston; he refused to do either, but at length was induced to repair to the city on the assurance of being allowed to return when he should engage to demean himself as a British subject so long as a British army occupied the country. At Charleston he was threatened with close confinement, unless he subscribed a declaration of his allegiance to the British king, with an engagement to bear arms in support of the royal government. He subscribed the declaration, but expressly objected to the clause requiring him to bear arms, and was assured that this would not be required. Thus he was able to return to his family, sick with the small pox. One of his children was dead, and his wife soon expired. After a time he was summoned to repair to the British standard, in disregard of the assurance he had received. Deeming himself, in consequence, absolved from his engagement, he joined the American army in command of a regiment, and in July, 1781, sent out a detachment, which captured Gen. Williamson. For his recovery the whole British cavalry was ordered out, and Col. Hayne fell into their hands. He was thrown into prison in Charleston, and soon ordered by Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour to be hanged for taking arms against the British government, after he had become a subject. The sentence, notwithstanding various petitions and the entreaties of his children on their knees, was executed. On the morning of his execution he delivered to his son of thirteen years some papers to be sent to congress, and added, "Go, then, to the place of my execution, and receive my body." Thus fell, in the bloom of life, a brave officer and good citizen. Gen. Greene issued a proclamation Aug. 26th, saying he should make reprisals. Lord Rawdon's pamphlet in justification of his conduct was examined in the first number of the Southern Review. The minute history of this affair, given by Lee, particularly the letter of Col. Hayne to Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour, cannot fail to awaken strong feelings of indignation at the conduct of those officers who ordered his execution.

Col. Hayne was not a spy, who might be forthwith executed. He was either a prisoner of war or a British subject. If a prisoner of war, he could not be executed for his lawful conduct in the exercise of arms; if a British subject, he had a right to a formal trial. The court of inquiry was not a court of trial. Besides, as he returned to his home in the character of a British subject, when the country west of the Edisto, in which he lived, fell under the protection of the American arms, he could no longer be considered as a British subject. The effect of his execution was to sharpen by pity and revenge the swords of the Americans.—*Lee's Memoirs*, II, 252-274; *Ramsay*, I, 453-460; *Remembrancer for 1782*, p. 121.

HAYNE, ROBERT Y., major-general, died Sept. 24, 1839, aged 47. He was born near Charleston, S. C., Nov. 10, 1791. His early advantages were limited to a school education. He studied law with Langdon Cheves, and soon took a high rank as a lawyer. In 1814 he was in the legislature; in 1818 he was speaker; and he was a senator of the United States from 1822 to 1832. In the "Union and State rights convention," as chairman of the committee in 1832 he reported the ordinance of nullification. He was governor from 1832 to 1834, and in 1837 was chosen president of the Charleston, etc., railroad company. He died at Asheville, N. C. He was clear in judgment, fluent in speech, and endowed with a persuasive eloquence. Few men enjoyed a higher degree of public confidence; and he was of spotless integrity in private life. His debate with Mr. Webster in the senate in 1830 gave impression of his talents.

HAYNES, JOHN, governor of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, died March 1, 1654. He was a native of Essex, in England, and arrived at Boston in company with Mr. Hooker in 1633. He was soon chosen an assistant, and in 1635 governor. The next year he was succeeded by Mr. Vane. In 1636 he removed to Connecticut, of which colony he was one of the principal founders. He was elected its first governor in April, 1639, and was replaced in this office every second year, which was as often as the constitution would permit, till his death. He was distinguished for his abilities, prudence, piety, and public spirit, being considered as in no respect inferior to Governor Winthrop. His estate and talents were devoted to the interests of the colony of Connecticut. He paid strict attention to family worship, and the religious instruction of his children. His son, Joseph Haynes, was the minister of the first church in Hartford; but the name is not now borne up by his descendants. Joseph's daughter, Sarah, married Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of New Haven, and died young, leaving a daughter, Abigail, who married Rev. Joseph Noyes. The governor's son, John, lived also in Hartford, and his daughter

Mary married, 1. E. Lord; 2. Capt. Roswell Saltonstall; 3. President Clap. Her daughter, Mary Saltonstall, married Col. Whiting, of New Haven, in 1769, or before. Gov. Haynes' daughter Ruth married Samuel Wyllis, of Hartford, and Mabel married James Russell, of Charlestown, Mass.—*Trumbull's Connecticut*, i. 34, 223, 224; *Mag-nalia*, ii. 17; *Hutchinson*, i. 34, 43, 53; *Holmes*.

HAYNES, LEMUEL, a colored and faithful and useful minister, died Sept. 28, 1833, aged 79, at Granville, N. Y. He was born at Granville, Mass., and was brought up by Deacon D. Rose. He pursued his studies by the light of pine knots. After preaching five years in Granville, Mass., and three in Torrington, he was for many years the much respected Congregational minister of West Rutland, Vt.; afterwards he preached three or four years in Manchester and eleven in Granville, N. Y. His wife was a white woman. After hearing Mr. Ballou, the Universalist, preach, he followed him with his famous, unequalled sermon on the words of Satan, "Thou shalt not surely die," which has been widely read. Being once introduced to a Universalist preacher, he took him by the hand, saying, "Well, you are the person who preaches that a man may lie, steal, and murder, and after all go to heaven; are you not?" "No," replied he, "I preach no such thing." "But you believe so, do you not?" was the final question. When the young men of another parish rallied his friends on their having a "colored minister," the reply was:

"His soul is pure,
All white! Snow white!"

He published, besides his famous sermon, one at the ordination of R. Parmelee, 1791. Dr. Cooley published his memoirs.—*Sprague's Annals*.

HAYS, JACOB, died in New York June 21, 1850, aged 79; high constable for nearly fifty years. As a detector of rogues he had unparalleled skill and success. Such was his memory of persons, that he never forgot one on whom he fixed his attention.

HAYWARD, LEMUEL, M. D., physician in Boston, died March 20, 1821, aged 72. He was born in Braintree, and graduated at Harvard college in 1768. He was a fellow student with Eustis, under Warren. He commenced the practice at Jamaica Plain; was appointed surgeon in the general hospital of the army in 1775; and removed in 1783 to Boston. He was an excellent physician, and from early life a professor of the Christian religion.—*Thacher's Medical Biography*.

HAYWARD, NATHAN, Dr., died at Plymouth, Mass., June 16, 1848, aged 84; long an active physician.

HAYWOOD, HENRY, a minister in South Carolina, arrived in Charleston from England in 1739, from which time till his death, in 1755, he was minister to the Socinian Baptists in that city. He translated into English Dr. Whitby's treatise

on original sin, and had prepared for the press a large volume in defence of Dr. Whitby against Dr. Gill, and also a catechism.—*Miller*, ii. 365.

HAZARD, EBENEZER, postmaster-general of the United States, was a native of Philadelphia, and graduated at Princeton college in 1762. In 1782 he succeeded Mr. Bache as postmaster, and continued in office until the adoption of the constitution in 1789. He died June 13, 1817, aged 72. His daughter married Ebenezer Rockwood, of Boston. He published a valuable work in reference to American history, which is often quoted, namely: Historical collections, 2 vols., 4to., 1792, 1794; also, remarks on a report concerning the western Indians, in 2 historical collections, iv.

HAZARD, ENOCH, Dr., died at Newport May 7, 1844, aged 72. For more than forty years he attended to his profession with faculties unimpaired.

HAZEN, MOSES, brigadier-general, a soldier of the Revolution, commanded a corps, called "congress' own regiment." He died at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1802, aged 69.

HEALY, JOHN, died at Baltimore June 19, 1848, aged 83, for fifty years the minister of the first Baptist church in B., and the originator of the first Sunday school in the United States.

HEARD, JOHN, died at Ipswich Aug. 11, 1834, aged 90, a man of benevolence and eminent piety, a senator, and one of the electors of president.

HEATH, WILLIAM, major-general in the army of the Revolution, died at Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 24, 1814, aged 77. He was born March 2, 1737, at Roxbury, of which town one of his ancestors was a settler in 1636, and was bred a farmer. In 1775 he was appointed provincial brigadier, and also brigadier of the United States, June 22, and Aug. 9, 1776, major-general. When the army removed to New York, he commanded near King's bridge. In 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the eastern department near Boston, and the prisoners of Saratoga fell under his care. In June, 1779, he returned to the main army, and commanded the troops on the Hudson, and in that station, for the most part, he remained until the close of the war. In 1793 he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Norfolk. He was several times one of the electors of president. He published memoirs of Maj-Gen. Heath, containing anecdotes, details of skirmishes, battles, etc., during the American war, 8vo., 1798. Notwithstanding the indications of an excusable vanity and simplicity, it exhibits him as an honest, faithful patriot, and presents many interesting occurrences of the war. He says of himself, "he is of middling stature, light complexion, very corpulent, and bald-headed." He was the last surviving maj.-general of the war.—*Heath's Memoirs*.

HEBARD, STORY, teacher of the mission seminary at Beyroot, died at Malta in June, 1841, aged 38. His health had been poor for a year: he was on his way to England. Born in Lebanon, N. H., he graduated at Amherst college in 1828, and at Andover seminary in 1834, and embarked for his field of labor Dec. 3, 1835.

HEBARD, REBECCA, missionary, wife of Story Hebard, died at Beyroot, Feb., 1840. Her name was Rebecca W. Williams, of East Hartford. She embarked for B. in 1835, and was married in 1836. The scenes of her death-bed were striking,—her exhortation to the Bishops Carabet and Jacob Aga, and their prayer for her; and her address of half an hour to the boys of the seminary, pointing them to the Lamb of God, directing their weeping eyes to the mansions of glory, she was about to enter.

HECKEWELDER, JOHN, a Moravian missionary, died at Bethlehem, Penn., Jan. 21, 1823, aged nearly 80. He was born in Bedford, England, March 12, 1743, and came with his father to Pennsylvania in 1754. He was bred a cooper and joiner. In 1771 he commenced his benevolent labors amongst the Indians, and was devoted to their instruction for many years, amidst many perils and hardships. Such men, and not blood-stained warriors, are deserving of honor, though they seek it not. In 1786 he returned to Bethlehem. As he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Delaware language, and was well acquainted with Indian affairs, he was repeatedly requested by Washington to accompany missions to the Indians for pacific purposes. In 1797 he went to Ohio in order to superintend the remnants of his Indian congregation, to whom congress had granted lands on the Muskingum. In 1810 he returned to Bethlehem. Dr. Wistar persuaded him to communicate to the world the result of his observations. He published correspondence with Mr. Du Ponceau concerning the languages of the Indians, 1819; account of the history, manners, etc., of the Indian nations, etc., in transaction of hist. committee of American phil. soc., vol. 1.; this was translated into French, 1822; communications on the same subjects, 1822; some papers for Barton's med. journal; a paper on the bird Nine-Killer, and the big naked bear, American phil. tr. vol. iv.; on the beaver, vol. vi.; narrative of the missions among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians, 1821; words and dialogues of Delaware Indians in Philadelphia historical trans., vol. 1. He wrote also books and pamphlets in the German language, and left many manuscripts. — *Encyc. Amer.*

HEDDING, ELIJAH, D. D., a Methodist bishop, died April 9, 1852, at Poughkeepsie, aged 72. He was the respected senior of the five Methodist bishops.

HEDGE, LEVI, LL. D., died at Cambridge in

1854, aged about 74. A graduate of 1792, he was a tutor and professor at Harvard thirty-seven years; professor of logic and metaphysics from 1810 to 1827, and Alford professor of theology from 1827 to 1832. He published elements of logic, 1816; eulogy on Joseph McKean, 1818; Brown's philosophy abridged, 2 vols., 1827.

HEHL, MATTHEW, bishop of the church of the United Brethren, died in Lancaster, Pa., in 1787, aged 82.

HEISTER, JOSEPH, general and governor, died at Reading, Pa., June 10, 1832, aged 81. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

HELYER, JONATHAN, minister of Newport, R. I., died May 27, 1745, aged about 27. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1738, and was ordained as colleague to T. Clap, June 20, 1744. He was a man of great worth and high promise. — *Sprague's Annals.*

HEMINGWAY, JACOB, first minister of East Haven, Conn., died in 1754, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1704, was settled in 1711, and was succeeded by N. Street. He published the election sermon, 1740.

HEMMENWAY, PHINEAS, minister of Townsend, Mass., died May 20, 1760, aged 55. A brother of Ralph H., of Framingham, he was graduated at Harvard in 1730, and was ordained in 1734. Mr. Hemmenway, D. D., was his nephew. — *Sprague's Annals.*

HEMMENWAY, MOSES, D. D., minister of Wells, Me., a descendant of Ralph H., who lived in 1634 at Roxbury, was born in Framingham, and graduated at Harvard college in 1755; was ordained Aug. 8, 1759; and died April 5, 1811, aged about 76, having been a minister fifty-one years. His wife, the daughter of Mr. Jefferds, one of his predecessors, died Nov., 1824, aged 84. He was a faithful preacher and a learned theologian. His controversies were conducted with fairness and candor. He published seven sermons on the obligation of the unregenerate to strive for eternal life, 1767; a pamphlet on the same subject, against Dr. Hopkins, pp. 127, 1772; remarks on Hopkins' answer, pp. 166, 1774; on baptism, 1781; at the election, 1784; discourse concerning the church, 1792; at the ordination of M. Calef, 1795. — *Greenleaf's Sketches*, app. 4-9; *Sprague's Annals.*

HENCHMAN, NATHANIEL, minister of Lynn, Mass., died Dec. 23, 1761, aged about 63. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1717, and was ordained in 1721. He published sermon on the death of John Burrill, 1721; at the ordination of J. Varney, 1733; reasons for not admitting Mr. Whitefield into his pulpit, 1745; letter to Mr. Hobby concerning Mr. Whitefield.

HENDREN, JOHN, D. D., an aged minister of Churchville, Va., died in Nov., 1856, during a session of the Synod, of which he was a member.

To his brethren, as he was about to die, he sent a most touching message. He was highly respected.

HENDRICK, a Mohawk chief, was the son of a Mohegan chief, called the Wolf, by a Mohawk woman. He married Hunnis, daughter of a Mohawk chief. He was consulted in 1751, by the commissioners of Massachusetts, on the project of removing the Mohawks to Stockbridge, to be instructed by Mr. Edwards. There were then about thirteen chiefs of the tribe of the Canneenyekes or proper Mohawks; seven living at Canaujohhaury, and six at Tewauntaurogo. The other tribes were the Oneiyutas, of which the village Onohquanga was two hundred miles from Albany, the Tusearoroos, the Quiquunhs, the Onoontaugas, the Chonuntoowaunces or Senecas, the three last being chiefly in the French interest. He attended the congress at Albany for a treaty with the Six Nations in June, 1754. In the next year he joined Sir William Johnson with a body of two hundred Mohawks and marched to meet Baron Dieskau. When it was ascertained that the enemy, after marching from the South Bay to the Hudson, four miles from fort Edward, were now advancing to attack Johnson at fort Wm. Henry or fort George, a council of war was called Sept. 8. It was proposed to send a detachment to meet the enemy; when the number was mentioned to Hendrick, he replied: "If they are to fight, they are too few; if they are to be killed, they are too many." When it was proposed to send out the detachment in three parties, Hendrick took three sticks, and said: "Put these together, and you can't break them; take them one by one, and you will break them easily." From respect to his judgment, twelve hundred men were sent out, commanded by Col. Williams. At Rocky Brook, four miles from fort George, they fell into an ambuscade, because Hendrick had been too late sent out as a flank guard; and in the action the old and valiant warrior and faithful friend of the English was mortally wounded. — *Holmes*, II. 63; *Dwight*, III. 363; *Mante*, 35, 37.

HENDRICKS, WILLIAM, governor of Indiana, died in Madison May 16, 1850, aged 67. He was the first representative of the State in congress, governor from 1822 to 1825, and senator of the United States. He had a strong mind and strong attachments; he had long been a professor of religion.

HENING, WILLIAM, presiding judge of the court of appeals of Virginia, died at his seat in Chesterfield, Va., in Feb., 1824, aged 89. He was a Revolutionary patriot and an upright judge.

HENING, WILLIAM WALKER, clerk of the chancery court for the Richmond district, Va., died March 31, 1828. With great industry and research he collected the statutes of Virginia down to 1792. He published the *New Virginia*

justice, called Hening's justice, 3d ed., 1820; statutes at large, being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session in 1619, 13 vols., 8vo., 1823; and with Wm. Munford, reports in the supreme court of appeals, 4 vols., 1809-1811. He was also the editor of Francis' maxims of equity.

HENNEPIN, LOUIS, a French missionary, was born in 1640; embarked for Quebec in 1675; and during six or seven years explored Canada and Louisiana. In 1680 he was taken prisoner one hundred and fifty leagues from the mouth of the Illinois, and carried in to the country of the Naudowessies and Issati. He gave the name of the falls of St. Anthony, and the river St. Francis. He published description de la Louisiane, 12mo., 1683; the same in Dutch, 1688; new discovery of a vast country in America, with a continuation, London, 1698; Nouveau voyage dans l'Amerique, Sept., 12mo., 1711 et 1720. — *Schoolcraft's Trav. Intr.*

HENRY, PATRICK, governor of Virginia, and a most eloquent orator, died June 6, 1799, aged nearly 63. He took an early and decided part in support of the rights of his country against the tyranny of Great Britain. In the year 1765, he was a member of the assembly of Virginia, and he introduced some resolutions, which breathed a spirit of liberty, and which were accepted by a small majority May 29. These were the first resolutions of any assembly occasioned by the stamp act. One of the resolutions declared, that the general assembly had the exclusive right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of the colony. Such was the warmth, excited in the debate, that Mr. Henry, after declaiming against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain, added, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the first his Cromwell, and George the third —" when the speaker of the house cried out "Treason!" and the cry was echoed from every part of the house. Mr. Henry finished the sentence with firm emphasis — "*may profit by the example.* If this be treason, make the most of it." Mr. Henry left a paper for his executors, in which he speaks of the resolutions of 1765, which closes with these words: "If they [the people] are wise, they will be great and happy. If they are of a contrary character, they will be miserable. Righteousness alone can exalt them as a nation. Reader, whoever thou art, remember this; and in thy sphere practice virtue thyself and encourage it in others." He was elected in 1774 one of the deputies from Virginia to the first congress, and was in this year one of the committee which drew up the petition to the king. In May, 1775, after Lord Dunmore had conveyed on board a ship a part of the powder from the magazine of Williamsburg, Mr. Henry distinguished himself by assembling the independent companies of Han-

over and King William counties, and directing them towards Williamsburg with the avowed design of obtaining payment for the powder, or of compelling to its restitution. The object was effected, for the king's receiver-general gave a bill for the value of the property. The governor immediately fortified his palace, and issued a proclamation, charging those, who had procured the bill, with rebellious practices. This only occasioned a number of county meetings, which applauded the conduct of Mr. Henry, and expressed a determination to protect him. In Aug., 1775, when a new choice of deputies to congress was made, he was not re-elected, for his services were now demanded more exclusively in his own State. After the departure of Lord Dunmore he was chosen the first governor in June, 1776, and he held this office several succeeding years, bending all his exertions to promote the freedom and independence of his country. In the beginning of 1778 an anonymous letter was addressed to him with the design of alienating his affections from the commander-in-chief. He inclosed it to Washington, both to evince his friendship and to put him on his guard. In another letter, written a few days afterwards, when he had heard of a plan to effect the removal of Washington, he says to him, "While you face the armed enemies of our liberty in the field, and, by the favor of God, have been kept unhurt, I trust your country will never harbor in her bosom the miscreant, who would ruin her best supporter; but when arts, unworthy of honest men, are used to defame and traduce you, I think it not amiss, but a duty, to assure you of that estimation in which the public hold you."

In June, 1788, he was a member, with other illustrious citizens of Virginia, of the convention which was appointed to consider the constitution of the United States; and he exerted all the force of his masterly eloquence, day after day, to prevent its adoption. He contended that changes were dangerous to liberty; that the old confederation had carried us through the war, and secured our independence, and needed only amendment; that the proposed government was a consolidated government, in which the sovereignty of the States would be lost, and all pretensions to rights and privileges would be rendered insecure; that the want of a bill of rights was an essential defect; that general warrants should have been prohibited; and that to adopt the constitution with a view to subsequent amendments was only submitting to tyranny in the hope of being liberated from it at some future time. He therefore offered a resolution, containing a bill of rights and amendment for the greater security of liberty and property, to be referred to the other States before the ratification of the proposed form of government. His resolution, however,

was not accepted. The arguments of Pendleton, Randolph, Madison, and Marshall prevailed against the eloquence of Henry, and the constitution was adopted, though by a small majority. Mr. Henry's bill of rights and his amendments were then accepted and directed to be transmitted to the several States. Some of these amendments have been ingrafted into the federal constitution, on which account, as well as on account of the lessons of experience, Mr. Henry in a few years lost in a degree his repugnance to it. As he had opposed the constitution with all the force of his eloquence, because endangering the sovereignty of the States, his support of the constitution afterwards presents a memorable example to all the nullifiers of the constitution,—to all who would resist the supreme law of the land and endanger the union. He offered himself a short time before his death a candidate for the house of delegates, and in his address said to the people,—in consequence of some proceedings of the assembly,—“The State has quitted the sphere in which she has been placed by the constitution. What authority has the County of Charlotte to dispute obedience to the laws of Virginia? And is not Virginia to the Union what the County of Charlotte is to *her*? Opposition on the part of Virginia to the acts of the Federal Government *must* beget their enforcement by military power. This will produce civil war; civil war, foreign alliances; and foreign alliances must end in subjugation to the powers called in. Pause and consider. Rush not, I conjure you, into a condition, from which there is no retreat.” “You can never exchange the present government but for a monarchy. If the Administration have done wrong, let us all go wrong together, rather than split into factions, which must destroy that *union*, on which our existence hangs.” After the resignation of Mr. Randolph in Aug., 1795, he was nominated by President Washington as secretary of State, but considerations of a private nature induced him to decline the honorable trust. In Nov., 1796, he was again elected governor of Virginia, and this office also he almost immediately resigned. In the beginning of the year 1799, he was appointed by President Adams as an envoy to France, with Messrs. Ellsworth and Murray. His letter in reply to the secretary of State is dated in Charlotte county, April 16th, and in it he speaks of a severe indisposition, to which he was then subject, and of his advanced age and increasing debility, and adds, “Nothing short of absolute necessity could induce me to withhold my little aid from an administration, whose abilities, patriotism, and virtue deserve the gratitude and reverence of all their fellow citizens.” Governor Davie of North Carolina was in consequence appointed in his place. He lived but a short time after this testimony of the respect in which his

talents and patriotism were held. He died at Red Hill in Charlotte county. By his first wife he had six children, of whom two survived him; by his second wife he had six sons and three daughters, who survived him. By judicious purchases of lands he left his family rich. His widow married the late Judge Winston, and died in Halifax county, Feb. 15, 1831.

He was a man of eminent talents, of ardent attachment to liberty, and of most commanding eloquence. The Virginians boast of him as an orator of nature. His general appearance and manners were those of a plain farmer. In this character he always entered on the exordium of an oration. His unassuming looks and expressions of humility induced his hearers to listen to him with the same easy openness, with which they would converse with an honest neighbor. After he had thus disarmed prejudice and pride and opened a way to the heart, the inspiration of his eloquence, when little expected, would invest him with the authority of a prophet. With a mind of great powers and a heart of keen sensibility, he would sometimes rise in the majesty of his genius, and, while he filled the audience with admiration, would with almost irresistible influence bear along the passions of others with him.

In private life he was as amiable and virtuous as he was conspicuous in his public career. He was temperate. He never uttered a profane expression, dishonoring the name of God. He was kind and hospitable, friendly to his neighbors, punctual, and faithful to his promise. Yet it was thought, that the love of money was too strong a passion in his heart, rendering him exorbitant in his fees, and leading him to partake in the profit of the Yazoo speculation; and that he was also too vain of his wealth. If this be true, it will detract from his excellence of character. He said to a friend, just before his death, who found him reading the Bible, — "Here," said he, "is a book worth more than all the other books that were ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have found time to read it, with the proper attention and feeling, till lately. I trust in the mercy of heaven that it is not yet too late." He was not a member of any church. His principles of liberty and regard to Christianity led him to deplore the practice of slavery. On this subject, in a letter written in 1773, he inquires: "Is it not amazing, that at a time when the rights of humanity are defined and understood with precision, in a country above all others fond of liberty; that in such an age and such a country we find men, professing a religion, the most humane, mild, gentle, and generous, adopting a principle as repugnant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible, and destructive to liberty? Would any one believe, that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general in-

convenience of living here without them. I will not — I cannot justify it. I believe a time will come, when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and an abhorrence of slavery." With what astonishment and indignation, had he lived till 1856, would he have seen a sober recommendation, by unprincipled southern editors and one governor, of the revival of the slave trade? In another letter to Archibald Blair, written a few months before his death, after lamenting the violence of parties in Virginia, and reprobating French infidelity, and manners, and politics, he adds: "I am too old and infirm ever again to undertake public concerns. I live much retired, amidst a multiplicity of blessings from that gracious Ruler of all things, to whom I owe unceasing acknowledgments for his unremitted goodness to me. And if I were permitted to add to the catalogue one other blessing, it should be, that my countrymen should learn wisdom and virtue, and in this their day to know the things that pertain to their peace." Mr. Wirt's very interesting life of Henry was published, 3d edit., 8vo., 1818.

HENRY, ALEXANDER, a traveller, died at Montreal April 4, 1824, aged 84. He was born in New Jersey in Aug., 1739. In 1760 he accompanied the expedition of Amherst, and was present at the reduction of fort de Levi, near Ontario, and the surrender of Montreal. In descending the river he lost three boats of merchandise, and saved his life by clinging to the bottom of one of them. Immediately after the conquest of Canada, in his enterprising spirit he engaged in the fur trade. He visited the upper lakes in 1760, and during sixteen years travelled in the northwestern parts of America, and was in many scenes of hardship and peril. He was a man of warm affections, domestic habits, and a generous mind. He published an interesting book, written with simplicity: *Travels in Canada and the Indian territories, between the years 1760 and 1776*, 8vo., New York, 1809.

HENRY, JOHN JOSEPH, presiding judge of the second district of Pennsylvania, was the son of Wm. H., of Lancaster, a skilful mechanic, inventor of the screw auger, and commissary of the troops at the beginning of the war. He was born Nov. 4, 1758. At the age of seventeen he entered the army in 1775, and accompanied Arnold through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. In the attack on the city he was wounded and taken prisoner. Having afterwards studied law, he practised from 1785 till 1793, when he was appointed judge. He died about the year 1810 at Paxton, Dauphin county, aged 52. His wife was the sister of Stephen Chambers. His inter-

esting account of the expedition across the wilderness to Quebec was published at Lancaster, 12mo., 1812.

HENRY, WILLIAM, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Christian county, Ky., in 1824, aged 63. At an early age he entered the army, and fought at the battles of Guilford and the Cowpens. Removing to Kentucky, he was much engaged in the Indian warfares, so harassing to the early settlers. He participated in the hardships of Scott's and Wilkinson's campaigns.

HENRY, T. CHARLTON, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., was the son of Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia, president of the Sabbath school union, and was graduated at Middlebury college in 1814. He was the pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church at C., and died Oct. 5, 1827, aged 37. For talents, acquisitions, holy zeal, and usefulness in the ministry, few are superior to him. He published an inquiry into the consistency of popular amusements with a profession of Christianity, 1825; letters to a friend to relieve an anxious inquirer, with memoirs by Th. Lewis, London.

HENRY, ALEXANDER, a merchant, died at Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1847, aged 81. Born in Scotland, in his eighteenth year he arrived at Philadelphia in 1783. He first was a clerk at 250 dollars a year. As he entered upon business on his own account, he was highly prosperous, and acquired a large estate, in the use of which he was charitable and generous. An elder in the Presbyterian church, he performed important services in the cause of Christ. Before a tract society was formed, he distributed tracts; he was president of the board of education and of other societies, which, on account of his death, passed commendatory resolutions. A notice of him is in the Merchant's Magazine, Jan., 1856. Dr. McDowell published a sermon on his death.

HENRY, ROBERT, D. D., died at Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6, 1856; for many years professor of Greek literature in South Carolina college.

HENSHAW, DAVID, died at Leicester, Mass., Nov. 11, 1852, aged 62. He was the son of David, and grandson of Daniel, who went from Boston to Leicester in 1748. His earlier ancestor was Joshua, of Dorchester, in 1668. He was successful in commerce, and was collector of the port of Boston for eight years from 1830. He was appointed secretary of the navy in 1843, but was rejected by the senate.

HENSHAW, JOHN P. K., D. D., bishop of Rhode Island, died July 20, 1852, aged about 62. Born in Middletown, Conn., he graduated at Middlebury in 1808, and, after being a rector at Baltimore many years, was consecrated bishop in 1843.

HENTZ, N. M., professor, died at Marianna, Florida, Nov. 4, 1856. He was the husband of

Caroline Lee Hentz. Born in France, after he came to this country he was associated with George Bancroft in his school at Round Hill, Northampton. He was a man of varied accomplishments. He published papers on the alligator and on new species of insects in the American philosophical transactions; Tadenskund, the last king of the Lenape, 12mo., 1825.

HENTZ, CAROLINE LEE, died at Marianna, Florida, Feb. 11, 1856. She was the daughter of Gen. John Whiting, and sister of Gen. Henry W. She at the age of twelve wrote a novel and a tragedy. Married to Prof. Hentz, she lived at Chapel Hill, N. C.; then near Cincinnati; then at Florence, Ala., and at Tuscaloosa. She was an excellent teacher, pleasing in appearance, and her conversational powers were of a high order. She published *De Lara, or the Moorish bride*; the mob cap, *Aunt Mercey*, the blind girl, the peddler, the Village anthem; *Lovell's folly*, a novel; and *Ernest Linwood*, 1856. — *Cycl. Amer. Lit.*

HERKIMER, general, of the militia of New York, was of German descent. When St. Leger, in 1777, invested fort Stanwix, afterwards called fort Schuyler, at the head of Mohawk river, Herkimer, with the militia of Tryon county, hastened to the relief of Col. Gansevoort. On his approach he was ambuscaded in August, about six miles from the fort, near Oneida creek. Though mortally wounded in his legs, he seated himself upon a stump and heroically encouraged his men to the fight; but his party was defeated with the loss of four hundred men. Congress ordered a monument to his memory. — *Holmes*, II. 270; *Hist. Coll.* II. 108.

HERRERA, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian, was born in 1559, and died in 1625. He published in Spanish a general history of the West Indies, 1601; also, 1615. The same has been published in various editions and languages. It gives an account of discoveries from 1492 to 1553. The history of America, translated by J. Stevens, was published at London, 2d edit., 6 vols., 1740.

HERSEY, EZEKIEL, an eminent physician of Hingham, Mass., and a benefactor of Harvard college, was graduated at that seminary in 1728, and died Dec. 9, 1770, aged 62. His widow married Capt. Derby, of Salem, and, in fulfilment of his wishes, established an academy at Hingham, calling it Derby instead of Hersey academy. Dr. H. was remarkably humane and benevolent, and had extensive practice as a surgeon. He bequeathed to the college 1000 pounds towards founding a professorship of anatomy and surgery. His widow also gave the same sum for the same purpose. Dr. Warren was the first who was established on this foundation. — *Holmes*.

HERSEY, ABNER, an eminent physician of Barnstable, Mass., died Jan. 9, 1787, aged 65. He was the brother of the preceding, the son of

James Hersey. He studied physie with his brother James, of Barnstable, and on his decease succeeded to his practice. Dr. Thacher was his pupil. He had many singularities. His dress was loose, lined throughout with haize. He had a great coat made of seven calf-skins, to protect him from the rain. He was hypochondriacal, capricious, whimsical, and churlish; and domestic peace was a stranger to his family. He had no children. He bequeathed to Harvard college 500 pounds toward the establishment of a professorship of the theory and practice of physie. The first professor in this department was Dr. Waterhouse. Dr. Hersey also bequeathed about 500 pounds, the interest of which he directed to be applied annally to the purchase of religious publications, which should be distributed in all the towns on Cape Cod. He directed what books should be selected for a hundred years; after the expiration of which time the ministers and deacons of the thirteen parishes, to whose care his donation is intrusted, are authorized to select any religious books at their pleasure, excepting on every fourth year. On the petition of the parties the legislature authorized the division of the property among the churches interested.—*Thacher.*

HERVEY, WILLIAM, missionary to Bombay, died May 13, 1832, aged 33. He was born at Kingsbury, N. Y., and graduated at Williams college in 1824, where he was a tutor; studied theology at Princeton; was ordained as a missionary in 1829. His disease was the cholera. Mr. Read's letter on his death is in the *Missionary Herald* for 1832. He toiled in the East only one year; but his example might do good for many a year after his departure from life.

HERVEY, ELIZABETH, wife of William Hervey, missionary to Bombay, died May 2, 1831, aged 33. She was the daughter of Deacon Jacob Smith, of Hadley, Mass. Her grandmother, who died at the age of 101, could count among her descendants twenty-one ministers. She died peacefully soon after her arrival. Her character is described in *Missionary Herald* for 1831 and 1832. Her husband died the next year.

HERWIG, LEOPOLD, a musical teacher, died in Boston, suddenly, of an affection of the heart, Nov. 1, 1845, aged 34. He led the orchestra at a concert the same evening.

HEULET, J., died in Groton, Conn., in 1821, aged 95, father by one wife of 27 children.

HEWARD, JOSEPH, died in Broomfield, Me., Nov. 11, 1851, aged 93. He served in the war, and was in Morgan's rifle regiment.

HEWITT, ALEXANDER, published an historical account of South Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols., London, 1779.

HEWES, JOSEPH, a patriot of the Revolution, was born in 1730 in New Jersey. His parents were Quakers. At the age of thirty he settled

as a merchant at Edenton, N. C. In 1774 he was a member of congress, and was appointed on the committee to state the grievances of congress. Although a merchant, he entered heartily into the plan of non-importation. He signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and remained in congress, with the exception of a year, till his death at Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1779, aged 49. He left a large fortune, but no children. It is said that when, in 1775, the Quakers put forth a "testimony" against the proceedings of congress, he withdrew from the sect.—*Goodrich's Lives; Encyclopedia Americana.*

HEWES, ROBERT, Dr., died in Boston in 1830, aged 79. He was long a celebrated fencing-master and bone-setter. He published rules for sword-exercise of cavalry, 12mo., 1813.

HEYWARD, THOMAS, judge, a patriot of the Revolution, died in March, 1809, aged 63. He was born at St. Luke's, S. C., in 1746, the son of Col. Daniel H., a wealthy planter. Having studied law at the temple in London, he spent some years in a tour on the continent of Europe. On his return he practised law. In 1775 he was appointed a member of congress in the place of Mr. Rutledge, and in 1776 signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1778 he was appointed judge of the civil and criminal courts. At the capture of Charleston, May 12, 1780, he bore arms and fell into the hands of the enemy, and was sent to St. Augustine. His plantation was plundered, and he lost one hundred and thirty slaves, who were probably transported to Jamaica. Having at last permission to sail to Philadelphia, he narrowly escaped drowning, having fallen overboard. In 1798 he relinquished his judicial duties. By his two wives, whose names were Matthews and Savage, he had children. With an ardent disposition he yet had a sound judgment, and was honest, firm, and fearless.—*Biog. Amer.; Goodrich.*

HIACOOMES, the first Indian in New England who was converted to Christianity, and a minister at Martha's Vineyard, lived upon this island when a few English families first settled there in 1642. Under the instruction of Thomas Mayhew he eagerly received the truths of the gospel. Having learned to read, he in 1645 began to teach his copper-colored brethren the Christian doctrines, and he did not labor in vain. A number of them were soon impressed with a sense of their guilt in living as they had lived and sought for pardon from him who is the propitiation for the sins of the world. The sachems and pawaws, or priests, did not observe this progress of Christianity with indifference. While the latter threatened to destroy all the praying Indians with witchcraft, their menaces were particularly directed against Hiacoomes; but he said to them, "I believe in God, and put my trust in

him; therefore all the pawaws can do me no hurt." In 1650, when he lost a young child, the funeral was performed in the English manner. The mourners did not discolor their faces, nor deposit any utensils or goods in the grave, nor howl over the dead. After the death of Mr. Mayhew in 1657, he continued his benevolent labors, though he greatly lamented the loss of that good man, by whom he had been enlightened in the knowledge of the truth, and whose instructions gave him the power of instructing others. August 22, 1670, an Indian church was regularly formed on Martha's Vineyard, and Hiacoomes and Tackanash were ordained its pastor and teacher by Eliot and Cotton. Hiacoomes survived his colleague, and died about the year 1690, aged near 80. In 1698 his son, John Hiacoomes, was a preacher and schoolmaster at Assawampsit, or Middleborough. He was a faithful and successful minister, slow in speech, grave in manners, and blameless in his life. He was courageous in reprehending the Indians for worshipping their false gods and adhering to their pawaws. He was not elated by the high office which he sustained, but ever continued humble. At the ordination of Mr. Japhet, who succeeded Tackanash, as his colleague, he prayed, imposed hands, and gave the charge with much propriety. In his last sickness he expressed the hopes of a Christian, and gave good exhortations to those around; and at his death he without doubt entered into that rest from which many of the learned and refined, who love not the Lord Jesus Christ, will be excluded. — *Mayhew's Indian Converts; Mather's Magnalia*, III. 199.

HICKS, ELIAS, a Quaker, died at Jericho, Long Island, Feb. 27, 1830, aged 81. His wife, Jemima, with whom he had lived in harmony fifty-eight years, died in 1829. In the last years of his life he was the cause, by some new doctrines which he advanced, of a great discord and division among the Friends.

HICHBORN, BENJAMIN, a Boston patriot, died in 1817, aged about 70. He delivered an oration at Boston March 5, 1777, which was published in 4to.; an oration at Boston July 4, 1784.

HIDDEN, SAMUEL, first minister of Tamworth, N. H., died in 1837, aged 77, in the forty-sixth year of his ministry. Born in Rowley, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1791. He was ordained in 1792 on a rock near where the meeting-house was afterwards built. Settled in a country almost a wilderness, his holy zeal led him to preach the gospel widely around him. To his own church more than five hundred were added. His son William was a deacon. He was greatly respected and beloved. In death he had triumph. He said, "Just draw back the veil, and I am there!" His lyre, for he loved sacred music, was tuned for the last song:

"Angels, roll the rock away!
Death, yield up the mighty prey!"

The rock, on which he was ordained, is near his grave; the rock of his hopes standeth forever! His memoir was published in 1842.

HIGGINBOTHAM, THOMAS, died in Amherst county, Va., in Feb., 1835. He emancipated fifty slaves.

HIGGINS, DAVID, a venerable minister, died at Bath, N. Y., in June, 1842, aged 81, pastor of the first Presbyterian church in that town. Born at Haddam, he graduated at Yale in 1785. He was first settled at Lyme for eighteen years, then at Auburn, N. Y. He was an early, earnest, and faithful laborer in the vineyard of Western New York. In his old age he preached at Norwalk, Ohio, and by one account he died there.

HIGGINSON, FRANCIS, first minister of Salem, Mass., died in Aug., 1630, aged 42. After receiving his education at Emanuel college in Cambridge, he became the minister of a church at Leicester, in England. Here he devoted himself to the duties of his office, bending all his efforts to produce that renovation of heart and holiness of life, without which no man can see the kingdom of God. While his popular talents filled his church with attentive hearers, such was the divine blessing upon his labors, that a deep attention to religious subjects was excited among his people, and he witnessed with pleasure the progress of uprightness, benevolence, and piety among the dishonest, the selfish, and the impious. Becoming at length a conscientious nonconformist to the rites of the English church, some of which he thought not only were unsupported by Scripture, but corrupted the purity of Christian worship and discipline, he was excluded from the parish pulpit. But he obtained liberty to preach a lecture in Leicester, and often attended private meetings for prayer and religious conference with a number of excellent Christians. As the spirit of ecclesiastical tyranny became more jealous and rigorous, information was lodged against him, and while he was daily expecting to be dragged away by pursuivants to the high commission court, a kind Providence interposed remarkably in his favor, and provided for him a place of security. One day two messengers came to his house, and with loud knocks cried out, "Where is Mr. Higginson? We must speak with Mr. Higginson!" His wife ran to his chamber and entreated him to conceal himself; but he replied that he should acquiesce in the will of God. He went down, and as the messengers entered the hall they presented him with some papers, saying, in a rough manner, "Sir, we came from London, and our business is to convey you to London, as you may see by those papers." — "I thought so," exclaimed Mrs. Higginson, weeping; but a woman's tears could have little effect upon hard-hearted pursuivants. Mr.

Higginson opened the packet to read the form of his arrest, but, instead of an order from Bishop Land for his seizure, he found a copy of the charter of Massachusetts, and letters from the governor and company, inviting him to embark with them for New England. The sudden transition of feeling from despondence to joy inspired him with the same good humor which induced his friends to act the part of his enemies, and a pleasant interview succeeded.

Having sought advice and implored the Divine direction, he resolved to accept the invitation. In his farewell sermon, preached before a vast assembly, he declared his persuasion, that England would be chastised by war, and that Leicester would have more than an ordinary share of sufferings. It was not long before his prediction was verified. It is not meant that he claimed the power of foretelling future events; but he could reason with considerable accuracy from cause to effect, knowing that iniquity is generally followed by its punishment, and he lived in an age when it was usual for ministers to speak with more confidence, and authority, and efficacy, than at present. He sailed from Gravesend April 25, 1629, accompanied by Mr. Skelton, whose principles accorded with his own. When he came to the Land's End he called his children and the other passengers on deck to take the last view of their native country; and he now exclaimed: "Farewell England, farewell the church of God in England, and all the Christian friends there. We do not go to America as Separatists from the church of England, though we cannot but separate from its corruptions." He then concluded with a fervent prayer for the king, church, and state in England. He arrived at Cape Ann June 27, 1629, and having spent the next day there, which was Sunday, on the 29th he entered the harbor of Salem. July the 20th was observed as a day of fasting by the appointment of Gov. Endicott, and the church then made choice of Mr. Higginson to be their teacher, and Mr. Skelton their pastor. Each with the assistance of some of the gravest members of the church laid his hands at this time on the other with prayer. A more solemn investiture took place August 6th, when about thirty persons accepted a confession of faith and church covenant, which had been drawn up by Mr. Higginson, and the two ministers were again ordained by the imposition of hands. Governor Bradford and others from the church of Plymouth gave them the right hand of fellowship. As both these ministers had been ordained by bishops in England, and as Mr. Higginson professed not to be a separatist from the established church, this ordination cannot be considered as investing them with the sacred office, but only as introducing them to the pastoral care of a particular flock. Thus auspicious was the commencement of the settlement of Naumkeak,

or Salem; but the scene was soon changed. During the first winter about one hundred persons died, and Mr. Higginson was soon seized with a hectic, which terminated his days. In his last sickness he was reminded of his benevolent exertions in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. To consoling suggestions of this kind he replied, "I have been an unprofitable servant, and all my desire is to win Christ, and be found in him, not having my own righteousness." His family, consisting of his wife and eight children, whom he was about to leave without a suitable provision for their maintenance, he cheerfully commended to the care of God, being fully persuaded that his favor would attend them.

He was a zealous and useful preacher, mild in his doctrines, but strict in discipline. He admitted none into the church without satisfactory evidence that they were truly religious, and excluded the ignorant and immoral from the table of the Lord. In his deportment he was grave, and pure in morals, and, though not rash in his decisions, he was not easily shaken from his purposes. In his person he was slender and not tall. His son, Francis Higginson, went to Europe, and after residing some time as a student at Leyden, was settled as a minister at Kerby Steven in Westmoreland, England, where he died about the year 1670, aged 54. He was the first who wrote against the Quakers, and he published also a Latin treatise concerning the five principal lights, uncreated and created light, and the light of nature, grace, and glory.

Mr. Higginson, of Salem, wrote an account of his voyage, which is preserved in Hutchinson's collection of papers. He wrote also a short account of that part of Massachusetts, which was now settling, and of the Indians, entitled, *New England's plantation, or a short and true description of the commodities and discommodities of that country, 1630.* It has been reprinted in the collections of the historical society. This curious account is generally correct, though the isle of slates, and the marble, and the lions existed only in report and imagination.—*Magnalia*, i. 18, 19; iii. 70-75; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* i. 117-124; vi. 231, 242-244; ix. 2-3; *Sprague's Annals*.

HIGGINSON, JOHN, minister of Salem, Mass., died Dec. 9, 1708, aged 92. He was the son of the preceding, and was born in England Aug. 6, 1616. Some time after the death of his father, with whom he came to this country in 1629, he was the instructor of a school at Hartford, his mother with six of her children being somewhat dependent upon his exertions for her support. Having become a preacher, he was chaplain at Saybrook fort a number of years. In 1641 he went to Guilford, and preached about two years as an assistant to Mr. Whitfield, whose daughter he married. In 1643 he was chosen one of the

seven pillars of Guilford. The practice of choosing from among the brethren seven persons, who were called pillars, to whom the other church-members were gathered, had before been adopted in New Haven and Milford. After the church was completely organized in Guilford in 1643, Mr. Higginson was elected teacher to assist Mr. Whitfield; but he was not ordained. About the year 1650 Mr. Whitfield returned to England, and Mr. Higginson remained as teacher of the church. But in 1659 he left that town with the intention of revisiting his native country. On his arrival at Salem he was persuaded to preach one year in the church, where his father had been settled, and was ordained in Aug., 1660. Here he continued near half a century till his death. He had been seventy-two years in the ministerial office. His colleague, Mr. Nicholas Noyes, says of him in his elegy:

"For rich array cared not a fig,
And wore Elisha's periwig;
At ninety-three had comely face,
Adorned with majesty and grace:
Before he went among the dead,
He children's children's children had."

By his second wife he had two daughters, one of whom married Jeremy Dummer. By his first wife he had seven children. John was of the governor's council and lived in Salem; Nathaniel graduated at Harvard in 1670, went to England, was employed in the tower, was governor of fort St. George in the East Indies, and at last a merchant in London, where he died in 1708; Thomas went to England and was a goldsmith, and sailing from Arabia was never heard of again; Francis was educated at Cambridge in England, and died young; and Henry, a merchant, died in Barbadoes in the West Indies, in 1685. At his ordination the hands of the deacons and one of the brethren were imposed in the presence of the neighboring churches and elders. Whether they united in this ceremony is not known, but Mr. Norton, of Boston, gave the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Higginson was at first zealous against the Quakers, and he lived to lament that his zeal was so warm. As a preacher he was highly respected. Judge Sewall calls him, "that aged and venerable divine;" and Dr. Mather speaks of him, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, as then performing the duties of his office with such manly, pertinent, judicious vigor, and with so little decay of his intellectual abilities, as excited admiration. In his worldly affairs he was often embarrassed, being supported during part of his ministry by voluntary contribution. It is considerable evidence of his good sense and of his benevolence, that he took no part in the proceedings relating to witchcraft in 1692. Some of his letters are in the Historical Collections, 3d series. He published an election sermon, entitled, the

cause of God and his people in New England, 1663; our dying Saviour's legacy of peace to his disciples in a troublesome world, with a discourse on the duty of Christians to be witnesses unto Christ, unto which is added some help to self-examination, 1686; an attestation to Dr. Mather's *magnalia*, or church history of New England, prefixed to that work, and dated, 1697; a testimony to the order of the gospel in the churches of New England with Mr. Hubbard, 1701; an epistle to the reader, prefixed to Hale's inquiry into the nature of witchcraft, 1702; a preface to Thomas Allen's invitation to thirsty sinners; the deplorable state of New England, 1708. — *Magnalia*, III. 66, 76; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* VI. 243, 244, 259-294, 271, 272; *Sprague's Annals*.

HILLTOWN, JOSHUA, died in Marengo county, Ala., Aug., 1844, aged 126. Family records attest his age. He was wounded at Braddock's defeat, and was also a soldier of the Revolution.

HILDRETH, HOSEA, died at Sterling July 10, 1835, aged 53. Born in Chelmsford in 1782, a graduate of Harvard in 1805, he was a minister for some years at Gloucester, Mass., afterwards secretary of the Massachusetts temperance society. He published discourse at Exeter academy, 1825; Duddleian lecture, 1829; lives of evangelists and apostles, 1830.

HILL, ABRAHAM, died at Oxford, Mass., June 8, 1788, aged 69. Born at Cambridge, he graduated at Harvard in 1737, and was the minister of Shutesbury from 1762 to 1778, when he was dismissed. Rand's sermon at his ordination was published. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HILL, HENRY, a merchant in Boston, died July 7, 1828, aged 92. He graduated in 1756.

HILL, EBENEZER, minister of Mason, N. H., died May 27, 1854, aged 88. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1766, was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and ordained Nov. 3, 1790. He had been settled more than fifty years. He published a sermon on the death of Ruth Batcheller, another on the death of William K. Batcheller, 1811. Seth Payson's sermon at his ordination was published.

HILL, ISAAC, governor of N. H., died at Washington March 22, 1851, aged 63. Born in Cambridge, his parents removed when he was a boy to Ashburnham. With little education he became a printer, and as editor issued the New Hampshire Patriot in 1809. It gained a wide circulation and great influence in the party called republican. In 1829 Jackson appointed him second comptroller of the treasury; but the next year his nomination was rejected by the senate. In 1831 he was chosen senator for six years, but resigned in 1836 to accept the office of governor of N. H., to which place he was rechosen in 1837 and 1838. In 1840 he was sub-treasurer at Boston. He had long been pension agent.

He and two sons established Hill's New Hampshire Patriot, which was united with the Patriot in 1847. He published also the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

HILL, WILLIAM, D. D., died in Winchester, Va., Nov. 16, 1852, aged 83. He was the minister of W. from 1800 to 1838, and afterwards in Alexandria and elsewhere. He was a powerful extemporaneous preacher; a man generous and impetuous. He opposed what is called the ex-scinding act of his church in 1838, and joined the New School Assembly. For the last five years he lived in retirement with his children. — *N. Y. Observer*, Dec. 2.

HILL, EBENEZER, died in Mason, N. H., May 20, 1854, aged 88. A native of Cambridge, a graduate of Harvard in 1796, he was the minister of M. sixty-three years, having a colleague seventeen years. — *N. Y. Observer*, July 6.

HILLHOUSE, WILLIAM, judge, died Jan. 12, 1816, aged 87. He was the son of James H., first minister of the second church in New London, now Montville, who was a native of Ireland, and was installed Oct. 3, 1722, and died in 1740. He was born in 1727, and was for fifty years a member of the legislature; for forty years a judge of the court of common pleas, and also judge of probate. During the Revolutionary war he was one of the council of safety. His seat in the council he resigned in 1808, and died at Montville. He was a man of integrity, a Christian, and an unshaken patriot.

HILLHOUSE, JAMES ABRAHAM, a distinguished lawyer, the brother of the preceding, was born at New London about 1729. He was graduated at Yale college in 1749, and was tutor from 1750 to 1756. He afterwards practised law at New Haven, where he died Oct. 3, 1775, aged 46. His widow, Mary, died July, 1822, aged 87. He had a high reputation as an advocate, and was a zealous supporter of the rights of his country. His Christian life was exemplary; he was adorned by meekness, humility, and charity. — *Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 66.

HILLHOUSE, JAMES, LL. D., died of apoplexy, suddenly, at New Haven Dec. 29, 1832, aged 78. He was born at Montville Oct. 21, 1754, and was graduated at Yale in 1773. Having studied law, he took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. A member of congress in 1791, he was chosen a senator in 1794, and continued in the senate sixteen years, resigning his seat in 1810. He was then commissioner of the school fund of Conn. for fifteen years. From 1782 for fifty years he was treasurer of the college. In 1825 he undertook the construction of the Farmington and Hampshire canal, in which he sunk much property, a railroad having taken the place of the canal. His wife was a daughter

of Col. M. Woolsey, of Dorsis. — *Bacon's Sketch*.

HILLHOUSE, JAMES ABRAHAM, a poet, died at New Haven, Jan. 5, 1841, aged 51. The son of the preceding, he was graduated at Yale in 1808; and was distinguished for his acquirements, taste, and character. He published *Percy's Masque*, 1820; *Hadad*; and the judgment. His whole works were published in 2 vols., 12mo., 1839, entitled *dramas, discourses, and other pieces*.

HILLIARD, TIMOTHY, minister of Cambridge, Mass., died May 9, 1790, aged 43. He was born in Kensington, N. H., in 1746, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1764. In 1768 he was appointed chaplain of castle William, and after officiating a few months was elected a tutor of the college, in which he was educated. He was ordained the minister of Barnstable April 10, 1771, as the successor of Mr. Green; but after continuing his benevolent exertions in this place for twelve years, respected and beloved by his people, he was induced in consequence of his impaired health, occasioned by the dampness of the sea air, to request a dismission, which was given him April 30, 1783. He was succeeded by John Mellen. On the 27th of Oct., he was installed at Cambridge, as colleague with Dr. Appleton. He was peculiarly well qualified for the conspicuous station, in which by Divine providence he was now placed; for he possessed an easy and pleasing elocution, and a devotional manner, and his discourses were pure in language, and replete with judicious sentiments, well arranged, instructive, and truly evangelical. But the power of doing good was continued to him but a few years. In the midst of his usefulness and with increasing reputation, he died suddenly. A short time before he expired, he expressed his full confidence in God, and said, that he enjoyed those consolations which he had endeavored to impart to others. While he was respected for his talents and acquisitions, and made himself pleasing in social intercourse, he also possessed an amiable temper, kind and sympathetic feelings, and the genuine benevolence of the gospel. Though firm in the maintenance of his religious sentiments, he was yet conspicuous for his candor. He published two fast sermons, 1774; a sermon at the execution of three persons, 1785; at the ordination of Henry Ware, 1788; of Bezaleel Howard; of John Andrews, 1789; and a Dudenian lecture, 1788. — *Willard's Funeral Sermon*; *Holmes' Hist. of Cambridge*; *Coll. Hist. Soc.* III. 16; VII. 63-67; *Sprague's Annals*.

HILLIARD, WILLIAM, the son of Rev. Timothy H., of Cambridge, was a bookseller in Cambridge and Boston, and died at Cambridge, April 27, 1836, aged 57. He was descended from

Emanuel Hilliard of Hampton, N. H., who was lost with six others in a boat in 1657. In the old records his name stands Em. Hilliar. Timothy of Hampton, in 1686, was probably his son. Mr. William Hilliard was among the early and extensive booksellers of Boston, and was a man of great worth and highly respected. Through his purchase of the ancient libraries of monasteries in Germany, Dr. Homer procured valuable documents, illustrating the labors of the reformers in biblical learning. He left two sons, Francis, a lawyer in Boston, and William. He published address to charitable mechanic association, 1827; to masons, 1829. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HILLIARD, TIMOTHY, Episcopal minister in Portland, Me., the son of Rev. Timothy H., of Cambridge, died in Claremont, N. H., Jan. 2, 1842, aged 64. He was born in Barnstable, graduated with his brother Joseph at Harvard in 1793, and was rector at Portland from 1803 to 1808.

HILLIARD, JOSEPH, the son of Rev. Timothy H., died at Berwick, Maine, in 1843, aged 69. He was graduated at Harvard in 1793, and was the minister of Berwick from 1797 to 1825, when he was dismissed.

HILLS, EBENEZER, a colored man, died in Vienna, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1849, aged 110. He was born a slave at Stonington, and was free at the age of 28. He served through the war, was in various battles, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Can it be right to deny to such a man, of a black color, the right of voting, given to the most ignorant, freshly-arrived white Irishman?

HILLYER, ASA, D. D., minister of Orange, N. J., died Aug. 28, 1840, aged 76; a graduate of Yale in 1786. He was a native of Massachusetts.

HILTON, EDWARD, the first settler of New Hampshire, was sent over by the proprietors of Laconia, with his brother William and David Thompson in 1623. He set up a stage for fishery at Dover. After fifteen or twenty years he removed to Squamscot patent, or Exeter, where he died about 1671, leaving an estate of 2200 pounds. He left sons Edward, William, Samuel, and Charles. His descendants and those of his brother are numerous in N. H. and Maine.

HILTON, WINTHROP, colonel, the grandson of the preceding, was killed by the Indians, while at work in the woods of Epping in 1710. He accompanied Church in his expedition in 1704; and in 1705, with two hundred and fifty English and twenty Indians, went against Norridgewock on snow shoes and burned the Indian wigwams and chapel. He was the son of Edward, and his mother Ann was the daughter of Rev. S. Dudley and Ann Winthrop, the son and daughter of Governors Dudley and Winthrop.

HINCKLEY, THOMAS, the last governor of

Plymouth, died at Barnstable in 1705, aged 75. He was the son of Samuel H., who lived in Scituate in 1636, removed to Barnstable in 1639, and died in 1662. He was born about 1630. He was chosen governor in 1680, and continued in office, except when interrupted by Andros, till the union of the old colony with Mass., in 1692. Among the manuscripts of the New England, or old south church library, which were deposited in 1817, in the historical library, are 3 vols. folio of papers, collected by Gov. Hinckley.

HINCKLEY, SAMUEL, register and judge of probate many years, died at Northampton in 1840, aged 83. He was a graduate of Yale in 1781, a descendant of Samuel, who lived in Scituate in 1638.

HINDE, Doctor, family physician of General Wolfe, was a native of England, born in 1737, and was with Wolfe when he fell on the plains of Abraham Sept. 13, 1759. He afterwards settled in Virginia in the neighborhood of Patrick Henry, whom he accompanied, when he marched against Lord Dunmore. His practice as a physician and surgeon was extensive both in Virginia and Kentucky, whither he removed. He died in Newport, Ky., in 1829, aged 92. Educated an Episcopalian, he became a deist, and ridiculed Christianity. When his wife and daughter attached themselves to the Methodists, in his rage he banished his daughter from his house, and to cure his wife of her insanity he applied a blister to her spine. But, as he used to say, "God turned the huge blister upon his own heart." Her meekness and fortitude under this malignant cruelty awakened his attention to the religion which sustained her; and in the result he became a Methodist. For nearly half a century he was a devout adherent of that sect of Christians. No waking hour ever passed, whenever might be present, in which he did not utter some expression of admiration for the Christian faith. No patient was visited without first praying in secret for success, nor without assembling the family, on his arrival at the house, and praying for the recovery of the sick. — *West. Journ. Med. and Phys. Sciences*.

HINMAN, EPHRAIM, general, died in Roxbury, Conn., Dec. 11, 1829, aged 76. He was the son of David of Southbury; and removed in 1784 to Roxbury, where he was thirty years a merchant. He was a man of dignified appearance and was fond of military life; he was made brigadier-general in 1805. The close of his life was marked by humility and attachment to the orthodox faith. One of the Hinman family, Royal R. Hinman, late secretary of Conn., now of the city of New York, is publishing, in successive numbers, a catalogue of the first Puritan settlers of Conn. No. 5 was published 1856.

HINSDALE, ABEL K., missionary to the Nes-

torians, died in Dec., 1842. A native of Torrington, Conn., he graduated at Yale college in 1833; in Jan., 1841, he sailed from Boston. He had a quenchless zeal to promote God's glory, but he was permitted to toil only a short time in the missionary field.

HINSDALE, NANCY, Miss, died in Troy May 16, 1851, aged 82; a useful teacher of females. She was the daughter of Rev. Theodore H., of Windsor, Conn. In 1796 she commenced the business of teaching in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1830 she removed to Troy. In her last hours she exclaimed, "Blessed hope! blessed hope!"—*N. Y. Observer*, June 26.

HINSDALL, EBENEZER, a descendant of Robert Hinsdale of Dedham in 1638, and afterwards of Deerfield, died in 1763, aged about 56. He graduated at Harvard in 1727, and was ordained, with Stephen Parker and Joseph Seccomb, as a missionary to the Indians, in 1733, when Dr. Sewall preached the ordination sermon.—*Sprague's Annals*.

HITCHCOCK, GAD, D. D., minister of Pembroke, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1743, and after a ministry of fifty-five years died Aug. 8, 1803, aged 85. He was frank, affable, and hospitable; in his old age many profited by his instructions. He published a sermon to a military company, 1757; at the ordination of E. Hitchcock, 1771; at the election, 1774; anniversary at Plymouth, Dec., 1774; Dudleian lecture, 1779.

HITCHCOCK, EXOS, D. D., minister of Providence, Rhode Island, died Feb. 27, 1803, aged 58. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1767. He was ordained in 1771, a colleague of the aged Mr. Chipman, pastor of the second church in Beverly. At the commencement of the war his zeal for his country's rights induced him to become a chaplain in the American army. Believing that his duty to the public and to his family required that his connection with the church in Beverly should be dissolved, he was dismissed in 1780. In intervals of leisure from duty in the camp he preached at Providence, and was installed Oct. 1, 1783. Distinguished by active, habitual benevolence through life, at his death he bequeathed 2500 dollars for the establishment of a fund for the support of the ministry in his society. He paid great attention to the education of youth, and, while he wrote upon the subject, he projected and promoted the establishment of free schools. He was an excellent preacher and died in peace. He published a book of catechetical instructions and forms of devotion for children and youth; memoirs of the Blooms Grove family, a work on education, 2 vols., 12mo., 1790; discourse on national prosperity; farmer's friend, 12mo., 1793; at a dedication; on education; new years; a ser-

mon at the dedication of his meeting-house, 1795; an essay on the Lord's supper; at the ordination of A. Flint, 1791; of Jonathan Gould, 1793; of E. Fiske, 1799; on the death of Washington; of Mrs. S. Bowen, 1800.—*Tappan's Sermon on his death*.

HITCHCOCK, SAMUEL, died at Burlington, Vt., in 1814, or end of 1813, aged 59, a judge of the circuit court of the United States. He graduated at Harvard in 1777.

HITCHCOCK, SAMUEL J., judge, died at New Haven Aug. 31, 1845, aged 59. Born in Bethlehem, a graduate at Yale of 1809, he was a judge of a county court and the principal instructor in Yale college law school.

HITCHCOCK, HARVEY R., missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died in 1855.

HITE, ISAAC, major, an officer of the Revolutionary war, died at Bellegrave, Va., Nov. 30, 1836, aged 80.

HOAR, LEONARD, M. D., president of Harvard college, died Nov. 28, 1675, aged about 45. He was graduated in that seminary in 1650, and in 1653, went to England and took the degree of doctor in medicine at the university in Cambridge. He was afterwards settled as a minister of Winsted in Sussex, from which parish he was ejected for his nonconformity in 1662. He returned to this country in 1672, and preached a short time as an assistant to Thomas Thacher, at the south church in Boston. In July he was chosen president, to supply the loss of Mr. Chauncy, and was inducted into this office Sept. 10th. As a scholar and a Christian he was very respectable; but being deficient in a spirit of government, and falling under the displeasure of a few men of influence in the neighborhood, the students were thus encouraged to array themselves against him, and his situation was rendered so unpleasant that he was under the necessity of resigning his office March 15, 1675. He was succeeded by Mr. Oakes. The injuries which he had suffered visibly affected his health, and induced a consumption, of which he died. While he was president, there was a contribution through the colony for erecting a new building for the college, and 1895 pounds were collected. A valuable letter of Dr. Hoar to Josiah Flint, giving him direction in his studies, is published in the collections of the historical society.—*Magnalia*, iv. 129; *Collect. Historical Society*, vi. 100–108.

HOAR, JOHN, died at Concord, Mass., in 1701; he had lived there since 1660. Mrs. Rowlandson was by him restored from Indian captivity. His son, Daniel, was the great grandfather of Samuel, the following.

HOAR, SAMUEL, LL. D., died at Concord, Mass., Nov. 2, 1856, aged 78. Born in Lincoln May 18, 1778, he graduated at Harvard in the large and distinguished class of 1802. He

practised law with success for more than half a century in Concord; and he was a respected and honored citizen, who was elected to various offices, the duties of which he most faithfully discharged. In the State he was a representative, councillor, and senator, and a member of congress in 1836. His mission to South Carolina is a matter of historical record. Some negro free citizens of Massachusetts, seamen in northern vessels, were imprisoned at Charleston for no crime, but under certain police regulations of the city concerning the blacks. The government of Massachusetts sent Mr. H. to Charleston to commence a suit against the perpetrators of the offence in the United States court. He was prevented from executing his purpose by a mob of white citizens, who drove him from the city Dec. 5, 1844; and the legislature in a distant city on the same day passed resolutions, authorizing the governor to do what the mob had already done. To the slaveholders of the south, who subsist by the extorted labor of slaves,—inherited, or purchased, or begotten by themselves, and their own children,—the sacred obligations of the constitution in regard to the rights of all free citizens of the United States, whether of a lighter or darker hue, are deemed of no importance, compared with the imagined security of “their own institution,” as in soft words slavery is called. It is to be hoped the day will come, when they will respect not only the rights of the Northern States but the rights of their own offspring and of the descendants of men kidnapped and brought to this country by the God-aborred race of men-stealers. Mr. Hoar was a worthy member of the Unitarian church in Concord. He took a leading part in the cause of temperance. His wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Roger Sherman of Conn. Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, named after a classmate, is his son, with two other sons and two daughters. His classmate, William Minot, has been asked to prepare a memoir of Mr. Hoar. He published a speech in congress on slavery in the district of Columbia, 1836.

HOBART, PETER, first minister of Hingham, Mass., the son of Edmund H., was born in Hingham, England, in 1604, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. After he began to preach, the impositions of the prelatical party induced him to come to this country. He arrived June 8, 1635, and in Sept. he began, with a number of his friends, a new plantation at Hingham. Here he continued till his death, Jan. 20, 1679, aged 74. Four of his sons were respectable ministers, Joshua of Southold, L. I., Jeremiah of Topsfield and Haddam, Gershom of Groton, Mass., and Nehemiah of Newton.—*Magnalia*, III. 153–155; *Winthrop*, III., 222; *Sprague's Annals*.

HOBART, GERSHOM, second minister of Gro-

ton, died in 1707, aged 62. Born in Hingham, the son of Rev. P. H., he graduated at Harvard in 1667. He was settled in 1679, succeeding S. Willard, and was succeeded by D. Bradstreet, Trowbridge, Dana, and Chaplin.

HOBART, NEHEMIAH, minister of Newton, the son of Rev. Peter H., was born Nov. 21, 1648, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1667. After preaching two years at Newton, he was ordained Dec. 23, 1674, as successor of Mr. Eliot, and died Aug. 12, 1712, aged 63. Mr. Cotton succeeded him. He was humble, pious, and learned. He published a sermon entitled, the absence of the Comforter described and lamented.—*Hist. Coll.* v. 267–269; ix. 169.

HOBART, JEREMIAH, minister of Haddam, Conn., died in 1715, aged 84; or, by another account, in 1717, aged 86. He died on Sunday in his chair after returning from public worship. The son of Rev. Peter H., of Hingham, he graduated at Harvard in 1650, and afterwards became, from 1672 to 1680, the minister of Topsfield. Thence he removed, in 1683, to Hempstead, on Long Island; but, his people neglecting to give him adequate support, he left them, and was settled in the ministry at Haddam Nov. 14, 1700. One of his daughters was the mother of David Brainerd.

HOBART, JOSHUA, died at Southold, Long Island, in 1717, aged 88, in the forty-sixth year of his ministry. The son of Rev. Peter H., he graduated at Harvard in 1650, in the class of his younger brother, Jeremiah, and was ordained at Southold in 1674.

HOBART, NEHEMIAH, minister of Cohasset, died in 1740, aged 42; the son of David, and grandson of Rev. Peter H. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1714.

HOBART, NOAH, minister of Fairfield, Conn., died Dec. 6, 1773, aged 68, in the forty-first year of his ministry. He was the grandson of Rev. Peter H., and the son of David, of Hingham. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1724, and was ordained Feb. 7, 1733, as the successor of Joseph Webb. In a few years a number of persons in Fairfield county adopted the Episcopalian worship, separating themselves from the Congregational churches, and some of the Episcopal missionaries represented the ministers of the country as not the true ministers of Christ. In consequence of this he was induced to write upon the subject of Presbyterian ordination, and to vindicate its validity in a sermon, which he preached at the close of the year 1746. In answer to him Mr. Wetmore wrote his vindication of the professors of the church of England. A controversy now commenced, in which Mr. Hobart had for his opponents Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Beach, and Mr. Caner. He contended that the inhabitants of the American plantations were

not obliged by any laws of God or man to conform to the prelatie church, as established in the south part of Great Britain; that it was not prudent to embrace the Episcopal communion; and that it was not lawful for members of the New England churches to separate from them and produce a schism. He also animadverted upon the conduct of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and upon the misrepresentations of its missionaries. This controversy lasted a number of years. He buried two wives, eight children, and 1093 parishioners. His first wife, whom he married Sept. 22, 1735, was Ellen Sloss. His relict, Priscilla, died at Plymouth July, 1798, aged 92. He was her third husband, as she was his third wife. In his life he exhibited the virtues and in his death the resignation and peace of the Christian. Not long before his departure from the world, as some one remarked to him that he was going to receive his reward, he replied, "I am going, I trust, to receive the mercy of God through Jesus Christ." He had few equals in this country for acuteness of genius and learning. A sound judgment, a retentive memory, and an uncommonly social and communicative temper, joined to a knowledge of books, and an extensive acquaintance with most branches of science, especially with history and divinity, which were his favorite studies, rendered his conversation very interesting and useful. In the public offices of religion he acquitted himself with graceful dignity, and with a solemnity which indicated a deep impression of the majesty of that Being, in whose presence he appeared. In his preaching he addressed himself to the understanding rather than to the imagination and passions, inculcating the great doctrines of regeneration, of repentance toward God and faith in Jesus Christ, and pressing with earnestness upon his hearers the necessity of that holiness, without which no man will be admitted to heaven. He published a sermon at the ordination of Noah Welles, 1747; a serious address to the members of the Episcopal separation in New England, 1748; election sermon, 1750; a second address to the members of the Episcopal separation in New England, 1751; a vindication of the piece entitled, the principles of Congregational churches, etc., applied to the case of the late ordination at Wallingford, occasioned by remarks made thereon by Mr. Hart, 1761; on the execution of I. Frazier, 1768. — *Welles' Funeral Sermon; Holmes; Sprague's Annals.*

HOBART, JOHN SLOSS, judge of the district court of New York, was the son of the preceding, and died Feb. 4, 1805, aged 66, having sustained through life a blameless character. During the war he was placed in some of the most important and confidential stations in New York. Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Yates were appointed the

three judges of the supreme court, first appointed after the Revolution. This place he held for a number of years. In 1798 he was chosen a senator of the United States.

HOBART, JOHN HENRY, D. D., bishop of New York, and professor of theology and eloquence in the theological seminary, died Sept. 12, 1830, aged 55. He was born at Philadelphia, and graduated at Princeton in 1793, and was a tutor from 1796 to 1798. After being for some years assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, he was consecrated bishop May 29, 1811. He was also rector of Trinity parish. The parish includes Trinity church, St. Paul's chapel, and St. John's; and the rector had three assistant ministers. Dr. Hobart's predecessors in the rectorship were Wm. Veazie from 1696 to 1746; Henry Barclay from 1746 to 1764; Sam. Auchmuty from 1764 to 1777; Charles Inglis, afterwards bishop of Nova Scotia, from 1777 to 1783; Sam. Provoost from 1783 to 1800; Benjamin Moore from 1800 to 1816. While at Auburn in the performance of his official duties, he died suddenly, and was buried at New York. His notions concerning the necessity of Episcopal ordination caused him to be ranked among the high-churchmen. He had a controversy on the subject with Dr. Mason, who wrote in the Christian's magazine; and a controversy with Rev. J. C. Jones, an Episcopalian, 1811. A collection of sermons on his death, with his life, was published in 1831. He published a companion for the festivals and fasts, 1804; a thanksgiving sermon; charge to the clergy, 1815; address to the New York Bible and common prayer-book society, 1816; to the Episcopal missionary society, 1817; sermons in 2 vols., 8vo., London, 1824; a discourse comparing the United States with England, 1825.

HOBBAMOC, an Indian, was a Pinease, or chief captain of Massassoit. He repaired to Plymouth in July, 1621, to live among the settlers as their friend, and he proved faithful till his death. He was the guide of Capt. Standish, when he went, Aug. 14th, against Corbitant at Namasket; and he fought bravely by his side in 1623. He also accompanied the governor to Manomet in 1623; and was the guide of Winslow and John Hampden when they visited Massassoit in the same year. Hubbard describes him as "a proper, lusty young man." — *Hist. Coll.; Prince.*

HOBBIE, SELAH R., major, first assistant postmaster-general, died in Washington March 24, 1854, aged 57. He first served as a member of congress from Delaware county, N. Y. From 1829 to 1850, and subsequently, his services in the post-office department were very important. His wife was a daughter of Gen. Root, of Delhi, N. Y.

HOBBY, WILLIAM, minister of Reading, Mass.,

was graduated at Harvard college in 1725, and died June 18, 1765, aged 57, in the thirty-third year of his ministry. His natural endowments and acquirements were uncommon. He preached with fluency, and copiousness, and fervor, and much promoted the cause of evangelical faith, which he zealously espoused. As he went down to the grave, he had a joyful, triumphant hope of eternal life. He left behind him a serious address to his people, as from the dead, charging them to choose as his successor a faithful preacher of the gospel, which is in Massachusetts missionary magazine, v. 371-375. He published a vindication of the itineracy and conduct of Whitefield, 1745; self-examination in its necessity and advantages, 1746; artillery election sermon, 1747; vindication of the protest against Jonathan Edwards' dismission, 1751.

HODGE, HANNAH, Mrs., died in Philadelphia Dec. 17, 1805, aged 84. She was a woman of memorable Christian excellence. She was of English and Huguenot descent, and became early pious, joining the church formed by Gilbert Tennent in Philadelphia in 1743, one of the first members, and for more than sixty years its ornament. She performed no deeds which gain the applause of the world; but she was a woman of deep piety and active benevolence. Her husband, who died in 1783, left her his estate, which, after her death, was to be a fund for the education in Princeton college of poor young men, destined for the ministry. But she continued his business, the profits of which she expended in charity. She had good common sense, strong passions under control, great affability and kindness; and she was humble and truly pious.—*Assembly's Magazine*, 1806.

HODGES, A. W., a murderer, was hung in Tortola May 4, 1811, for whipping to death one of his slaves. Though the jury recommended him to mercy, the governor would not listen to the recommendation. He was a member of the executive council.

HODKINSON, JOHN, a distinguished theatrical performer, died at Washington in 1805, aged 38. He came from England in 1792. His wife, a distinguished actress, died in 1804. He published a narrative of the old American company of comedians.

HOFFMAN, JOSIAH OGDEN, judge, died at New York Jan. 24, 1837. He was a judge of the supreme court of the city.

HOFFMAN, MICHAEL, died at Brooklyn Sept. 27, 1848, aged 60. He lived first as a physician in Herkimer county, and was long a member of congress. He was a canal commissioner in 1833. For years a member of the assembly, he showed the talents of a debater, and statesman, and financier, and the honest devotion of a patriot to the interests of the State of New York.

HOFFMAN, DAVID, LL. D., died at New York

Nov. 11, 1854, aged nearly 70. Born in Baltimore, he was a lawyer and for twenty years professor of law in Maryland university. He published a course of legal study, 1817; legal outlines, 1836; miscellaneous thoughts; and Viator, 1841; legal hints, 1846. He had prepared chronicles, etc., in several volumes.—*Cyc. of Amer. Lit.*

HOFFMAN, OGDEN, died in New York May 1, 1856, aged 62; a distinguished lawyer. He was a son of Judge Josiah Ogden Hoffman; he commenced the practice in Goshen. For years after 1836 he was a member of congress. His second wife, Virginia, daughter of S. L. Southard, survived him.

HOGG, MOSES, D. D., president of Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, died at Philadelphia in July, 1820, aged 60. His son, Rev. Samuel Davies Hogg, professor of natural sciences in the university of Ohio, died at Athens, O., Dec. 25, 1826, aged 33. After the death of Dr. Hogg, a volume of his sermons was published.

HOLBROOK, ABIAH, a schoolmaster in Boston, was master of the south writing school, and died Jan. 27, 1769, aged 50. He was an exemplary Christian. He brought penmanship to a perfection before unknown in this country. A specimen of his skill is in the library of Harvard college.

HOLBROOK, AMOS, Dr., died at Milton, Mass., in June, 1842, aged 88.

HOLBROOK, JOSIAH, died near Lynchburg, Va., by falling into Black Rock Creek while on a geological excursion, June 17, 1854, aged 65. He was born at Derby, and was a graduate of Yale in 1810. He devoted himself to the cause of popular education, and diffused a love of mineralogy.

HOLCOMB, REUBEN, minister of Sterling, Mass., died in 1826, aged about 72. He graduated at Yale in 1774, and succeeded J. Mellen in 1779. He left 1200 dollars to missionary and education societies, and 250 dollars to the ministerial fund of Boylston.

HOLCOMBE, HENRY, D. D., minister of the first Baptist church in Philadelphia, died May 22, 1824, aged 61.

HOLDEN, SAMUEL, a benefactor of the province of Massachusetts, died in London in 1740. A sermon on his death was preached in Boston by Dr. Colman, before the general court. Mr. Holden was at the head of the dissenters in England, and at the head of the bank of England. Such was his benevolence and regard to religion, that he sent to Dr. Colman thirty-nine sets of Baxter's practical works, in four massy folios, to be distributed among our churches. The amount of his charities for promoting the gospel and other useful purposes was 4,847 pounds. After his death his widow and daughters gave in the same liberal and benevolent spirit 5,585 pounds.

Holden chapel for the college at Cambridge was built by their donation. Mr. Holden was a man of unfeigned piety. He says in a letter: "I hope my treasure is in heaven, and would to God my heart were more there. Abstract from God and futurity, I would not accept of an eternity here in any given circumstances whatever."—*Colman's Sermon*.

HOLLAND, ABRAHAM, Dr., died at Walpole, N. H., March 1, 1847, aged 96. He was a graduate of 1779.

HOLLENBACK, MATTHIAS, judge, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Wilkesbarre Feb. 18, 1829, aged 76. He was an early settler in the valley of Wyoming. When the valley was desolated by the Indians under Butler, he was one of the few who escaped, while his corps was mostly destroyed. In the Revolutionary army he was a lieutenant, and afterwards engaged in the profession of the law. He had a sound judgment and much decision of character.

HOLLEY, HORACE, LL. D., president of Transylvania university, Kentucky, died July 31, 1827, aged 46. He was born in Salisbury, Conn., Feb. 13, 1781; was graduated at Yale college in 1803; in 1805 was ordained as the minister of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, and in 1809 installed the minister of Hollis street, Boston. In 1818 he became the president of the university of Kentucky in Lexington, but was induced to resign his office in 1827. On his voyage to New York he died of the yellow fever. He was settled in Connecticut as a Calvinist; but, renouncing his early faith, he was at Boston a Unitarian. In Kentucky his religious views occasioned much excitement. Some accused him of being openly a Deist. It was found that the college would not flourish under his care. He published a discourse on the death of Col. James Morrison, 1823. His memoirs were written by his widow.

HOLLEY, MARY AUSTIN, died at New Orleans Aug. 2, 1846, widow of Rev. Horace H. She emigrated to Texas under the protection of Gen. S. T. Austin; and she published a history of Texas.

HOLLINGSHEAD, WILLIAM, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., was the son of Wm. H., of Wakefield, Penn. He graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1770. About the year 1783 he succeeded Mr. Tennent as the pastor of the Congregational church in Charleston, where he died Jan. 26, 1817. J. Keith was associate pastor in 1788. He was a distinguished theologian. He published a sermon on opening the new meeting-house, 1787; on the advantages of public worship, 1794; commemorative of Gen. Moultrie, 1805.—*Sprague's Annals*.

HOLLIS, THOMAS, a most liberal benefactor of Harvard college, was born in England in 1659, of pious parents, and, being impressed by

religious truth and having embraced the principles of the Baptists, was baptized in 1679. He died in Feb., 1731, aged about 72. He was for many years an eminent merchant, and, while success attended his exertions, it pleased God to incline him also to charitable and benevolent deeds in proportion to his wealth. He founded two professorships in Harvard college, the professorship of divinity and mathematics. He also presented a valuable apparatus for mathematical and philosophical experiments, and at different times augmented the library with many valuable books. In 1727 the net produce of his donation, exclusive of gifts not vendible, amounted to 4900 pounds, the interest of which he directed to be appropriated to the support of the two professors, to the treasurer of the college, and to ten poor students in divinity. The liberality of Mr. Hollis seemed to proceed from a pious heart. He says in a letter, after speaking of some of his efforts to do good: "I think not hereby to be justified. My rejoicing is in Christ, my God and Saviour." He also ascribes all that he was, "to rich, free, and sovereign, electing love." Being a Calvinist in his sentiments, he required his professor of divinity to be "of sound or orthodox principles." Still he was not governed by a sectarian spirit; he did not require the preference of his own Baptist denomination; but the professorship was open to every one, who, in his view, embraced the important and fundamental doctrines of the gospel. His first professor was Dr. Wigglesworth. His nephew, Thomas Hollis, who died in 1774, had a most ardent attachment to liberty, and endeavored to promote it by the publication and distribution of books which vindicate the rights of man. His benefactions to the library of Harvard college amounted to about 1400 pounds.—*Colman's and Wigglesworth's Sermons; Greenwood's Discourse and Rudd's Poem on his death; Memoirs of T. Hollis*, i. 1; ii. 598-601; *Morse's True Reasons, etc.; Holmes*.

HOLMES, JOHN, minister of Duxbury, Mass., died Dec. 24, 1675. Although he was not a graduate of the college at Cambridge, he studied theology with President Chauncy in 1658; and soon succeeded R. Partridge, the first minister of Duxbury, and was the pastor about thirty-seven years. His successors were Wiswall, Robinson, Veazie, Turner, and Drs. Sanger and Allyn. As Elder Brewster built a house in D. and lived there for a time, some have regarded him as the first teacher of the people.

HOLMES, OBADIAH, Baptist minister, died at Newport, R. I., in 1682, aged 75. He was of Salem church before 1639, and became a Baptist at Rehoboth. His descendants were estimated at five thousand in 1790.—*Benedict's Hist. Baptists*.

HOLMES, DAVID, governor of Mississippi, died Aug. 20, 1832.

HOLMES, ABIEL, D. D., died at Cambridge June 4, 1837, aged 73. A native of Woodstock, Conn., the son of Dr. David H., a patriot who died in 1779, he graduated at Yale in 1783; was pastor of a church in Midway, Geo., as successor of Moses Allen, from 1785 to 1791; and in 1792 was settled at Cambridge, Mass., over the first church, and remained pastor till 1832, when he was dismissed. His first wife was the daughter of President Stiles; his second the daughter of Judge Oliver Wendell. A memoir of him by Dr. Jenks, is in hist. coll., 3d series, vol. VII., to which is added a list of his numerous sermons and other writings, which also may be seen in Dr. Sprague's annals of the American pulpit. He published nearly thirty sermons and disquisitions; among them sermons on the deaths of Gov. Sumner, Washington, President Willard, and Drs. Tappan and Osgood; a century sermon, 1801; at Plymouth, 1806; on the landing at Plymouth, 1820; history of English translations of the bible; at ordination of D. Kendall, 1803; of W. Bascom, 1805; of J. Bartlett, 1811; of T. B. Gannett, 1814; of H. Hildreth, 1825; at the inauguration of E. Porter, 1812; two discourses on the second century, 1821; convention sermon, 1819; Dudleyan lecture, 1810; to the antiquarian society, 1814; the life of Stiles, 1798; American annals, in 2 vols., 1805; a new edition, 1829. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HOLMES, JOHN, died at Portland, Me., July 7, 1843, aged 70. He was born on Cape Cod, but in early life removed to Maine, and, residing at Alfred, became eminent as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention which framed the constitution of Maine, and its first senator. He was a representative in congress, 1817–1820; and senator, 1820–27, and 1828–33. At the time of his death he was district attorney for Maine. He was many years a trustee of Bowdoin college.

HOLMES, JABEZ, M. D., died at Bristol, R. I., Nov. 4, 1851. He was vice-president of the medical society, and had been in extensive practice nearly forty years.

HOLT, JOHN, a printer in New York, died Jan. 30, 1784, aged 64. He was a native of Virginia, and settled as a merchant in Williamsburg, of which place he was elected mayor. Being unsuccessful in business, he repaired in 1760 to New York, where he published the New York Gazette and Postboy, and in 1766, the New York Journal. In the Revolution he was a firm whig; he was an excellent writer in favor of his country. While the British had possession of the city, he published his journal at Esopus and Poughkeepsie; he inserted in it Burgoyne's boastful proclamation, and subjoined, — "*pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.*" By the enemy he lost much property. His widow

printed a memorial of him on cards, which she distributed among her friends. — *Thomas*, II. 105.

HOLT, NATHAN, minister of Danvers, Mass., died Aug. 2, 1792, aged 67. Born in Andover, he graduated at Harvard in 1757, and was ordained Jan. 3, 1759. Rev. T. Phillips preached his ordination sermon.

HOLT, FIFIELD, minister of Bloomfield, Me., died Nov. 15, 1830, aged about 45. Born in Hollis, N. H., he graduated at Middlebury, 1810, and studied theology at Andover. He was settled in 1815 with liberty to employ half his time in missionary labors. For years he thus preached the gospel faithfully in the missionary settlements. His ardent feelings gave an acceptable unction to his public ministrations. He was familiar and affectionate. — *Tappan's Sermon*.

HOLT, THOMAS, minister of Hardwick, Mass., died in 1836, aged 74. Born in Meriden, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1784, was settled in 1789, and was dismissed in 1805. He was then the minister of Chebacco church in Ipswich, from 1809 to 1813; and afterwards lived on a farm in Hardwick. He published a sermon at the ordination of Reed Paige.

HOLT, PETER, minister of Epping, died at Greenfield, N. H., March 25, 1851, aged about 80. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1790; and his classmate, Benjamin Hasey, a lawyer of Topsham, Me., died on the previous day, March 24th. He was twenty-eight years the minister of Epping, six at Exeter, and eight at Peterborough.

HOLT, CHARLES, an aged newspaper editor, died at Jersey City July 30, 1852.

HOLTEN, SAMUEL, president of congress, was born in Danvers, Mass., June 9, 1738, and settled in that town as a physician. In the Revolution he zealously espoused the cause of his country. In 1778 he was elected a member of congress, and continued in that body five years. He was again elected in 1793; and in 1796 was appointed judge of probate for the county of Essex, which office he resigned in May, 1815, after having been in public stations forty-seven years. He died in Christian peace Jan. 2, 1816, aged 77. With a majestic form, a graceful person, and engaging manners, he was eminently popular. Of all the public and private virtues he was a bright example; and he was pious from early life. — *Thacher*.

HOLYOKE, EDWARD, president of Harvard college, died June 1, 1769, aged nearly 80. He was born in Boston, 1689, the son of Elizur. He was graduated in the seminary in 1705, and, after being a tutor for a few years, was ordained the minister, of a new society in Marblehead, April 25, 1716. He continued in this place until 1737, when he was elected president. He was inducted into this office as the successor of President Wadsworth Sept. 28th. He retained the vigor

of his mind and considerable strength of body, and discharged the duties of his station until a few months before his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Locke. As a minister of the gospel, while he contended for the free and sovereign grace of God in our salvation, he was also zealous for good works, and by his benevolence, uprightness, and the uniform integrity of his conduct he exemplified the lessons, which he inculcated upon others. His excellence as a preacher was such as gained him a high reputation. At the head of the university he possessed a dignity peculiar to himself. His majestic appearance, his speech, and demeanor were calculated to impress with awe; but, notwithstanding his air of dignity and authority, he was humble in heart. He sought not praise from men, but endeavored to secure the approbation of God. Having a vigorous constitution, and knowing the value of time, his hours were appropriated to particular duties, and he was remarkable for his punctuality, exactness, and order. He was eminent in the various walks of literature, but he principally excelled in acquaintance with mathematics and natural philosophy. He published an election sermon; at the ordination of J. Diman, 1737; at a convention of ministers, 1741; an answer to Mr. Whitefield, 1744. — *Appleton's Sermon on his death; Sewall's Orat. Funeb.; Hist. Coll.* VIII. 70-75; X. 158; *Holmes; Sprague's Annals.*

HOLYOKE, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, M. D., a physician of Salem, Mass., son of the preceding, was born in Marblehead Aug. 13, 1728, graduated at Harvard college in 1746, and died at Salem March 31, 1829, aged 100 years and between 7 and 8 months. He was born just one hundred years after the settlement of Salem. He was married, first in 1755, and a second time in 1759. By his second wife he had twelve children, of whom only two survived him. He had been a practising physician in Salem seventy-nine years; for two years he had no case excepting a whitlow; for many years he had almost all the practice in the town; on some days he made one hundred visits, and at one period, as he said, there was not a dwelling-house in Salem which he had not visited professionally. He enjoyed during his long life almost uninterrupted health, which may be ascribed to his exercise, and great temperance, to the calmness and cheerfulness of his disposition, his virtuous practice, and his pious sentiments. On his centennial anniversary, Aug. 13, 1828, about fifty medical gentlemen of Boston and Salem gave him a public dinner, when he appeared among them with a firm step and cheerful look. He smoked his pipe with them at the table, and gave an appropriate toast relating to the medical society and its members. A memoir of his life and character has been published.

HOLYOKE, ELIZUR, minister of Boxford,

Mass., died in 1806, aged 75. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1750; he was settled in 1759.

HOLYOKE, SAMUEL, a teacher of music, died at Concord, N. H., in Feb., 1820. He graduated at Harvard 1789. He published *Columbian repository of sacred harmony; occasional music*, Exeter, 1802.

HOMER, GEORGE JOY, died in Boston June 7, 1845, aged 63. He was a merchant of the firm of Homes & Homer, and a man of unceasing and memorable beneficence. Even when young, with an income of 500 dollars, he gave half of it in charity; and in this manner he gave through life. His son, Rev. B. Homer, died before him.

HOMER, JONATHAN, D. D., died at Newton, Mass., Aug. 11, 1843, aged 84. He was descended from John, who came to Boston in 1670. His father was Michael, a mason. He graduated at Harvard in 1777. He was pious and learned. His great affliction was the loss of his son, Jonathan, a graduate of 1803, who died the next year. He devoted much time to a comparison of old editions of the Bible. A part of Dr. Codman's sermon on his death was published in the *Boston Recorder* of Aug. 17. He published artillery election sermon, 1790; a century sermon, Dec 25, 1791; a history of Newton in hist. coll., vol. I; mourner's friend, a sermon, 1793; the way of God vindicated, on the death of his only child, 1804; before the society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1828. — *Sprague's Annals.*

HOMER, WILLIAM BRADFORD, minister of South Berwick, Me., died March 22, 1841, aged 24. He had been settled only four months. He graduated at Amherst in 1836. His father was George J. Homer of Boston; his mother was a descendant of Gov. Bradford. His writings were edited by E. A. Park, who also published a memoir of him, 2d ed., 1849.

HOMER, ELMIRA, the last of the Turkey Hill Indians, died at the ancient wigwam of the tribe in New Milford, Conn., in Dec., 1852. About the same time died Sally Maminash, the last of the Indians at Northampton.

HOMES, WILLIAM, minister of Martha's Vineyard, died June 20, 1746, aged 83. He was born in 1663 in the north of Ireland, and was liberally educated. He came to this country in 1686, and taught a school three years on the Vineyard; then returned to Ireland and was ordained in 1692 the minister of Strabane. He came again to this country in 1714, and in 1715 was settled at Chilmark, where he died. His son, Capt. Robert Homes, married Mary, a sister of Dr. Franklin; a daughter married Col. Jonathan Allen of Chilmark. He was a learned, judicious, orthodox theologian, attached to the Presbyterian forms, and eminently pious. He published a sermon on the Sabbath; on the public reading of the Scriptures;

on church government, 1732; on secret prayer; on the government of Christian families, 1747.

HOMES, HENRY, died in Middleborough, Mass., Oct. 19, 1845, aged 69. His father, William, died in Boston in 1825, aged 83; and his father, William, a goldsmith, who married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Dawes, died in 1789, aged 69. The last was the son of Capt. Robert, who married Mary, the sister of Dr. Franklin; and he was the son of Rev. W. Homes of Martha's Vineyard. — He was senior partner of the firm of Homes, Homer & Co., Boston. George J. Homer died a short time before him, June 7, 1845. Of such integrity was he, that he received from London a very honorable token of respect from a house, with which he had for forty or fifty years transacted business. He was a man of benevolence, charity, and piety, — one of the founders of Park street church. For more than forty years he and his partner were not only united in business but in Christian labors. Before the tract society was formed, their store was a depository of religious tracts; before the education society, they were accustomed to make loans to young men. The writer of this has now in his library a folio Greek testament, given to him as a student in theology half a century ago by Mr. Homes. He accumulated property — not for self-indulgence — but to do good, with it from day to day, in a multitude of charitable ways, instead of reserving it for a huge, fame-drawing bequest. To what layman has the religious state of Boston for the last half-century been more indebted than to Henry Homes? His son was the well-known missionary in Constantinople. His last words were, "Lord Jesus, come quickly!" — *Dr. E. Beecher's Sermon on his death in Recorder*, Oct. 30.

HONE, PHILIP, died at New York, May 5, 1851, aged 70; a merchant and philanthropist.

HONEYWOOD, ST. JOHN, a poet, died Sept. 1, 1798, aged 33. He was born in Leicester, Mass., in 1764. His father, a man of literature, who came from England, died as a surgeon in the American army at Ticonderoga in 1776. By the generosity of individuals he was educated, and was graduated at Yale college in 1782. Having studied law at Albany, he settled in the practice at Salem, N. Y., where he died. His miscellaneous writings, prose and verse, were published in 1801. — *Specimens American Poetry*, II. 43.

HONTAN, BARON LA, a traveller, was an officer of the French army, and first went out to Quebec in 1683. For four years he was stationed chiefly at Chambly, fort Frontenac, Niagara, St. Joseph at lake Huron, and the Sault de St. Marie. In 1688 he was at Michilimackinac, and at Green Bay in 1689, and thence he proceeded to the Mississippi. Some of his accounts are the inventions of a traveller, particularly his account of Long river, which he ascended eighty-four days, and of

various tribes of Indians. He was an infidel as to religion. His travels were published in French 2 vols., 12mo., 1705; and in English, 1732.

HONYMAN, ROBERT, M. D., a physician, was a native of Scotland; for some years was a surgeon in the British navy; came to this country in 1774, and settled in Louisa, Virginia; was for a time a surgeon in the army; and after most skillful medical toils for half a century, died in 1824. He read the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, and with unwearied industry read almost all the most valuable books in English, making extraordinary attainments in literature. His life was honorable and upright. — *Thacher*.

HOOKE, WILLIAM, minister of New Haven, after he came to this country was a preacher at Taunton; was settled at New Haven in 1644, the colleague of Davenport; returned to England in 1656 and was Cromwell's chaplain; and died March 21, 1678, aged 77. He was by marriage a cousin of Cromwell, and brother-in-law of G. Whalley. He published a discourse on the witnesses; also, New England's tears for old England's fears, a fast sermon at Taunton, July 23, 1640. His description in this sermon of the horrors of a civil war and of the battle field is very striking. "Here ride some dead men, swagging in their deep saddles; there fall others alive upon their dead horses; death sends a message to those from the mouth of the muskets. In yonder file is a man, that hath his arm struck off from his shoulder, another by him hath lost his leg; here stands a soldier with half a face, there fights another upon his stumps. A day of battle is a day of harvest for the devil." He published also a sermon on Job II. 12, in 1641; a sermon in New England in behalf of Old England, 1645; the privileges of the saints on earth beyond those in heaven, 1673; a discourse of the gospel day; the slaughter of the witnesses; a sermon in the supplement to the morning exercises. — *Bacon's Historical Discourse; Sprague's Annals*.

HOOKER, THOMAS, the first minister of Cambridge, Mass., and one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut, died of an epidemical fever July 7, 1647, aged 61. He was the son of Thomas, and was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1586, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In his youth he had such a deep sense of his guilt, as filled his mind with anguish; but at length he found peace through the blood of the Redeemer, and an exemplary life of piety and goodness proved that his hope would not make him ashamed. After preaching for some time in London, he was chosen lecturer and assistant to Mr. Mitchell at Chelmsford in 1626. He was remarkably successful in his labors; but, being silenced in about four years for his nonconformity, he established a grammar school, and continued to exert his whole influence for the Christian

cause. Forty-seven conforming clergymen in his neighborhood petitioned the bishop of London on his behalf; but Laud was of too imperious and determined a spirit to suffer any circumstance to shake him from his purpose, when he had an opportunity to lay his hands upon a Puritan. Mr. Hooker was obliged to flee to Holland about the year 1630, and he preached sometimes at Delft, and sometimes at Rotterdam, being an assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ames.

In 1633 he came to New England in company with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stone, and was settled with the latter at Newton, or Cambridge, October 11, being ordained by the imposition of the hands of the brethren of the church. In June, 1636, he removed with a hundred others to a fertile spot on the banks of the Connecticut river, which they called Hartford, having travelled through the wilderness with no other guide than a compass. In this new colony he had great influence in establishing the order of the churches. As he was dying, he said, "I am going to receive mercy;" and then closed his own eyes, and expired with a smile on his countenance. He was a remarkably animated and interesting preacher. With a loud voice, an expressive countenance, and a most commanding presence, he delivered the truths of God with a zeal and energy seldom equalled. He appeared with such majesty in the pulpit, that it was pleasantly said of him, that "he could put a king into his pocket." He has been called the Luther and Mr. Cotton the Melancthon of New England. It was his custom, it seems, to preach without his notes. On a visit to Massachusetts in May, 1639, he preached on the Sabbath at Cambridge, and Governor Winthrop went from Boston to hear him. Having named his text in the afternoon, he proceeded about a quarter of an hour with great loudness of voice and vehemence of manner, when suddenly he found himself entirely at a loss what to say. After several ineffectual attempts to proceed, he observed to the assembly, that what he intended to have spoken was taken from him, and, requesting them to sing a psalm, withdrew for half an hour. He then returned and preached about two hours with wonderful pertinency and vivacity. After the sermon, he said to some of his friends, "We daily confess, that we can do nothing without Christ; and what if Christ should prove this to be the fact before the whole congregation?" Dr. Ames declared, that he never met with Mr. Hooker's equal either in preaching or disputation.

While he lived in his native country, he was invited to preach in the great church of Leicester, and one of the chief burgesses set a fiddler in the churchyard to disturb the worship. Mr. Hooker elevated his voice to such a pitch and spoke with such animation, as to rouse the curiosity of the man and attract him to the church door. There

he listened, and such solemn truths reached his ears, as by the blessing of God were the means of his salvation. Though his own preaching was generally very practical and experimental, he advised young ministers to preach the whole system of divinity, both for their own benefit and that of their people. In the government of the church he would propound nothing for decision till it had been previously considered by some of the principal brethren, and said, "The elders must have a church in a church, if they would preserve the peace of the church." Though naturally irascible in his temper, he acquired a remarkable command of his passions. He was condescending, benevolent, and charitable. It was no uncommon act of beneficence with him to give five or ten pounds to the necessitous. At a time when there was a great scarcity at Southampton upon Long Island, he with some friends sent the inhabitants a small vessel, freighted with corn. His benevolence was united with piety. One day in every month he devoted to private prayer and fasting, and he used to say, that prayer was the principal part of a minister's work. In his family he exhibited a lively devotion, and all, who resided under his roof, were instructed and edified by him. His sister, Dorothy, married in England John Chester, the father of Leonard. Another sister, Mary, married Rev. Roger Newton of Farmington.

His most celebrated work, entitled, a survey of the sum of church discipline, was published in England in 4to., 1648, under the inspection of the famous Dr. Thomas Goodwin, who says, "As touching this treatise and the worthy author of it, to preface any thing by commendation of either were to lay paint upon burnished marble, or add light unto the sun." In this work Mr. Hooker contends, that each church has in itself full power to exercise all church discipline, but that there is a necessity for consociations, which may proceed against a church, pertinaciously offending, with a sentence of non-communication. Mr. John Higginson transcribed from his manuscripts about two hundred sermons, and sent them to England; and near one-half of them were published. The titles of some of his discourses and treatises are the following: the soul's preparation for Christ; the soul's humiliation; exaltation; vocation; implantation; the unbeliever preparing; of self-denial; duty and dignity of saints; on the Lord's prayer; on church discipline; four treatises on the carnal hypocrite, the church's deliverance, the deceitfulness of sin, the benefits of afflictions, 1638; the soul's possession; pattern to perfection; saint's guide; the application of redemption; on Christ's last prayer, 1656; and the poor, doubting Christian drawn to Christ. The seventh edition of this last excellent work was published at Boston in 1743. — *Magnalia*, III. 58-68; *Hist. Coll.*, VII. 38-41; *Trumbull's Connect.*, I. 10, 48, 55, 306.

HOOKER, SAMUEL, the second son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and the second minister of Farmington, Conn., died in 1697, aged about 65. He graduated at Harvard in 1653, and was ordained the successor of Roger Newton in 1658, according to one account, in July, 1661, according to another. As Mr. Newton was installed at Milford in 1660, if Mr. H. was ordained in 1658, it must have been as his colleague. He was a fellow of Harvard college. Of his eleven children Mary married Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of New Haven, and was the mother of Sarah, the wife of Jonathan Edwards. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HOOKER, NATHANIEL, minister of West Hartford, Conn., died June 9, 1770, aged 32, and was succeeded by Mr. Perkins. He was the son of Capt. Nathaniel, a descendant of Thomas H.; his mother was Ennice, a daughter of Gov. Talcott. A graduate of Yale in 1755, he was ordained in Dec., 1757. He was a diligent, faithful minister. A scholar, and having a lively fancy, his discourses abounded in imagery. His sentiments were liberal and catholic. Feeble in health for eight years, he sometimes had transports in his views of future glory. He left a daughter, but no son. He had brothers, James and Horace. He published a sermon, "the invalid instructed," 1763. Six of his sermons were published in 1771.

HOOKER, JOHN, minister of Northampton, Mass., was a descendant of Thomas H., being his great grandson, and was a native of Farmington. The son of John, who was the grandson of Rev. S. H., of Farmington, he was graduated at Yale college in 1751, and was ordained at Northampton in 1754. After a ministry of about twenty-three years, he died of the small pox Feb. 6, 1777, aged 48, deeply regretted by the people of his charge, who, in testimony of their affection and his virtues, erected a handsome monument to his memory. Having early imbibed the genuine spirit of Christianity, he uniformly exhibited the evidence of it in his life. He was an able and faithful minister, of distinguished learning, penetration, and prudence, of uncommon suavity of temper, and the most engaging manners. His widow, Sarah, daughter of John Worthington, of Springfield, died in 1817, aged 85. He published a sermon at the ordination of Thomas Allen, of Pittsfield, 1764, and a sermon on the death of John Hunt, of Boston, 1776, both of which sermons furnish honorable testimony of his piety and talents. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HOOKER, ASAHEL, minister of Norwich, Conn., died April 19, 1813, aged 51. He was a descendant of Thomas H., and was born in Bethlem in 1762. After the age of twenty he became a member of the church in Farmington, whither his parents had removed. His own efforts to obtain an education were aided by the benevolence

of others. He was graduated at Yale college in 1789, and was ordained in Sept., 1791, at Goshen, where, in 1799, his labors were eminently blessed, about eighty persons being added to the church. There was also a revival in 1807. At this period of his life about twenty young men studied theology with him. In consequence of ill health he was dismissed in June, 1810. Jan. 16, 1812, he was installed at Chelsea, or Norwich city, as the successor of Walter King, who had been dismissed. But he died the next year. His wife was Phebe, daughter of Timothy Edwards, of Stockbridge. His only son is Prof. Edward W. Hooker, D. D., the minister of Bennington, Vt. One of his daughters is the widow of Elias Cornelius; another married Rev. Dr. Peck. Mr. Hooker was succeeded by Alfred Mitchell. He published five occasional sermons, among which are a sermon at the election, 1805; at the ordination of John Keep, 1805; of James Beach, 1806. — *Panoplist*, xi. 43, 97, 145; *Sprague's Annals*.

HOOKER, THOMAS, Dr., died in Rutland, Vt., April 14, 1836, aged 57. His wife was Sally, a daughter of Col. John Brown, of the Revolution. His son is the minister of Falmouth, Mass.

HOOPER, WILLIAM, minister in Boston, died April 14, 1767. He was a native of Scotland, and was first settled May 18, 1737, as the Congregational minister of the west church, and then Episcopal minister of Trinity church Aug. 28, 1747, as successor of A. Davenport, the first rector. His successors were Walter, Parker, and Gardiner. He had talents and eloquence. He published, the Apostles neither impostors nor enthusiasts, 1742; a sermon on the death of Thomas Greene, 1763.

HOOPER, WILLIAM, a patriot of the Revolution, son of the preceding, died Oct., 1790, aged 48. After graduating at Harvard college in 1760, he studied law with James Otis, and settled at Wilmington, N. C. In 1774 he was elected a member of congress, and drew up in 1775 the address to the inhabitants of Jamaica. In 1776 he signed the Declaration of Independence. His embarrassed private affairs induced him to resign his place in Feb., 1777. — *Goodrich*.

HOOPER, LUCY, Miss, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1841, aged 25. Born in Newburyport, she lived in her last ten years in Brooklyn. Her poetical works were published in 1818. — *Cycl. Amer. Lit.*; *Boston Recorder*, Aug. 21, 1856.

HOOPER, ROBERT, died at Marblehead June 2, 1843, aged 77. He was highly esteemed, a man of integrity and disinterestedness, and a devout Christian.

HOPKINS, EDWARD, governor of Connecticut, and a benefactor of Harvard college, died in 1657, aged 57. He was an eminent merchant in London, and arrived at Boston with Mr. Davenport in the summer of 1637. He soon removed

to Connecticut, choosing rather to establish himself at Hartford, than to join Mr. Davenport and Mr. Eaton, whose daughter-in-law he married, at New Haven. He was chosen a magistrate in 1639, and governor of Connecticut every other year from 1640 to 1654. Mr. Haynes was the alternate governor. He afterwards went to England, where he was chosen warden of the English fleet, commissioner of the admiralty and navy, and a member of parliament. He died in London. His young wife, the sister of David Yale, a merchant of Boston, became deranged about 1642, and died in 1698. Governor Winthrop says, she had written many books, and he ascribes the loss of her reason to her "giving herself wholly to reading and writing;" and he adds, that if she had attended her household affairs, and not "meddled in such things as are proper to men, whose minds are stronger, etc., she had kept her wits." He was a wise and upright magistrate, and a man of exemplary piety and extensive charity. He bequeathed most of his estate in New England, estimated at about 1000 pounds, to trustees in Connecticut, for the support of grammar schools in New Haven and Hartford; and 500 pounds out of his estate in England for promoting the kingdom of the Lord Jesus, which donation was considered as made to Harvard college and the grammar school in Cambridge, and, by virtue of a decree in chancery, was paid in 1710. With this money real estate was purchased in a township named Hopkinton, in honor of the donor, and the legislature of the State has made such addition to the fund, that six bachelors may now reside at Harvard college, and seven boys at the grammar school. — *Magnalia*, II. 22-25; *Hutchinson*, I. 82, 101; *Trumbull*, I. 241.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, minister of West Springfield, Mass., died Oct. 6, 1755, aged 61, in the thirty-sixth year of his ministry. He was graduated at Yale college in 1718, and was ordained June 1, 1720. He was much beloved and esteemed. His wife was Esther, a daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards. One of his daughters, Hannah, married Col. Worthington. He published historical memoirs relating to the Housatunnuk Indians, or an account of the methods used for the propagation of the gospel among that heathenish tribe under the ministry of John Sergeant, etc., 4to., 1753. — *Breck's Cent. Sermon*; *Sprague's Address*.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Hadley, Mass., son of the preceding, was born Oct. 20, 1729; was graduated at Yale college in 1749, and was tutor; was ordained Feb., 1755; and after a ministry of fifty-six years died March 8, 1811, aged 81. He had a paralysis in 1809, and in 1810, John Woodbridge was ordained as his colleague. His first wife was the relict of Rev.

Chester Williams and daughter of Col. Porter; his second was Miss Margaret Stoddard. The daughter of Mrs. Williams, his wife, married Rev. N. Emmons. Of his eight children by his first wife, four were married to ministers; to Drs. Spring and Austin, L. Worcester, and W. Riddel. His character and useful labors were described by Dr. Lyman in a funeral sermon. He published discourses on infant membership; a half-century sermon, 1805. — *Sprague's Cent. Address at W. Springfield*; *Sprague's Annals*.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D. D., an eminent theologian, from whom the Christians, called Hopkinkians, derive their name, died at Newport Dec. 20, 1803, aged 82. He was a descendant of John H., one of the first settlers of Hartford, by Stephen of Hartford, John of Waterbury, and next his own father Timothy of Waterbury; and not a descendant of Gov. Hopkins. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721. He lived with his parents, employed in the labors of agriculture, until he entered his fifteenth year; and such was the purity of manners among the youth of this place, that he never heard from any of them a profane expression. After having been placed for a short time under the tuition of Mr. Graham of Woodbury, he entered Yale college, where he was graduated in 1741. While a member of that institution he made a public profession of religion. He diligently studied the Scriptures and was constant in his secret devotions; but he was afterwards convinced, that he did all this without any true love to the character of God, and that as yet he was ignorant of that religion, which has its seat in the heart. It was during the remarkable attention to the things of a better world, excited in the college and town of New Haven by the preaching of Mr. Whitefield and Gilbert Tennent in the year 1741, that his false confidence was shaken. Such was the extraordinary zeal for religion, which was at that time called into action, that a number of the members of the college were impelled to visit their fellow students without regard to the distinction of classes, and to speak to them of the important concerns of eternity. At this period David Brainerd, then a student, entered the room of Mr. Hopkins, and though he could draw nothing from him and found him completely reserved, yet he made a remark, which sunk into his heart. He observed, that it was impossible for any man to be a real Christian, who was not sometimes deeply affected in contemplating the character of Christ. Mr. Hopkins could not but admit, that a warm affection for the Redeemer would exist in those who had been saved by him from their sins, and, as he was conscious of no such love to the Son of God, he became convinced, that he was destitute of the spirit of the gospel. The sense of his ignorance and of his sin impelled him to seek

instruction and supplicate mercy. At length he was enlightened with the knowledge of the way of salvation. The character of Jesus Christ, as a mediator between God and man, filled him with joy, to which he had before been a stranger. Still, he did not indulge the hope that he was a Christian. His mind was for some time principally occupied by the consideration of his unworthiness, helplessness, and guilt. Many whole days he spent in fasting and prayer. In Sept., 1741, he retired to his father's house, and lived a recluse for a number of months, except when he could hold intercourse with persons zealous in religion. In Dec., he went to Northampton, to pursue the study of divinity with Mr. Edwards. In July, 1743, he went to Housatonic, now Great Barrington, where he was ordained Dec. 28, 1743. At this time there were only thirty families in the place. Here he continued till Jan. 18, 1769, when he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council. This event was occasioned by the diminution of his society and the want of support. An Episcopal church had been established in the town in order to escape the tax for the maintenance of a minister of the gospel. He was again settled in the ministry at Newport, R. I., April 11, 1770. There were some circumstances, attending his establishment in this place, which were remarkable, and which prove that the hearts of all men are in the hands of God, and may be turned, as the rivers of water are turned. After he had been with this people some time, a meeting was called, and it was voted not to give him an invitation to settle among them. Many were dissatisfied with his sentiments. He accordingly made his preparations to leave them, and on the Sabbath preached a farewell discourse. This sermon was so interesting and impressive, that a different vote was immediately and almost unanimously passed, and he consented to remain. For about four years he was unwearied in the discharge of his pastoral duties, preaching a lecture every week in addition to the services of the Sabbath, and seizing every opportunity to impart religious instruction. The war of the Revolution interrupted his benevolent labors. In Dec., 1776, when the British took possession of Newport, he left the town, and retired to his family, which he had before sent to Great Barrington. During the summer of 1777 he preached at Newburyport in a congregation, which was thought to be the largest in America. Its pastor, Mr. Parsons, died a short time before. He afterwards preached in Canterbury and Stamford. In the spring of 1780 he returned to Newport, which had been evacuated by the British in the fall of the preceding year. He found his church and congregation much diminished. The meeting-house had been made a barrack for soldiers. That portion of his former society, which had

remained in the town, had become so impoverished that he had no prospect of a maintenance. Yet such was his benevolence, that he preached to them a year, supported entirely by a few generous friends, and, when he received a pressing invitation to settle at Middleborough, the request of his people induced him to decline it. From this time till his death his maintenance was derived entirely from a weekly contribution and the donations of his friends. But he was contented with his humble circumstances, and in a situation, which would have filled most minds with the greatest anxiety, he cast himself upon the providence of God, and experienced through a course of years many remarkable interpositions in his favor. His wants were always supplied. Jan., 1799, a paralytic affection deprived him of the use of his limbs, although his mental powers were uninjured. But he afterwards recovered from this attack, so as to be able to preach.

Dr. Hopkins was a very humble, pious, and benevolent man. His views of his own character were always very abasing. This humility pervaded his whole conduct. It preserved him from that overbearing zeal which is the offspring of self-confidence and pride. In his intercourse with persons of sentiments different from his own, he exhibited the greatest mildness and candor. As truth was his object, and he never disputed for victory, he sometimes carried conviction to an opponent by the force of arguments. He sympathized in the distresses of others. He took delight in relieving the wants of the poor. Though he had but little to bestow, yet many were gladdened by his liberality. On one occasion he contributed 100 dollars for promoting the gospel among the Africans. His life was spent chiefly in meditation; his preaching had but little effect. He sometimes devoted to his studies eighteen hours in a day. With respect to his views of divine truth, he embraced the Calvinistic doctrines; and it is principally by the consequences which he drew from these doctrines, that his name has been rendered famous. He fully admitted the doctrine of the entire depravity of the human heart and the sinfulness of all the doings of the unregenerate; but thought there was a discordance between this doctrine and the preaching of some of the Calvinistic divines, who exhorted the unregenerate as such to perform certain acts as the appointed way to obtain that grace, which should renew their hearts and make them holy. If men before conversion could do nothing that was pleasing to God, he concluded, they could do nothing to procure the influences of the Holy Spirit. Instead, therefore, of exhorting sinners to use the means of grace in order to obtain the divine assistance to enable them to repent, when it was acknowledged, that in the use of the means of grace they would be entirely

sinful, he thought it a sacred duty, incumbent on the ministers of the gospel, to imitate the preaching of the Lord Jesus, their Master, and to call upon men immediately to repent and yield themselves to the love of God. He thought that religious advantages, if in the use of them the unregenerate were not converted, would but increase guilt, as in this case there would be a greater resistance to the truth. Another sentiment, which is considered as one of the peculiar sentiments of Dr. Hopkins, is that the inability of sinners is moral and not natural; but this is only saying, that their inability consists in disinclination of heart or opposition of will to what is good. Combining the Calvinistic doctrine, that God has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass, with his views of the nature of sin as consisting entirely in the intention or disposition of the mind, he inferred, that it was no impeachment upon the character of the most righteous disposer of all events to say, not merely that he decreed the existence of sin, but that he exerted his own power to produce it. The design being benevolent, he contended that this agency is no more an impeachment of the divine character, than the bare permission of sin. This is another of his peculiarities. In this he differed from President Edwards, who maintained, that sin was "not the fruit of any positive agency or influence of the Most High," and who said, "if by the *author of sin* he meant the sinner, the agent, or actor of sin, or the doer of a wicked thing; so it would be a reproach and blasphemy to suppose God to be the author of sin." It may indeed well excite astonishment, that a man of intelligence and piety should be so bewildered in metaphysics, as to ascribe to God the efficient production of all sinful volitions, and yet deem himself responsible for such volitions. From his views of the nature of holiness, as consisting in disinterested benevolence, he also inferred, that a Christian should be willing to perish forever, to be forever miserable, if it should be for the glory of God and the good of the universe, that he should encounter this destruction. Instead of the Calvinistic doctrine of the strict imputation of Adam's sin and of the righteousness of Christ, he chose rather to adopt the language of Scripture, that on account of the first transgression men were made or constituted sinners, and that men are justified on account of the righteousness of Christ, or through the redemption which there is in him.

He published a life of Edwards; three sermons, entitled, sin, through divine interposition, an advantage to the universe; and yet this no excuse for sin or encouragement to it, 1759; an inquiry concerning the promises of the gospel, whether any of them are made to the exercises and doings of persons in an unregenerate state, containing remarks on two sermons by Dr. Mayhew, 1765; on

the divinity of Christ, preached in Boston, 1768; two sermons on Romans vii. 7, and John i. 13, 1768, republished 1793; the true state and character of the unregenerate, being an answer to Mr. Mills, 1769; animadversions on Mr. Hart's dialogue, 1770; an inquiry into the nature of true holiness, with an answer to Drs. Hemmenway and Mather, 1773; of this a second edition was published in 1791; a dialogue, showing it to be the duty and interest of the American States, to emancipate all their African slaves, 1776; an inquiry concerning the future state of those who die in their sins, 1783; a system of doctrines contained in divine revelation, to which is added a treatise on the millennium, 2 vols., 8vo., 1793 (it is on this system of divinity that the reputation of the author principally rests); the life of Susannah Anthony, 1796; the life of Mrs. Osborn, 1798; and a volume of sermons. He left behind him sketches of his life, written by himself; a dialogue on the nature and extent of true Christian submission, and an address to professing Christians, all of which were published by Dr. West, of Stockbridge, in 1805. — *Hopkins' Life; Sprague's Annals.*

HOPKINS, DANIEL, D. D., the brother of the preceding, after a ministry of thirty-six years, died Dec. 14, 1814, aged 80. He was born at Waterbury Oct. 16, 1734, being the son of Timothy H. and Mary Judd. At the age of fourteen he lost his father, and the care of his education devolved upon his brother Samuel. He was graduated at Yale college in 1758, removed to Salem, Mass., in 1766, and for twelve years was chiefly employed as a teacher of youth, and was ordained as successor of Dr. Whitaker, who had become a Presbyterian, in Nov., 1778. He was a respected and useful minister. Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., married his daughter. His wife was a daughter of John Saunders. Just before his death he repeated the lines:

"Jesus, with all thy saints above
My tongue would bear her part
Would sound aloud thy saving love,
And sing thy bleeding heart."

He published a sermon on Washington's death, and one at a dedication, 1805. Most of his works were published in 1853, with a memoir by Professor Park. — *Panopl.*, xii. 42; *Sprague's Annals.*

HOPKINS, STEPHEN, governor of Rhode Island, died July 13, 1785, aged 78. He was born at Scituate March 7, 1707, and was bred a farmer. In 1742 he removed to Providence and engaged in mercantile business. He was from 1751 to 1754 chief justice of the superior court. In 1755 he was elected governor, and remained in office, excepting four years, till 1768. In 1774 he was a member of congress. His signature to the Declaration of Independence indicates a trembling hand; this was owing to a nervous af-

fection. His heart did not tremble. He retired from congress in 1779. He published, at the order of the assembly, rights of the colonies examined, 1765; and an account of Providence, in 2 historical collections, ix. 166-203.—*Goodrich*.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL, a physician, a descendant of Gov. Hopkins, was born in Waterbury June 19, 1750. At Litchfield, where he practised physic from 1776 to 1784, he acquired celebrity, and the singularity of his appearance, manners, and opinions, attracted general notice. About the year 1784 he removed to Hartford, where he had a high reputation and extensive practice as a physician till his death, April 14, 1801, aged 50. It is supposed that his erroneous practice in his own case was the cause of his death. Apprehensive of the pulmonary consumption, for a pain in his side he was repeatedly bled, against the remonstrance of his medical friends, and he otherwise reduced his strength and brought on a hydrothorax. His widow died at New York in Sept., 1826. He was tall, lean, stooping, with large features, and light, staring eyes. In his early life he admired the Infidel philosophers of France; in his last days he read the Bible. As a physician he was remarkable for his unceasing attention to his patients, sometimes devoting to one patient whole days and nights. Once, on being called to a child sick with the scarlet fever in a family to which he was a stranger, he entered the room without saying a word, and, seeing the child loaded with bed-clothes in a heated room, he seized the child in his arms and rushed out of the house, followed with cries and broomsticks, for his appearance was uncouth and ugly. But, resting in a cool shade, he called for wine, and had the pleasure of seeing the child restored to health. He was a man of learning, and a poet. He wrote for Barlow the beautiful version of psalm 137, beginning with the words, "Along the banks, where Babel's current flows." Associated with Trumbull, Barlow, Alsop, and others, he wrote parts of the *Anarchiad*, the echo, political green-house, the guillotine, and other essays. Three of his productions were published in the American poems,—the hypocrite's hope, the cancer quack, and a poem on Ethan Allen. The *Anarchiad* was a satirical political poem in twenty-four numbers; and these writings appeared in the newspapers from 1786 to 1793.—*Thacher's Medical Biography; Specimens American Poetry*, i. 272-284.

HOPKINS, ASA, died in New Haven Oct. 31, 1838, aged 59. Born in Litchfield, he there spent most of a useful life. His widow died in 1855. By his will his estate was to be divided thus: to the Northfield society in Litchfield 3,000 dollars; to the church 300; to his native school 600; to the Bible society 500; to the American board of foreign missions 250; to the tract society 250;

to Connecticut missionary society 250; the remainder, 7,000, to Northfield society.

HOPKINS, JOHN, died at Northampton Jan. 9, 1842, aged 72. He was a Christian professor, and among his family connections was a remarkable number of ministers, namely: his father, Dr. Samuel H., of Hadley, and his grandfather, Samuel H., of West Springfield,—his grandmother, too, was the daughter of Rev. Mr. Stoddard, and sister of President Edwards, the son of a minister. His mother was the widow of Rev. Chester Williams, of Hadley; her son was Rev. N. Williams; her daughter married Dr. Emmons, whose daughter married Dr. Ide, of Medway. Two of his sons were ministers, and his daughter married President Wheeler, of Burlington. Four of his sisters married ministers,—Dr. Spring, of Newburyport, Dr. Austin, of Worcester, and William Riddell and Leonard Worcester. His nephews are Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, Rev. Samuel Spring, Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, and Rev. Leonard Worcester, of Peacham, Vt.; of Mrs. W.'s sons are the ministers, Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, missionary, Rev. Evarts Worcester, deceased, Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, of Littleton, and Rev. John H. Worcester, of St. Johnsbury. The connections of such a family must have many calls to be sober-minded and religious.

HOPKINS, ASA T., D. D., pastor of the first church in Buffalo, died Nov. 27, 1847. Born in Hartford, he was graduated at Yale in 1826.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, district judge of the United States for Pennsylvania, died May 9, 1791, aged 53. After passing two years in England, he settled at Bordentown, N. J. He was a member of congress in 1776, in which year he signed the Declaration of Independence. He held an appointment in the loan office for several years, and afterwards succeeded George Ross, as judge of the admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania. In this station he continued till the year 1790, when he was appointed by Washington a judge of the district court. He was a person whose stature was a little below the common size, whose features were small, but uncommonly animated, and whose speech and motions indicated the activity of his mind. He was distinguished for his wit in conversation, but it was mild and elegant. He contributed not a little towards promoting the independence of America; not, however, by labored discussions, but by his inimitable humor and satire. He began in 1775 with a small tract, entitled, a pretty story, in which, in an allegorical manner, he exposed the tyranny of Great Britain towards America, and he concluded his contributions to his country in this way with the history of the new roof, which ought to be read with interest, while the citizens of the United States are sheltered under their present form of national government. His battle of the kegs has been much

admired for its wit. A few years before his death, in consequence of an act of the assembly for cutting down the trees of Philadelphia, in order to guard against fire and the evils of stagnant air, he wrote a humorous speech of a *standing* member of the assembly against the act, and rescued the devoted trees from the impending destruction. His satires on newspaper scandal had the effect to restrain for a number of months the licentiousness of the press. His specimen of modern learning, in an examination of the properties of a salt box, is a piece of exquisite humor. His opinions on education were somewhat peculiar. He often ridiculed in conversation the practice of teaching children the English language by means of grammar. He considered most of the years, which were spent in learning Greek and Latin, as lost, and he held several of the arts and sciences, which are taught in colleges, in great contempt. To his poetical talents he united uncommon excellence in music, and some knowledge of painting. Besides the above works, he published science, a poem, 1762. After his death his miscellaneous essays and occasional writings were published in three vols., 8vo., 1792.—*Mass. Mag.*, III. 750-753; *American Museum*, III. 165; IX. 39.

HOPKINSON, JOSEPH, judge, died at Philadelphia in Jan., 1842, aged 71. The son of Francis H., he was educated at the university of Pennsylvania, and practised law at Easton and Philadelphia. He was appointed in 1828 judge of the district court. He was president of the Philadelphia academy of fine arts. He wrote the song, "Hail Columbia," in 1798.—*Cycl. Am. Lit.*

HOPPER, ISAAC T., died in New York May 7, 1852, aged 80. Born in 1771 in West Jersey, he resided many years in Philadelphia, and was inspector of prisons; a man of benevolence. His life was written by Mrs. Child.

HORRY, ELLAS, died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 17, 1834, aged 91; a descendant of the Huguenots. He gave 10,000 dollars to Charleston college for a professorship of moral philosophy.

HORSMANDER, DANIEL, chief justice of New York, a native of Great Britain, came to the province about 1730, and was recorder of the city and president of the council. He died in Sept., 1778, and was buried in Trinity churchyard. He published the New York conspiracy, or the history of the negro plot, 1742; republished 1810. Of the conspirators to burn the city fourteen were burnt, and eighteen hanged, with ten whites.

HOSACK, DAVID, M. D., LL. D., died of apoplexy, at New York, Dec. 23, 1835, aged 66. His father came from Scotland to New York. He graduated at Princeton in 1789; was medically educated at Edinburgh, and was at the head of his profession in New York. He was professor of the theory and practice in the medical institution, an eloquent and able teacher; a

liberal promoter of the arts. He published a history of the Erie canal; a life of De Witt Clinton; an address on temperance; introductory discourse, with a tribute to Rush, 1813; treatment of the typhoid, 1815; on vision; system of nosology, 1818; on the peripneumonia, etc.; on febrile contagion; the surgery of the ancients; syllabus of lectures on botany, also on the theory and practice; course of studies; memoir of Hugh Williamson; discourses before the historical and horticultural societies; medical essays, 2 vols.; observations on the medical character; plants in botanic garden; medical and philosophical register, with J. W. Francis, 4 vols.; and other tracts. — *Memoir by Dr. Francis.*

HOOSMER, STEPHEN, minister of East Had-dam, Conn., died in 1749, aged about 70. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1699. He published election sermon, 1720.

HOOSMER, STEPHEN TITUS, chief justice of Connecticut, died Aug. 6, 1834, aged 76; a graduate of Yale in 1782.

HOTCHKIN, BERLAN, died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., 1829. He was Mr. at Yale, 1794.

HOTCHKISS, FREDERIC W., minister of Saybrook, died March 31, 1844, aged 81. A native of New Haven, he graduated in 1778, and was ordained colleague with Wm. Hart Sept. 24, 1783; the ministry of both exceeded a century. He was aid to the commanding officer in 1779 in resisting a British attack, and then lost his father and two uncles. He was pastor sixty years, highly respected, useful, and venerable. He published the cross of Christ the Christian's glory, 1801; a half-century sermon, 1833; a sermon at the end of the sixtieth year of his ministry, 1843. — *Sprague's Annals.*

HOUGH, GEORGE, a respected printer in Concord, N. H., died in 1830, aged 72. He was the father of G. H. Hough, Baptist missionary to Burmah, who died before him.

HOUGHTON, DOUGLASS, Dr., geologist of Michigan, died Oct. 13, 1845, aged 36. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and educated at the Rensselaer institute, in which he became a professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1831 he was surgeon and botanist to the expedition to the west. Settling in Detroit, he was appointed State geologist in 1837. In a snow storm he was drowned with two men at the mouth of Eagle river, on Lake Superior. He was an associate of various learned associations. He was nearly ready to make his last report for eight years. Though young, he had a high rank among scientific men, and was greatly esteemed.

HOVEY, JOHN, second minister of Kennebunkport, Me., died in 1773, aged about 70. Born in Newbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1725, and was settled in 1741.

HOVEY, IVORY, minister of Plymouth, Mass.,

died Nov. 4, 1803, aged 89. He was born at Topsfield July 14, 1714; was graduated at Harvard college in 1735, and was ordained minister of Metapoiset, the second parish of Rochester, Oct. 29, 1740. Having devoted much attention to the study of physic, he in 1741 commenced the practice, and was the principal physician of Metapoiset till his dismissal in 1765. He was afterwards installed, April 18, 1770, at Monument Ponds, in Plymouth, where he passed the remainder of his life. He had preached about sixty-five years, and during that time kept a journal, designed to promote his improvement in Christian excellence, which he left behind him in about seven thousand pages of short hand. Extracts from it are preserved in the *Pascataqua* magazine. He was one of the best of men, being distinguished for meekness, humility, and piety. He published a sermon on leaving Metapoiset, and one on the subject of mortality.

HOVEY, SYLVESTER, died at Hartford, Conn., May 6, 1840, aged 43. A native of Conway, he graduated at Yale in 1819. He was a tutor and professor of mathematics at Williams and Amherst colleges, skilled in various sciences, highly respected and beloved. He died in peace; his last efforts to do good were by letters from his sick chamber; in this way one young man was brought to the knowledge of the way of life. Mrs. Sigourney described him as

"Sublime in science, yet with meekness clad,
Clear-minded, eloquent in thought and speech,
And full of love for truth."

He published letters from the West Indies.

HOWARD, SIMEON, D. D., minister in Boston, died Aug. 13, 1804, aged 71. He was born at Bridgewater May 10, 1733, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1758. He was afterwards an instructor of youth for several years. Soon after he began to preach, he was invited to the province of Nova Scotia, where he officiated about a year. In 1766 he was elected a tutor of Harvard college; and May 6, 1767, was ordained pastor of the west church in Boston, as successor to Dr. Mayhew. He continued in this station till his death, and was succeeded by Charles Lowell. He heartily engaged in promoting the American Revolution, and participated in the joy experienced on the acknowledgment of our independence. In the various relations of life he was faithful and exemplary. In his theological sentiments he differed from the first fathers of the New England churches, for he rejected the system of Calvin. Towards those who differed from him, he was indulgent in his thoughts, and tolerant in his conduct. He never could approve of a sarcastic and irreverent way of speaking of objects, which any sincere believer might deem sacred. He was indeed so mild and gentle, that

he could not express severity which he never felt. There was a serenity upon his countenance which indicated the peace that constantly dwelt in his heart. He was remarkable for humility. While he never mentioned either his virtues or his faults, it was evident to all who were intimately acquainted with him, that he had a humble sense of his own talents and moral attainments. He was endeared to his people, for he interested himself in their welfare, and endeavored to render them virtuous and good. All who knew him were delighted with the modesty, mildness, and benevolence, which he exhibited. He published a sermon at the artillery election, 1773; on the death of his wife, 1777; to freemasons, 1778; on not being ashamed of the gospel, occasioned by the death of Dr. Winthrop, 1779; at the election, 1780; at the ordination of T. Adams, 1791. — *Monthly Anthol.* I. 476; III. 115-119.

HOWARD, JOHN EAGER, governor of Maryland, died Oct. 12, 1827, aged 75. He was born June 4, 1752, in Baltimore county, Maryland. His grandfather came to this country about 1685 and obtained a grant of land, which is still in the family. His father, Cornelius, married Ruth Eager, grand-daughter of George Eager, whose estate, procured soon after the charter, now makes a considerable part of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Howard entered the army in 1776 as a captain in the regiment of Col. J. C. Hall; in the following years he was promoted, till finally he succeeded Lieut.-Col. Ford in the command of the 2d Maryland regiment. He was an efficient coadjutor of Greene during the campaign in the south, distinguishing himself at the battle of Cowpens, when, says Lee, "he seized the critical moment, and turned the fortune of the day;" also at Guilford and the Eutaws. He was in the engagements of White Plains, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, and Hobkirk's Hill. Having been trained to the infantry service, he was remarkable for pushing into close battle with fixed bayonet. At Cowpens this mode of fighting was resorted to for the first time in the war; but afterwards the Maryland line was often put to this service. In this battle he had in his hands at one time the swords of seven officers, who had surrendered to him personally. On this occasion he saved the life of the British general, O'Hara, whom he found clinging to his stirrup and asking quarter. When the army was disbanded he retired to his patrimonial estate near Baltimore. He soon afterwards married Margaret, the daughter of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, a lady of courteous manners and elegant hospitality. In Nov., 1788, he was chosen governor of Maryland, and continued in this office three years. From the autumn of 1796 till March, 1803, he was a senator of the United States. His estate was increased in a high degree in value by the

growth of Baltimore, which extended so as to embrace in its streets the shades which sheltered the retired soldier. His old age was the object of regard and veneration. In more than one letter Washington expressed to him his confidence and esteem. — *Am. Ann. Reg.*, 1826–7, p. 137–139.

HOWARD, BENJAMIN, brigadier-general, died at St. Louis in Oct., 1814. He had been a member of congress from Kentucky, and was late governor of the Missouri territory.

HOWARD, BEZALEEL, minister of Springfield, died in 1837. A native of Bridgewater, he was ordained as the successor of Mr. Breck April 27, 1785, and was dismissed on account of ill health at the ordination of his successor, S. Osgood, Jan. 25, 1809. He published a sermon at the ordination of A. Pratt, 1790; of A. Steward, 1793; of Benj. R. Woodbridge, 1799.

HOWARD, ABISHAI, Dr., died in Sturbridge Dec., 1844, aged 76; a physician and Christian, making liberal bequests to benevolent objects.

HOWDEE, SARAH, the last of the Queen Awashunk tribe of Indians, died May, 1827, at Little Compton, R. I.

HOWE, PERLEY, minister of Killingly, Conn., died in 1753, aged about 42. He graduated at Harvard in 1731, was the minister of Dudley, Mass., from 1735 to 1743, and was installed at Killingly in 1746. At the time of his death, his son Joseph, afterwards a minister, was only six years old. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HOWE, JOSEPH, son of Rev. Perley H., minister of the new south church in Boston, died in Hartford Aug. 25, 1775, aged 28. He graduated at Yale in 1765 at the age of eighteen, the first scholar in his class. He was licensed to preach in 1769, and was soon appointed a tutor at Yale. In 1772 he was settled at Boston as the successor of Rev. Penuel Bowen. The storm of war drove him from the city early in 1775; in the same year he died. He was a minister of high talents and promise, and of almost unequalled elocution. Yet no stone marks the spot of his burial. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HOWE, GEORGE, lord viscount, was the eldest son of Sir E. Scrope, second lord viscount Howe in Ireland. He commanded five thousand British troops, which arrived at Halifax in July, 1757. In the next year, when Abercrombie proceeded against Ticonderoga, in an attack on the advanced guard of the French in the woods Lord Howe fell on the first fire, in July, 1758, aged 33. In him, says Mante, "the soul of the army seemed to expire." By his military talents and many virtues he had acquired esteem and affection. Massachusetts erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of 250 pounds. — *Holmes*, II. 82; *Mante*, 147.

HOWE, RICHARD, earl, an English admiral, brother of the preceding, died Aug. 5, 1799, aged

73. On the death of his brother he succeeded to his title and estate. He commanded the British fleet which arrived at Staten Island July 12, 1776, and was one of the commissioners to offer proposals of peace. In July, 1777, he convoyed the two hundred and seventy transports, in which the British army sailed from New York to the Chesapeake. In the winter he repaired to Newport, as a safe harbor. This place, when threatened by the Americans and French, he relieved Aug. 30, 1778, arriving from New York with one hundred sail of ships. In Sept. he resigned the command to Admiral Gambier. June 1, 1794, he obtained a victory over the French. A severe letter to Lord Howe on his naval conduct in the American war was published in 1779, in all probability written by Lord Sackville, the minister or secretary for the colonies. He published a narrative of the transactions of the fleet, etc., 1779.

HOWE, Sir WILLIAM, general, brother of the preceding, died in 1814. He was the successor of Gage, in the command of the British forces in America, arriving at Boston in May, 1775, with Burgoyne. He commanded in the battle of Bunker Hill. In Sept., 1776, he took possession of New York. With his brother he was a commissioner for peace. In July, 1777, he sailed for Chesapeake; entered Philadelphia Sept. 27th; and defeated the Americans at Germantown Oct. 4th. In May, 1778, he was succeeded by Clinton. He published a narrative as to his command in North America, 2d ed., 1780.

HOWE, NATHANIEL, minister of Hopkinton, died Feb. 15, 1837, aged 72, in the forty-sixth year of his ministry, respected for his talents and virtues. Born in Ipswich, a graduate of Harvard in 1786, he was ordained Oct. 5, 1791; he had a colleague in 1830. In the gift of prayer he was remarkable; he had an excellent character as a minister. His century sermon in 1815 excited attention. He said in it, "Do you know by what means I have become so rich, as to have a great house, etc.; a farm, a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, etc. The principal reason is this, because I have been doing your business and neglecting my own." He then explains, that he had been obliged to support himself on account of the neglect of his people. His son Appleton, a graduate of 1815, has been a senator. He published a sermon on the death of three persons, 1808; the century sermon mentioned; design of John's baptism, 1819; a reply to Dr. Baldwin, 1820; a catechism, with questions and proverbs. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HOWE, JOHN, major, a brave officer of the Revolution, died near Flemington, N. J., Dec. 15, 1843, aged 90.

HOWE, ZADOCK, M. D., died at Billerica, Mass., Feb. 8, 1851, after a long successful professional career, highly respected.

HOWELL, RICHARD, governor of New Jersey, died April 28, 1802, aged 47. He was a native of Delaware, but commanded a New Jersey regiment from 1776 till 1779, when in consequence of a new arrangement of the army he resumed the profession of the law. In 1788 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, which office he held till June, 1793, when he was chosen governor of the State. To this place he was eight years successively elected. He possessed a cultivated mind, and was benevolent in his life.

HOWELL, DAVID, LL. D., judge, died July 29, 1824, aged 77. He was born in New Jersey, and graduated at Princeton, 1766. Removing to Rhode Island, he was appointed professor of mathematics and afterwards of law in the university. Devoting himself to the practice of the law at Providence, he was chosen judge of the supreme court. He was also a member of the old congress; and in 1812, was appointed district judge for Rhode Island, which office he sustained till his death. He was a man of distinguished talents and learning.

HOWELL, SILAS, died in Portland, Maine, in May, 1846, aged 101.

HOWELL, NATHANIEL W., judge, died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1851, aged 82. He was eminent as a jurist.

HOWLAND, JOHN, a pilgrim of 1620, was a member of Gov. Carver's family, and married his daughter Elizabeth. On his voyage in a storm he fell overboard, but escaped death by clinging to the topsail halliards, which hung in the water. He lived in Plymouth, Duxbury, and Kingston. In the last town he died Feb. 22, 1672, aged 80. The records speak of him as "a godly man and an ancient professor of the ways of Christ." He was a deputy, assistant, and one of the leading men of the colony. He was buried at Plymouth. His widow died 1687, aged 80. His sons were John, Jabez, Isaac, Joseph; his daughter Desire married John Gorham; Hope married J. Chipman; Elizabeth married E. Hicks; Lydia married J. Brown; Ruth married T. Cushman. His son John married Mary Lee, 1651, daughter of Mary, and settled in Barnstable, Joseph in Plymouth, Isaac in Middleborough, and Jabez in Bristol, whose grandson John died in Providence Nov. 5, 1854, at the great age of 97, a man of moral worth, and skilled in antiquarian researches in regard to the history of the pilgrims. He was president of the R. I. historical society.

HOWLAND, JOHN, the minister of Carver, Mass., died Nov. 4, 1804, aged 83. He was the son of the second John of Barnstable; graduated at Harvard in 1741, and was ordained in 1746. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Daniel Lewis of Pembroke. His daughter Anna married Rev. Ezra Weld of Braintree.

HOWOOSWEE, ZACHARY, an Indian minis-

ter, died at Gayhead, Martha's Vineyard, July, 1821, aged 84.

HOYT, ARD, missionary to the Cherokees, was a settled minister of Wilkesbarre, Pa., when he offered his services to the American Board. In Nov., 1817, he proceeded with his family to Brainerd, and in 1824 to Willstown, where he died Feb. 18, 1828, aged 57. He died very suddenly, but was able to say, lifting his eyes in rapture to heaven, "I'm going." The Cherokees were strongly attached to him. By his labors Catherine Brown and others were converted. He was indeed a most valuable missionary. His journals were read with great interest.

HOYT, EPAPHRAS, general, was born Dec. 31, 1765, and died at Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 1850, aged 84. He published several works on military affairs, one of which was on cavalry discipline, 1797. His antiquarian researches were published in 1824, containing a history of Indian wars, especially in reference to the Connecticut river settlements.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM, minister of Ipswich, Mass., and a historian, died Sept. 14, 1704, aged 82. He was born in the year 1621, the son of William of Ipswich and Boston, and was graduated at Harvard college in the first class in 1642. The time of his ordination is not known, but it is supposed to have been about the year 1657, as colleague with Mr. Cobbet. In his old age John Rogers was settled with him in 1692. His wife was Margaret, the daughter of Nathaniel Rogers. His second marriage in 1694 to Mrs. Mary Pearson displeased his parish, on account of her sphere in life. His son Nathaniel was a judge of the superior court. He was a man of learning, and of a candid, benevolent mind. He wrote a valuable history of New England, for which the State paid him 50 pounds. It was used by Mather in writing his *magnalia*, by Hutchinson, and by Dr. Holmes. At last it was published in the Mass. historical collections, 2d series, vols. v. and vi. He published an election sermon, entitled the happiness of a people in the wisdom of their rulers directing and in the obedience of their brethren, etc., 1676; the present state of New England, being a narrative of the troubles with the Indians from the first planting thereof in 1607 to 1677, but chiefly of the two last years, 1675 and 1676, to which is added a discourse about the war with the Pequots, &c., 1677; a fast sermon, 1682; a funeral discourse on Gen. Denison, 1684; a testimony to the order of the gospel in the churches of New England, with Mr. Higginson, 1701. — *Hutchinson*, ii. 147; *Holmes*; *Hist. Coll.*; *Sprague's Annals*.

HUBBARD, JONATHAN, the first minister of Sheffield, Mass., died July 6, 1765, aged 61. He was born in Sunderland, and graduated at Yale in 1824. The church was formed and he was set-

tled Oct. 22, 1735; he was dismissed in 1764. John Keep succeeded him. He had a sound mind, and was active and lively.

HUBBARD, JOHN, minister of Meriden, Conn., died Nov. 18, 1786, aged 59. The son of Col. John H., of New Haven, he was graduated at Yale in 1744, and was ordained June 22, 1769. Several pamphlets were occasioned by his ordination. He was useful and beloved. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HUBBARD, LEVERETT, M. D., president of the Connecticut medical society, died at Hartford in 1794, aged 70. He graduated at Yale in 1744, and was an eminent physician.

HUBBARD, JOHN, minister of Northfield, Mass., died Nov. 28, 1794, aged 69, in the forty-fifth year of his ministry. Born in Hatfield, he graduated at Yale in 1747. He was ordained May 30, 1750.

HUBBARD, EBENEZER, minister of Marblehead, Mass., died Oct. 15, 1800, aged 42, in the fourteenth year of his ministry. He was born at Concord, graduated at Harvard in 1777, and was ordained Jan. 1, 1783. E. Stone preached his ordination sermon. He published a sermon at the ordination of A. Orne, 1796. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HUBBARD, JOHN, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Dartmouth college, died in 1810, aged 51. Born in Townsend, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1785; and, having studied theology, became the preceptor of New Ipswich and Deerfield academies, and was also judge of probate in Cheshire county. He succeeded Prof. Woodward at Dartmouth in 1804, and was succeeded by Prof. Adams. He published an oration on the 4th of July, 1799; rudiments of geography, 1803; American reader, 1808; essay on music.

HUBBARD, BELA, D. D., Episcopal minister in New Haven, died in 1812, aged about 75. He graduated at Yale in 1758. He succeeded Mr. Palmer in 1767.

HUBBARD, POLLY, Miss, died at Fowlerville, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1837, aged 63; her sister Sally, the wife of Wells Fowler, died the preceding day. The loss of two such eminently pious women in a new church is great. They were daughters of deacon James Hubbard, of Pittsfield, Mass. In a religious meeting of females, Miss H. could do two things well: she could guide and support a conversation on religious subjects, and she could pray. God has enriched our churches with a multitude of such women, of whom the world, which they bless, knows nothing. To the prayers and toils of such women revivals of religion may often be ascribed, in one of which her sister had the happiness of seeing her husband, one son and his wife, a daughter, also two daughters and their husbands, united at the same time to the church.

With their work let a fashionable woman's work this present season of 1856, at Saratoga, be contrasted, displaying sixty different costly dresses, made up at New York. The name of a vain and useless woman of extravagance and folly may well pass into oblivion; the righteous shall be in remembrance.

HUBBARD, RICHARD, mayor of Middletown, Conn., died in 1839, aged 47. He graduated at Yale in 1813.

HUBBARD, THOMAS, M. D., professor of surgery at Yale college, died at New Haven June 13, 1838, aged 63.

HUBBARD, SAMUEL, judge, died at Boston Dec. 24, 1847, aged 62. Born in Boston, he graduated at Yale in 1802. For a few years he practised law in Biddeford, then in Boston. In 1842 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. For years he was one of the board of commissioners for foreign missions. He was learned, upright, judicious, and expert in business.

HUBBARD, CALER, major, died in Sunderland April 7, 1850, aged 96, an officer of the Revolution.

HUBBARD, JONATHAN H., judge of the supreme court of Vt., died at Windsor Sept. 20, 1849, aged 81; a member of congress, 1809–1811.

HUBBARD, SAMUEL DICKINSON, LL. D., postmaster-general, died of a spinal complaint at Middletown, Conn., Oct. 8, 1855, aged 55. He graduated at Yale in 1819.

HUBBELL, WOLCOTT, died at Lanesborough Oct. 26, 1840, aged 85. He was a magistrate, senator, and Christian. — *N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 28.

HUBBELL, WALTER, died in Canandaigua March 25, 1848, aged 53; a lawyer and an active Christian, a useful teacher in bible classes and Sunday schools. — *Daggett's Sermon*.

HUBBELL, MARTHA STONE, wife of Rev. Stephen Hubbell of North Stonington, died Aug. 8, 1856, aged 42. She wrote "Shady Side."

HUBBELL, MARY ELIZABETH, the only daughter of the preceding, died at Stonington, Conn., in June, 1856, aged 20, the authoress of pieces, signed Leila Linwood.

HUDDY, JOSHUA, captain, was taken prisoner in a small fort on Tom's river, New Jersey, by a party of tory refugees in March, 1782, and carried, with his company, to New York. On the 8th of April, he and two others were sent by the board of loyalists to Middletown Point or Sandy Hook, to be exchanged under the care of Capt. Lippencot, who reported on his return, that he had exchanged the two as directed, and that "Huddy had been exchanged for Philip White." He had, in fact, of his own authority, hung him on a tree on the Jersey shore. The case of Philip White, the tory, was this. Having been taken prisoner, as some light horse were conveying him to Free-

hold at the end of March, he attempted to escape; though called upon to surrender, he continued to run, and as he was about to leap into a bog he was cut down by a sword. Gen. Washington, April 21, 1778, demanded of Gen. Clinton the delivery of Lippencot, the murderer of White; but the board of loyalists interposed for his protection. On the failure of compliance with his demand, Gen. Washington selected by lot Capt. Asgill of the guards, taken at Yorktown, and fixed the time and place of his execution. Mrs. Asgill, the mother, wrote to M. Vergennes, the French minister, and begged his interference, describing her distress and that of her family. Her pathetic appeal was published. In consequence of it, Vergennes interposed with Washington, and by order of congress Asgill was released in Nov. Capt. Asgill was afterwards Sir Charles A., general; and died in 1823, aged 70.

HUDSON, HENRY, an eminent navigator, was an Englishman, who explored a part of the coast of Greenland in the years 1607 and 1608, while seeking a passage to Japan and China. After his return to England from his second voyage, he went over to Holland, and the Dutch East India company gave him the command of a ship for discovery. He sailed March 25, 1609, and, after passing along the coast of Lapland, crossed the Atlantic, and discovered Cape Cod, at which place he landed. He then pursued his course to the Chesapeake, and on his return along the coast entered the river in the State of New York, which bears his name, and ascended as far as where the city of Albany now stands. A settlement was soon after made upon this river by the Dutch. In 1610 he was again fitted out by some gentleman to discover a passage to the south sea, and in this voyage he discovered the extensive bay to the north, which bears his name. He drew his ship into a small creek, Nov. 3, and it was frozen up during the winter. Uncommon flights of wild fowl furnished provision, without which supply the crew must have perished. In the spring of 1611 he made several efforts to complete his discoveries, but was obliged to abandon his enterprise and make the best of his way home. He distributed to his men with tears in his eyes all the bread he had left, which was only a pound to each; though it is said that other provisions were afterwards found in the ship. In his uneasiness and despair, he let fall threatening words of setting some of his men on shore; upon which a few of the sturdiest, who had been very mutinous, entered his cabin in the night, tied his arms behind him, and set him adrift in the shallop at the west end of the straits, with his son and seven of the most sick and infirm of his men. He was never heard of again. The crew proceeded with his ship for England. Four of them were killed by the savages, as they went on shore near the

strait's mouth, and the rest, ready to die for want, arrived at Plymouth in Sept., 1611. He published divers voyages and northern discoveries, 1607; a second voyage for finding a passage to the East Indies by the northeast, 1608. Accounts of his other voyages were published; but they were not written by himself. Some of them are preserved in the third volume of Purchas' pilgrims. — *Belknap's Biog.* i. 394-407; *New and Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HUGER, ISAAC, brigadier-general in 1777, died in South Carolina in 1780, a patriot and soldier of the Revolution. D. Huger and J. Huger, statesmen, also of South Carolina, died in 1799 and 1804.

HUIT, EPHRAIM, minister of Windsor, Conn., came from England and was settled as colleague with Mr. Warham in 1639, and died Sept. 4, 1644. He was a man of superior talents and eminent usefulness. Johnson says of him:

"And Huit had his arguings strong and right."

His name is also written Heuet and Hewett. He published the prophecy of Daniel explained, 4to., 1643.

HULL, JOSEPH, minister at Weymouth, Mass., was settled in 1635, and resigned in 1639.

HULL, WILLIAM, general, governor of Michigan Territory, died Nov. 29, 1825, aged 72. Born at Derby, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1772. He was a brave and useful officer of the Revolutionary war. In 1796 he was chosen major-general in the militia of Massachusetts. In 1805 he was appointed governor of the Michigan Territory, in which office he was succeeded by Lewis Cass in 1814. At the beginning of the war he was requested to command the north-western army. He surrendered with two thousand men at Detroit, to the British Gen. Brock, Aug. 15, 1812. A court martial was ordered to try him on several charges, and he was actually in 1814 sentenced to be shot, but for his Revolutionary services and his age recommended to mercy. The president approved the sentence and remitted the execution. Gen. Hull died at his residence in Newton, near Boston. His relict, Sarah, died in Aug., 1826. In his defence he makes statements, which ought to be taken into consideration, before it shall be concluded that the sentence was just. Being governor of Michigan, as well as general, he was bound to consult the safety of the frontier settlers, who were threatened by a horde of savages. His army was in effective force only one-third of the forces of Brock. He could hope for no co-operation on the part of Gen. Dearborn on the Niagara, who had entered into an armistice, and thus threw the enemy upon him; the British commanded lake Erie; and a part of his own forces under Cass and McArthur had been sent to the river Raisin. Under these circum-

stances, with six hundred Indians already present with the British army; cut off by the lake and the wilderness from his supplies and reinforcements; he says, that he deemed it a sacred duty, which he owed to his fellow citizens under his government, to negotiate a capitulation, which secured their safety. We must put treachery out of the question. The only inquiry is, whether a brave Revolutionary officer was absolutely a coward at Detroit? It has been often the case, that rash heroes have occasioned a pitiable and useless destruction of life. It was so in the action at Minisink. When St. Clair retreated from Ticonderoga in 1777, there was a great clamor against him; but the measure was wise and indispensable to the safety of the army. — He published defence of himself, 1814; memoirs of the campaign of 1812, with a sketch of his Revolutionary services, 1824. His Revolutionary services and campaign of 1812, by his daughter Maria Campbell, and J. F. Clarke, was published 1848. — *Holmes*, II. 470.

HULL, ARÆTIUS B., minister in Worcester, Mass., died in 1826, aged 47. Born in Woodbridge, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1807; was a tutor for six years; then was ordained over the first church in W., in 1821. He was a man of great intelligence, and of a fine taste, and a faithful minister. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HULL, ISAAC, a naval commander, died at Philadelphia Feb. 13, 1843, aged 68. He was born at Derby, and was forty-five years in the service of his country. Bred to the sea, at the first establishment of the navy he was appointed lieutenant. In 1800 he cut out the French letter-of-marque, the Sandwich, from a port in St. Domingo. In the war of 1812 he commanded the Constitution frigate of forty-four guns. Aug. 19, after an action of thirty minutes he captured the Guerriere, Capt. Daeres, carrying fifty guns. After this period he was for some time employed in settling the estate of a deceased brother.

HUME, ROBERT W., missionary, died in 1855. He had been for fifteen years a much respected member of the mission to Bombay.

HUMMING-BIRD, General, a Choctaw chief, was from his youth a friend of the United States, and fought many battles by the side of white men against the red people. In the expedition of Wayne and Scott in 1794, against the Shawnees and Delawares, he commanded sixty Choctaw warriors. In the war against the Creeks and British he also distinguished himself. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1827, aged 75, and was buried by Col. Ward, the agent, with the honors of war. His commission and silver medal, received from Washington, were placed in his coffin.

HUMPHREY, JAMES, first minister of Athol, Mass., died in 1796, aged 73. Born in Dorches-

ter, he graduated at Harvard in 1744, was settled in 1750, and resigned in 1782.

HUMPHREY, JOHN, died at Pittsfield Dec. 2, 1854, aged 38. The son of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, he graduated at Amherst college in 1835, and was pastor of the Winthrop church in Charlestown, Mass., from which he was removed by reason of ill health. Then he was settled at Binghamton, N. Y.; at last was appointed professor of moral philosophy at Hamilton college. Selections from his sermons with memoirs by W. J. Badington were published in 1856.

HUMPHREYS, DANIEL, minister of Derby, Conn., died in 1787, aged about 75. He was graduated at Yale in 1732, and was ordained the next year. He was one of the ministers who zealously promoted the revival of religion about 1740. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HUMPHREYS, DAVID, colonel, died Feb. 21, 1818, aged 65. He was the son of Daniel H., the minister of Derby, Conn., was born in 1753, and graduated at Yale college in 1771, and soon went to reside in the family of Col. Phillips of Phillips manor, New York. He early entered the army as a captain; in 1778 he was a major and aid to Gen. Putnam; in 1780 he was selected as Washington's aid, with the rank of colonel, and remained in his family to the end of the war, enjoying his confidence and friendship. His competitors for the place of aid were Tallmadge, Hull, and Alden. For his valor at the siege of York congress honored him with a sword. In 1784 he accompanied Jefferson to Paris, as secretary of legation, accompanied by his friend Kosciusko. He returned in 1786, and was elected to the legislature from Derby. Being appointed to command a regiment, raised for the western service, he resided for some time at Hartford, and with Trumbull, Barlow, and Hopkins, wrote the Anarchiad. In 1788 he went to reside with Washington, and continued with him till he was appointed in 1790 minister to Portugal. He sailed in 1791; and soon after his return in 1794 was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Spain. He concluded treaties with Tripoli and Algiers. In 1802 he was succeeded by Pinckney. In his last years he devoted much care to the rearing of merino sheep. In 1812 he took the command of the militia of Connecticut. He died suddenly, of an organic affection of the heart, at New Haven. His wife, whom he married in 1797, was the daughter of John Bulkley, an English merchant at Lisbon of great wealth. He published in 1782 a poetical address to the armies of the United States, which was much celebrated. His other works are poems on the happiness of America; on the future glory of the United States; on the industry of the United States; on the love of country; on the death of Washington. He

wrote also the life of Putnam, 1788; the widow of Malabar, a tragedy, from the French, 1790; and several political tracts and orations. A collection of his poems and tracts, including most of his writings, was published at New York, 8vo., 1790 and 1804. — *Spec. American Poetry*, i. 259–272.

HUNN, NATHANIEL, the first minister of Reading, Conn., died in 1749. He graduated at Yale in 1731, and was settled in 1733. He published the election sermon, 1747.

HUNNEWELL, WALTER, Dr., died in Watertown Oct. 19, 1855, aged 86. Born in Cambridge, a graduate of 1787, he studied with Dr. Sprug; his useful professional life was spent in W.

HUNT, JOHN, minister of Boston, died at his father's house in Northampton Dec. 20, 1775, aged 31. He and John Bacon were settled over the old south church in Boston Sept. 26, 1771. In the war in 1775, he was shut out of Boston; his church was used as a riding-school. He died of a pulmonary complaint. He was a preacher of eminence and high promise. He published a sermon at his ordination; one on the death of Sarah Gill, 1771. — *Hooker's Funeral Sermon*; *Sprague's Annals*.

HUNT, EBENEZER, M. D., a physician of Northampton, was born there in 1744; was graduated at Harvard college in 1764; and studied with Dr. Pyncheon of Springfield. He died Dec. 26, 1820, aged 76, having practised physic more than fifty years, and in that time never having sued any person for any debt, incurred by medical attendance. For several years he was a member of the senate. — *Thacher*.

HUNT, WILLIAM G., died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1833, aged 42. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1810; and a man of talents, and learning, and worth. He lived at first in Boston. He edited the National Banner.

HUNT, WILLIAM W., minister at North Amherst, Mass., died Oct. 5, 1837, aged 41. He graduated at Williams college in 1820, at Andover seminary in 1824. His sermons with a memoir were soon published.

HUNT, LITTLETON, died in Gwinnett county, Ga., March 12, 1843, aged 107, a soldier of the Revolution, present at the battle of Guilford, and wounded at Eutaw Springs.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, M. D., a physician of Newport, R. I., was a native of Scotland; came to this country about 1752; and gave, in 1754–6, the first lectures on anatomy delivered in New England. He died in 1777. His wife was the daughter of Godfrey Malbone, a rich merchant. His son, William, was a senator of the United States. — *Thacher*.

HUNTER, ANDREW, a chaplain in the navy, died at Washington in Feb., 1823, aged 75. In the Revolutionary war he was a brigade chaplain.

Probably he was the A. H. who was of the class of A. Burr at Princeton in 1772.

HUNTER, WILLIAM L., died in Newport Dec., 1849, aged 75. He was a lawyer, a senator in congress from 1811 to 1821, and in 1842 minister to Brazil. His style as a speaker was ornate and more oratorical than was common at the bar. He devoted much study in his last years to the subject of religious liberty.

HUNTINGTON, JOHN, minister of third church in Salem, Mass., died May 30, 1766, aged 29. The son of John H. of Norwich, Conn., he graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1759, and was ordained Sept. 28, 1763. He died of the consumption. He was a man much esteemed for his talents and piety. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HUNTINGTON, HEZEKIAH, died at New London in 1773, aged 76. He was chief judge of the county court, a respected, useful, religious man. — *Lord's Sermon*.

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL, governor of Connecticut, died at Norwich Jan. 5, 1796, aged 63. He was the eldest son of Nathaniel H., a farmer of Windham, and was born in 1732. In his youth he gave indications of an excellent understanding. Without the advantages of a collegial education he acquired a competent knowledge of the law, and was early admitted to the bar; soon after which he settled in Norwich in 1760, and in a few years became eminent in his profession. In 1764 he was a representative in the general assembly, and the following year was appointed king's attorney, which office he filled with reputation, until more important services induced him to relinquish it. In 1774 he was made an assistant judge of the superior court. In 1775 he was elected into the council, and in the same year chosen a delegate to congress. In 1779 he was president of that honorable body, and was re-chosen the following year. After this year he resumed his seat in the council and on the bench. In 1783 he was again a member of congress. In 1784 he was appointed chief justice. He was placed in the chair of the chief magistrate in 1786, as successor of Gov. Griswold, and was annually re-elected till his death. His wife, Martha, the daughter of Eb. Devotion, minister of Windham, died June 4, 1794. Having no children, he adopted two children of his brother, Joseph; one of whom was the governor of Ohio, and the other married Rev. Edward D. Griffin. His elder brother, Nathaniel, minister of East Windsor, or Ellington, was ordained in 1749 and died in 1756, aged 32. Gov. H. was an exemplary professor of religion. He is one of those men, who by the force of genius, by industry, patriotism, and integrity, rose to eminent usefulness and honor. — *Strong's Funeral Sermon*; *Goodrich*; *Dwight*, ii. 43.

HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH, D. D., minister of

Coventry, Conn., died in 1795, aged about 53. He was graduated at Yale college in 1762. One daughter married Rev. Mr. Griffin; another Mr. Jones, and she was the mother of two eminent men of Philadelphia, Judge Joel Jones and Rev. Dr. Joseph Huntington Jones. His brothers were Rev. Enoch H. of Middletown, and Gov. Samuel H. It is said, that many copies of his work on future punishment remaining in the family, Mrs. Jones "caused them to pass off in smoke and flame." He is well known as the author of a work, entitled, *Calvinism improved, or the gospel illustrated as a system of real grace, issuing in the salvation of all men*, which was published, after his death, in 1796. It was answered in the same year by Dr. Strong. It is probable, that he adopted the notion of universal salvation, as many others have, in consequence of erroneous views of the divine sovereignty. Ascribing to God an "Unalterable decree,—including every thought, volition, or inclination of all moral agents,—every being and mode of being, every circumstance, connection, and consequence throughout the whole system of being;" it would very naturally seem to him unjust, that any man should be punished forever. He says, "If any are in extreme sufferings to endless duration, in this case they must be infinite losers by that existence, which the God of love *forced* upon them." But surely Scripture does not ascribe to God any decree or agency to produce sin; on the contrary, it declares expressly that God tempteth no man to sin. Throughout the Bible, man is regarded as a moral agent, self-acting, and, if sinful, with *unforced* volition choosing evil. Hence he is responsible, and destined to answer for himself in the final judgment. Setting out with the grand error of absolute decree of sin, and production of it by God's power, and the consequent denial of human responsibility, Dr. H. founds his argument for universal salvation on another error in regard to the atonement of Christ, which, he thought, included the endurance of all the punishment threatened the sinner, and thus a satisfaction of the law, so that all sinful men are released from its curse. Hence he says, by a wild perversion of the plain language of scripture, that sinners "in their *surely, ricar, or substitute*, i. e. in Christ, the head of every man, go away into *everlasting punishment*, in a true gospel sense. In him they suffer infinite punishment, i. e. he suffers for them, in their room and stead." By another strange perversion, revolting to common sense, he represents that in the day of judgment, not men of all nations, but "characters shall be separated one from another, as a shepherd divideth the sheep from the goats." "The character of sinners was always at God's left hand and always will be." In the resurrection he maintains that our *sins* will arise, "in the holy voice

of the law," and that this will be the only resurrection to condemnation and everlasting shame and contempt, while all *men* will arise to everlasting life. It is by such strange departure from scripture and common sense, that error is built up and miserable men are deluded.

Dr. Huntington published a sermon on the vanity and mischief of presuming on things beyond our measure, 1774; a plea in the cause of Mrs. Fisk, excommunicated for marrying a profane man, 1779; address to his anabaptist brethren, 1783; election sermon, 1784; installation of J. Ellis, 1785; on death of J. Howard, 1789; on the atonement, 1791; on the death of Mrs. Strong, 1793. After his death his work on universal salvation was published, called *Calvinism improved*. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HUNTINGTON, ESOPH, minister of Middletown, Conn., died in 1809, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1759. He succeeded W. Russell and was succeeded by Dan Huntington. The pastor of Westfield church in Middletown was David Huntington, who graduated at Dartmouth in the third class in 1773, and died in 1811, aged about 60. He published a sermon at the ordination of E. Parsons, 1773; a sermon on political wisdom, 1786.

HUNTINGTON, ASAHEL, minister of Topsfield, died April 22, 1813, aged 52. He left an unfinished sermon, written on the day of his sickness, on the text, "Be ye also ready." He was born in Franklin, Conn., once a part of Norwich, in which town his ancestors lived. His grandfather was Deacon Christopher H. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1786, the first scholar in his class. He was ordained in 1789. He was an excellent minister and teacher. His wife was Alethea Lord of Pomfret, of whom there is a portrait in Cleveland's address. She was the daughter of Dr. Elisha L., and died in 1830, aged 83. Dr. Elisha of Lowell and Asahel H. of Salem are his sons. — *Topsfield Celebration; N. Cleveland's Address*.

HUNTINGTON, JEDIDIAH, general, died Sept. 25, 1818, aged 75. He was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 15, 1743, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1763, on which occasion he pronounced the first English oration ever delivered at commencement. He soon engaged in commercial pursuits in Norwich. At the age of twenty-three he made a profession of religion. Entering the army in command of a regiment in 1775, he was in May, 1777, appointed by congress a brigadier-general. After the war, during which he had the esteem and confidence of Washington, he was sheriff of the county and treasurer of the State. In 1789 he was appointed collector of the port of New London, an office which he held twenty-six years, resigning it in 1815. His first wife, the daughter of Gov. Trumbull, died at Dedham in 1775, while he was on his way to join

the army at Cambridge. His relict, the sister of Bishop Moore of Virginia, died in March, 1831. With the courage of the soldier he combined the humble graces of the Christian. He was an officer of the church, a member of the American foreign mission society from its organization, and a zealous supporter of various charitable institutions. His own charities were unequalled in Connecticut. — *Panoplist*, xv. 143.

HUNTINGTON, EBENEZER, major-general, died at Norwich, Conn., in June, 1834, aged 79. He graduated at Yale college in 1775, and joined the army near Boston in the same year. He rose in rank in successive years; in 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was twice elected a member of congress. In 1799 he was appointed, at the request of Washington, brigadier-general in the army then raised.

HUNTINGTON, HEZEKIAH, died at Middletown, Conn., May 27, 1842, aged 83. He was United States attorney for Connecticut.

HUNTINGTON, JOSHUA, minister of Boston, son of Jedidiah II., was born Jan. 31, 1786, and graduated at Yale college in 1804. During a revival in 1802 he became pious. He was ordained colleague with Dr. Eckley, May 18, 1808, and on his return from a journey for his health to Canada, died at Groton Sept. 11, 1819, aged 33. He was a very faithful and useful minister, and a humble, disinterested, excellent Christian. When, in his sickness, told that he was about to meet his father, he replied, "Yes; it will be a glorious meeting." He published memoirs of the life of Abigail Waters, 1817. — *Panoplist*, xvi. 529-535; *Sprague's Annals*.

HUNTINGTON, SUSAN, wife of the preceding, the daughter of Achilles Mansfield, minister of Killingworth, Conn., was born Jan. 27, 1791. Her mother was the grand-daughter of Jared Eliot, minister of K., a descendant of the "Indian apostle." At the age of sixteen she made a profession of religion. She was married May 18, 1809. After surviving her husband four years, she died in Boston Dec. 4, 1823, aged 32. Her four surviving children became partakers of the same grace in which their parents rejoiced. She was very intelligent and remarkably pious. She wrote a letter to a friend recovered from sickness, which is tract No. eighty-eight of the American tract society, and the story of Little Lucy. Her memoirs by B. B. Wisner, with an introductory essay and poem by James Montgomery, were published, third edition, 1829, containing her letters, journal, and some pieces of poetry. Five editions have been published in Scotland.

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL, governor of Ohio, died at Painesville July 7, 1817, aged 49. He was the son of Dr. H. of Coventry, and the adopted son of Governor H. of Connecticut, was

born in 1765, and graduated at Yale college in 1785. Removing in 1801 to Ohio, he was there appointed chief justice. In 1808 he was elected governor, as successor of Tiffin, the first governor; in 1810 he was succeeded by Meigs.

HUNTINGTON, GEORGE, died at Rome, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1842, aged 71; an early settler, and patriarch of the village. There was but one house when he settled. He was a merchant, a man of talents and integrity.

HUNTINGTON, ZACHARIAH, general, died at Norwich, Conn., June 23, 1850, aged 86.

HUNTINGTON, JABEZ W., judge, died in Norwich Nov. 1, 1847, aged 59. He graduated at Yale in 1806, and was a member of congress from 1829 to 1834. He was a judge of the superior court of C., and a senator of the United States in 1840 and in 1845. He had a high character for talents, integrity, and patriotism.

HUNTINGTON, JABEZ, deacon, died in Norwich Aug. 16, 1848, aged 81. The son of Gen. Jedediah H., he graduated at Yale in 1784. He was president of Norwich bank, and connected with it for fifty years. Mrs. Sarah L. Smith, the missionary, was his daughter. His widow, Sarah Lanman H., died Feb. 19, 1850, aged 84; an intelligent Christian, blind in her last years.

HUNTINGTON, NEHEMIAH, died in Peterborough, N. Y., in 1855, aged 78. His father removed from Bozrah to Lebanon, N. H., in 1780. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, and was a sound lawyer and ripe scholar, a Christian, and an elder in the church; a man rich in good deeds.

HUNTOON, JONATHAN, governor of Maine, died at Fairfield in Oct., 1851, aged 70.

HUNTING, JONATHAN, died at Southold, L. I., Dec. 30, 1850, aged 72. A graduate of Yale in 1804, he was the minister of Southold twenty-one years, and after his dismissal in 1828 supplied various pulpits.

HURD, CARLTON, D. D., minister of Fryeburg, Me., died Dec. 6, 1855, aged nearly 60. Born at Newport, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1818. He was settled in 1823, and was an able and laborious minister. He delivered some discourses on the Revelation, in the last of which he gave notice that his next and last would be on "the great white throne." The cause of his death was a cold, taken by preaching a funeral sermon near the open door of a private house. His recollections of his daughter were published, with a portrait by Sartain, 2d edition, 1847. Her name was Marion Lyle Hurd.

HURD, ISAAC, minister in Exeter, N. H., died in South Reading Oct. 4, 1856, aged 70. Born in Charlestown, he graduated at Harvard in 1806, and was ordained in Lynn Sept. 15, 1813, being then a Unitarian; but, becoming a Trinitarian, he was dismissed in 1816, and the next year was installed over the second church in Exeter, where

he continued till his decease. He was a diligent student, a good scholar, amiable, exemplary, and faithful.

HURLBUT, JAMES, a physician, was born in Berlin, Conn., in 1717, but lived in his latter years at Wethersfield, where he died April 11, 1791, aged 77. He was a learned and skilful physician. No physician was better acquainted with our indigenous materia medica; he employed the blood root, geranium, cornus, trillium; the cornus norvegica in strangury. Although he was the greatest genius in the medical profession in Connecticut, he was in his last years a miserable drunkard, an enormous eater of opium, a poor dependent on charity. — *Thacher*.

HURLBUT, MARTIN LUTHER, died in Southampton in 1842, aged 61. He graduated at Williams college in 1804. He was eminent as a teacher, and lived at Charleston, S. C., as well as at S. His son, William Henry, a graduate of Harvard in 1847, is known at Cambridge as a scholar; he is the author of an interesting book relating to one of the West India islands.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, geographer-general of the United States, died at Pittsburgh April 28, 1789. He was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Before he was sixteen years of age he went to the western country, and was soon appointed ensign in the army. He distinguished himself at fort Pitt, the plan of which he laid out, and which was executed by him under Gen. Bouquet. He afterwards lived several years in Louisiana, and was engaged in a variety of battles with the Indians while with the army in West Florida. He here obtained a captain's commission in the British army; but, being much attached to America, he found it necessary to relinquish it. He was in London at the commencement of the war in 1775, and his zeal in the cause of his country induced him to refuse some excellent offers which were made him in England. Being suspected in 1779 of holding a correspondence with Franklin, then in France, he was thrown into a dungeon, and lost 12,000 pounds in one day. In this dark and loathsome place he was kept six weeks. He was then examined and liberated. After this he went to France and sailed thence to Charleston, where he joined the army under Gen. Greenc. It was not long before he was appointed geographer-general of the United States. He was esteemed and beloved, being remarkable for piety, charity, and benevolence. Under the vicissitudes of life he was patient and resigned to the Divine will. Dr. Morse was much indebted to him in the compilation of his American gazetteer. He published an account of Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, with a map and plates, 1765; a description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, etc., with maps, London, 1778; and a his-

torical narrative and topographical description of Louisiana and West Florida, 1784.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, an artful woman, who occasioned much difficulty in New England soon after its first settlement, came from Lincolnshire to Boston in 1636, and was the wife of Wm. H., a representative of Boston. She was an admirer of Mr. Cotton. The members of his church used to meet every week to repeat his sermons, and discourse on doctrines. She set up meetings for women, and soon had a numerous audience. After repeating the sermons of Mr. Cotton she added reflections of her own; she advocated erroneous sentiments, and warped the discourses of her minister to coincide with her own opinions. She asserted that believers are personally united with the spirit of God; that commands to work out salvation belong only to such as are under a covenant of works; that sanctification is not sufficient evidence of a good state; and she pretended to immediate revelation respecting future events. She soon threw the whole colony into a flame. Those who opposed her were said to be in favor of a covenant of works, and those who supported her were said to be vindicating a covenant of grace. The progress of her sentiments occasioned the synod of 1637, the first synod in America. This convention of ministers condemned eighty-two erroneous opinions, then propagated in the country. Mrs. Hutchinson, after this sentence of her opinions, was herself called before the court in November of the same year, and, being convicted of traducing the ministers and advancing errors, was banished the colony. Her trial is published in the appendix of the second volume of Hutchinson. She discovers art, spirit, and talents. The church in Boston excommunicated her for many evils in her conversation as well as for corrupt opinions. She went with her husband to Rhode Island. In the year 1642, after her husband's death, she removed into the Dutch country beyond New Haven, and the next year she, her son Francis, and most of her family of sixteen persons were killed by the Indians. — *Hist. Soc.* VII. 16, 17; IX. 28, 29; *Hutchinson*, I. 55-57, 66, 70-73; *Magnalia*, VII. 17-20; *Winthrop*.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, died in Boston Dec. 3, 1739, aged 64. He was the father of Gov. H. He was long a member of the council, and deserves remembrance for his good deeds. He was a worthy member of the church. For thirty years or more he gave away secretly to the poor 20 or 30 pounds in each year, at a season in which he had received some special favor in God's providence. He gave to the town the north Latin school-house, and was at half the expense of the north writing-school. Mather published a sermon on his death.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, governor of Massa-

chusetts, died June 3, 1780, aged 68. A descendant of Mrs. Ann II., he was the son of Col. Thomas II., a distinguished merchant and member of the council, and a most benevolent and excellent man, who died in 1739. He was born Sept. 9, 1711, and graduated at Harvard college in 1727. He applied himself first to mercantile business, but without success. He then engaged in the study of the common law of England, and the principles of the British constitution, with reference to his employment in public life. For ten years he was a representative, and the speaker of the house three years. In 1752 he succeeded his uncle Edward, a judge of probate; he was a member of the council from 1749 to 1766, and lieutenant-governor from 1758 to 1771; in 1760 he was appointed chief justice after the death of Judge Sewall. This appointment displeased the Otis family, the father having had the promise of a seat on the bench. At one time he held the offices of councillor, judge of probate, chief justice, and lieutenant-governor. His respect to religious institutions, his sympathy with the distressed, his affability, his integrity, industry, and talents, procured in a very high degree the public confidence. The stamp act being passed, Andrew Oliver, one of the council, and brother-in-law of Mr. Hutchinson, was appointed distributor of stamps. The law was to go into effect Nov. 1, 1765. A few months before that time, Jared Ingersoll, the distributor for Connecticut, arrived in Boston from London. When he left town, Mr. Oliver accompanied him a short distance, in consequence of which he was hung in effigy on the great tree at South Boston, and a mob destroyed a building which he had erected, supposed to be designed for a stamp office, and also destroyed the furniture of his house. Mr. Oliver immediately resigned his office. In the evening the mob thanked him, and made a bonfire on Fort hill near his house. The next evening the house of Mr. Hutchinson was attacked, a report being spread that he had written letters in favor of the stamp act; but the chief damage was the breaking of the windows. In a few evenings there was a more formidable assault. The merchants being displeased with the officers of the customs and the admiralty, a mob was collected in the evening of Aug. 26th in King street, and well supplied with strong drink. Having first plundered the cellar of the comptroller of the customs of the wine and spirits, the rioters proceeded with intoxicated rage to the house of Mr. Hutchinson, and, splitting the doors to pieces with broad axes, they destroyed or cast into the street everything which was in the house, and kept possession until daylight. The damage was estimated at 2,500 pounds, besides the loss of a great collection of public and private papers. He received a grant for his losses. The governor was that

night at the castle. The town the next day voted their abhorrence of the riot; but no person was punished; even six or eight persons who were imprisoned for this affair were released by a company, who, by threats, obtained the keys of the prison from the prison-keeper.

The political controversy continued during the remainder of Bernard's administration from 1765 to 1770; and Mr. Hutchinson, by taking his seat in the council in 1767 without being chosen, and merely in consequence of his office of lieutenant-governor, excited a clamor against him. He charged it upon Mr. Hawley's resentment for something which had occurred in the court of common law. But the claim to a seat was voluntarily abandoned, though Mr. H. thought, that the early practice sanctioned the claim. In a few days, however, he was appointed by the house to an important post, that of one of the commissioners for settling the boundary with New York. In 1768 the arrival of the troops at Boston increased the popular excitement against the lieutenant-governor. At the request of the governor he accompanied the sheriff to the manufactory house, to advise the occupants to leave it, as it belonged to the State and was at the disposal of the governor, who had appropriated it for the use of the troops; but the occupants, encouraged by "the first-rate sons of liberty," held their ground. When Gov. Bernard left the province in 1769, the administration devolved on Mr. Hutchinson, the lieutenant-governor. In the next year the Boston massacre, as it was called, occurred, and inflamed the public mind; he had also a long controversy with the assembly, on his proroguing the assembly to Cambridge, by order of the king; the council was also opposed to him. At this period, in meditating on the future, he concluded, that it would be prudent for him to remain chief justice, and to pass his days in peace; and his wishes he communicated to the British government. In the mean time, however, his commission as governor was received in March, 1771, Andrew Oliver being nominated lieutenant-governor, and Tho. Flucker secretary in his stead. Unhappily for himself, he accepted the appointment, for from this time till his departure for England in 1774, he was in constant dispute with the assembly and council. Among the subjects of controversy were the provision made for his support by the crown, which paid him a salary of 1500 pounds, and the provision made in the same way for the judges. By his speech Jan. 6, 1773, asserting the supreme authority of parliament, he provoked a discussion by the council and house, which it would have been wiser not to have awakened. Indeed, the minister recommended to him not to renew the discussion. In 1772 Dr. Franklin procured some confidential letters of Gov. H., and others, and sent them in the autumn to Samuel Cooper, with

an injunction, that they should not be copied nor published. Mr. Cooper put them into the hands of the speaker, with permission to show them to five persons. Thus they were kept six or eight months. In June, 1773, they were communicated to the legislature in secret session. In order to obviate the difficulty of the restriction and to make them public, Mr. H. says, that Mr. Hancock presented to the house copies of the letters, which some one in the street had put into his hands; and the next day, in consequence of copies being abroad, the person to whom they were sent gave his consent to the publication. It has been recently asserted, that Mr. Williamson obtained them from a public office; but this is probably a mistake. They were written to Thomas Whately, a member of parliament, who at the time was out of office, and in opposition to the ministry, and the ministry never saw them. In the letters also there was no sentiment but what the governor had openly expressed in his addresses to the legislature. The council indeed reproached him for saying, "there must be an abridgment of what are called English liberties;" but this was no more than what had been said openly in his speech at the last meeting,—the whole paragraph was,—“I never think of the measures necessary for the peace and good order of the colonies without pain; there must be an abridgment of what are called English liberties; I doubt whether it is possible to project a system of government in which a colony, three thousand miles distant, shall enjoy all the liberty of the parent state.” The writers of the other letters were Andrew Oliver, Charles Paxton, Thomas Moffatt, Robert Auchmuty, Nathaniel Rogers, and George Rome. Gov. H. complained, that his letters were united with the other letters, of which he knew nothing, and that he was made responsible for all. Franklin remarked, in regard to the restriction under which he sent the letters, “possibly, as distant objects seen only through a mist appear larger, the same may happen from the mystery in this case.” For their concern in obtaining these letters, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Temple were removed from office. Mr. H. thought, that the letters had been in the possession of a member of parliament, not Mr. Whately, and by him given to Dr. Franklin. The last public difficulty was the affair of the tea. A part of it had been consigned to two sons of the governor, a part to Richard Clark and sons, and a part to Benj. Faneuil and Josh. Winslow. On the arrival of the first ship with tea, a “body meeting” of the town and neighborhood was called at old south church, on Tuesday, Nov. 30th, and it was resolved, that the tea should be sent back; Mr. Rotch, the owner, being required not to enter the tea, and Capt. Hall, the master, not to land it. By order of the town the ship was

brought from below the castle to a wharf, and a watch of twenty-five men was appointed for securing the ship. The governor sent a sheriff, who read a proclamation for the dispersion of the public, but a general hiss followed, and it was unanimously voted to proceed in defiance of the governor, and compel the owner and master to engage to send the tea back in the same vessel. When two other vessels arrived, the committee of safety required them to be brought to the same wharf. There was a difficulty in the return of the ships, for no clearance could be obtained from the custom-house, and no pass by the castle from the governor. As there were several men-of-war in the harbor, an attempt to get to sea without a pass would be ineffectual. It was apprehended, too, that the collector would demand the duties, and seize the ship and goods, in the proper discharge of his office. Another “body” meeting was therefore summoned Dec. 14, 1773, of the people of Boston and the adjacent towns, who enjoined the owner of the ship to apply for a clearance and a pass, which were refused. When the governor’s answer was returned to the “body,” they dissolved the meeting and repaired to the wharf as a guard to the destroyers of the tea. About fifty men, covered with blankets and appearing like Indians, had previously marched by the old south church, and gone on board the vessel. On the arrival of the “body,” the “Indians” in two or three hours hoisted out of the holds of the ship three hundred and forty-two chests of tea and emptied them into the sea. The governor was much blamed in England for not granting a pass; but he could not have done it without violating his oath, as the laws of the custom-house had not been observed. Nor could he secure the tea in the town without bringing the regiment from the castle, or by marines from the men-of-war. This would have brought on a contest. In fact, the sons of liberty had annihilated all the powers of government. There was not a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, who could venture to withstand the inflamed, determined people. Feb. 24, 1774, he informed the legislature by message, that he had obtained his majesty’s leave to go to England, and that he should soon avail himself of it. Gen. Gage arrived May 13th, but Mr. H. was assured of the king’s intention to reinstate him, when Gen. Gage’s services should be elsewhere required, and that he should not suffer by the loss of his commission. He sailed for England June 1st.

After the publication of the letters in 1773, the council and house voted an address for the removal of the governor. His friend, Israel Mauduit, petitioned for a hearing before the privy council, which was granted Jan. 29, 1774, Mr. Wedderburne defending the governor, and Mr. Dunning and John Lee being on the other side.

The decision was in favor of "the honor, integrity, and conduct" of the governor, and was approved by the king. In Massachusetts Jonathan Sewall ably defended him under the signature of Philalethes. After his arrival in England, the unpromising state of affairs in America deprived him of the offices and rewards he may have expected, though he received a pension. He lived at Brompton, near London. The death of his youngest son, William, in Feb., 1780, most deeply afflicted him; and he himself died in June, and was buried at Croydon. His son, Thomas, died in England in 1811, aged 71, and Elisha, in 1824, aged 80. His brother, Foster II., was a judge of the supreme court. Mr. Hutchinson was a man of a good character, of unwearied industry, and of respectable talents. But it was his fortune to live at a Revolutionary period, and in the very focus of the popular excitement. His political views he candidly and manfully explained to the legislature in many speeches and messages, which display his learning, temper, and abilities. If any man deserved the gratitude of the British administration, it was he. Though a baronetcy was offered, which he declined for private reasons, yet was he treated with neglect. Had the "rebellion" been put down the first year, he would have been deemed worthy of the highest honors, so much does the estimation of men depend on success. Massachusetts, amidst all the vituperations against him for encouraging the ministers in their measures to keep the colonies in a state of dependence, has one cause to remember him with gratitude, for when the commissioners, Brattle, Hawley, and Hancock, met those of New York at Hartford, May 12, 1773, it was his advice only, which prevented them from abandoning the claim of Mass. to the western territory of New York, which was retained and sold for a large sum. He deserves great honor also for his labors in regard to the history of Massachusetts. He published a brief state of the claim of the colonies, etc., 1764; the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, from the first settlement thereof in 1628 until the year 1750, in 2 vols., 8vo., the first in 1760, and the second in 1767; and a collection of original papers relative to the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, 8vo., 1769. Those works are held in high estimation by those who are searching into the history of our country. His grandson, Rev. John II., of Trentham, Eng., published from his manuscripts a third volume of the history of Massachusetts, from 1749 to 1774, 8vo., London, 1828. There was promised many years ago a biography of Gov. H. by the same descendant. — *Warren; Gordon; Minot; Hutchinson's Hist.*

HUTCHINSON, JAMES, M. D., professor of materia medica and chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia of the yellow

fever Sept. 6, 1793, aged 51. One of his sons was consul at Lisbon. — *Thacher.*

HUTCHINSON, ISRAEL, colonel, an officer in the Revolutionary war, died at Danvers, Mass., in 1811, aged 84.

HUTCHINSON, AARON, the minister of Grafton, Mass., died in 1800, aged 76. Born in Hebron, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1747, and was settled in 1750, and resigned in 1772, and was succeeded by D. Grosvenor. In 1775 he engaged to preach for five years in the towns of Pomfret, Woodstock, and Hartford, Vt. In 1776 he removed his family of ten children to Vermont, having a farm in Pomfret, preaching in the vicinity till his death. He had memory and a strong mind, but was unpolished and eccentric. In his whole life he was prevented from preaching by ill health only two Sabbaths. He published at Grafton a sermon on valor for the truth. Dr. Tucker replied to the sermon. When some of his people found him digging at the bottom of a well, "Really," said Dr. Tucker, "that was *veritas in puteo*." He published also a reply to Tucker, 1768; a sermon after the execution of Arthur; two sermons as he left his people, 1772; a sermon, 1772; at Pelham, 1773. — *Sprague's Annals.*

HUTCHINSON, AARON, died in 1843, aged upwards of 90. The son of Rev. Aaron H. of Grafton, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1770. He was a lawyer in Grafton, N. H., and in Lebanon, N. H., where he died. His son, Henry, a lawyer at Hanover, N. H., and at N. Y., married Mary, a daughter of Professor Woodward.

HUTCHINSON, ANDERSON, chief justice of Texas, died at Jackson, Miss., Dec. 31, 1852. He was the author of a code, and manual of forms.

HYDE, ALVAN, D. D., minister of Lee, Mass., died suddenly Dec. 4, 1833, aged 65. Born in Franklin, Conn., the son of Joseph, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1788, and was settled June 6, 1792. He was highly respected as a pious, faithful, and successful minister, and as a teacher of young men destined for the ministry. His successor from 1834 to 1838 was J. N. Danforth. His brethren in Berkshire were Jndson, West, Catlin, Shepard, Allen, and Collins. His son, Alvan, a graduate of Williams in 1815, was settled as a minister at Madison, Ohio, and died in 1824, at Lee, aged 30. A memoir of Dr. Hyde was published in 1834. He published the following sermons: at thanksgiving, 1796; on the death of Mrs. West and H. W. Dwight, 1804; of Mrs. Bassett, of Mrs. Benton; of Rev. D. Perry, 1817; of Madam D. Williams, 1833; on the conjugal relation, 1815; at the ordination of A. Clark, 1807; of A. Hyde, Jr., 1819; the power of Christ in the salvation of believers, 1810; on the landing at Plymouth, 1820; on temperance, 1829; sketches of the life of Rev. Dr. West, 1819;

an essay on the state of infants, 1830. — *Sprague's Annals*.

HYDE, NANCY MARIA, died at Norwich, Conn., March 26, 1816, aged 24. She was the daughter of Elisha Hyde, who died in 1813. For a few years she was a teacher of young ladies, well qualified, skilful in painting and embroidery. Her writings, with a sketch of her life by her friend and neighbor, Miss Huntley, afterwards Mrs. Sigourney, were published in 1816.

ILLISLEY, ISAAC, collector of the port of Portland, Me., appointed by Jefferson, died Oct. 17, 1853, aged 88.

IMLAY, GEORGE, published a topographical description of the western territory of North America, 8vo., London, 1792; the same, with a supplement by J. Filson, 2 vols., New York, 1793.

INCE, JONATHAN, a distinguished mathematician, died in 1657. He graduated at Harvard in 1650, in the class of President Hoar.

INGALLS, WILLIAM, M. D., professor of anatomy in Brown university, died at Wrentham, Sept. 8, 1851, aged 82. Born in Newburyport, the son of William, his earlier ancestor, Edmund of Lynn, came from Lincolnshire in 1629. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1790; the only survivor of his class is Josiah Quincy. He was long an eminent physician in Boston.

INGERSOLL, JONATHAN, minister of Ridgefield, Conn., died in 1778, aged about 62. He was graduated at Yale in 1736. He published election sermon, 1761.

INGERSOLL, JARED, a judge of the admiralty court, died in New Haven in Aug., 1781, aged about 60. He was born in Milford, Conn., in 1722; was graduated at Yale college in 1742; settled at New Haven as a lawyer, and was agent of the colony in England in 1757; but being appointed distributor of the stamps in Connecticut, under the stamp act, he lost his popularity. The people of New Haven compelled him to resign Aug. 24, 1765. Not deeming this resignation explicit, a large company from the eastern part of Connecticut set out on a journey to New Haven. They met Mr. I. at Wethersfield, when they compelled him to resign and cry out, three times, *Liberty and Property*. The next day five hundred men escorted him to Hartford. On being appointed admiralty judge for the middle district, about the year 1780, he removed to Philadelphia; but in consequence of the Revolution he returned to New Haven.

INGERSOLL, SAMUEL B., minister of Shrewsbury, Mass., died in 1820. He succeeded Dr. Sumner. He graduated at Yale in 1817, and in three years died in the year of his settlement. His sermon at Shrewsbury June 18, 1820, was published, with a memoir.

INGERSOLL, JARED, LL. D., judge of the

district court of Philadelphia, the son of Judge Jared, died Oct. 31, 1822, aged 73. He was graduated at Yale college in 1766, and attained a high rank as a lawyer in Philadelphia. He was also a member of congress, and of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. The office of attorney-general of Pennsylvania he resigned in 1816. At the time of his death he was judge. In 1812 he was the Federal candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States.

INGERSOLL, JONATHAN, LL. D., judge, and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, died Jan. 12, 1843, aged 76. He was born in Ridgefield, the son of Rev. Jonathan I., and was graduated at Yale in 1766. He settled at New Haven and became eminent in the profession of the law. During the last thirty years of his life he was in many unsought public employments, and in all enjoyed the perfect confidence of his fellow citizens. He was appointed judge in 1798, but resigned in 1801, and was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1816. He left a wife and seven children. His daughter, Grace, married to Peter Grellet, died in Paris, 1816. He was a patriot, statesman, and incorruptible judge. Of the episcopal church he was from early life a member; his life evinced his benevolence and piety; he was eminently a man of prayer. He lived and died without reproach; yet at death he had no proud confidence; his reliance was on the mercy of the Redeemer.

INGERSOLL, JAMES, died in Boston 1851, bequeathing to various societies 20,000 dollars.

INGLES, JOHN, colonel, a brave officer during the Revolutionary war, died near Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 10, 1816, aged 77. He was an emigrant Scotchman, and was commended by Steuben as one of the best of disciplinarians.

INGLIS, CHARLES, D. D., bishop of Nova Scotia, died in February or March, 1816, aged 82. He was rector of Trinity church, New York, in 1777, and for some years; but he fled as a tory, and was succeeded by Mr. Provost. His son, John, was made bishop in 1825; and died in London in Nov., 1850. He published an answer to Paine's *Common Sense*, in Feb., 1776, which made him obnoxious to the patriots. — *Observer*, Jan. 16, 1851.

INGLIS, JAMES, D. D., minister of Baltimore, and an eloquent preacher, died Aug. 15, 1820. A volume of his sermons was soon afterward published.

INGRAM, DAVID, wrote travels in America in 1582; published in Hakluyt.

INMAN, RICHARD, died in Wilkesbarre, Penn., in 1831, aged 77. He lost four brothers in Indian battles and skirmishing in 1778. He left a large family of children, who removed still farther west.

INMAN, HENRY, died at New York Jan. 17,

1846, aged 44, a distinguished painter, and president of the National academy of the arts of design. He was born in Utica, and studied under Jarvis. He was chiefly skilled in portrait painting, working rapidly, and having a peculiar freedom and grace of pencil. He was an artist of fine powers, producing delightful pictures.

INMAN, JOHN, died in New York March 30, 1850, aged 46. He was a brother of Henry Inman, a native of Utica, and educated for the law, but spent his life in literary and editorial labors. On his return from Europe, he was connected with the Standard and the New York Mirror, and with the Commercial Advertiser, of which he became chief editor on the death of Col. Stone. For some years he edited the Columbian magazine.

IREDELL, JAMES, judge, was appointed a judge in North Carolina in 1777, and in 1790, a judge of the supreme court of the United States. He died in Edenton in October, 1799. James I., probably his son, was governor in 1827.

IREDELL, JAMES, governor of North Carolina in 1827, died in 1853, aged 65. He was also judge of the superior court, and a senator of the United States from 1828 to 1831.

IRVIN, CALLENDELL, general, died at Philadelphia in 1841. He was commissary-general of supplies, and president of the Cincinnati, much respected.

IRVINE, WILLIAM, major-general, died July 30, 1804, aged 63. He was born in Ireland. Educated for the medical profession, he served as a surgeon on board of a British ship in the war which began in 1754, and after the peace of 1763 settled at Carlisle, Penn. In 1774 he was a member of the state convention. In 1776 he served in Canada, and accompanied Col. Thompson, who was dispatched by Gen. Sullivan from Sorelle to dislodge the enemy from Trois Rivières; but was taken prisoner June 16th, and remained as such at Quebec nearly two years, until he was exchanged in April, 1778. On his release he was promoted to the command of the second Pennsylvania regiment. In 1781 the defence of the northwestern frontier, threatened by the British and Indians, was intrusted to him. After the war he was elected a member of congress. During the whiskey insurrection of 1791 he was a commissioner to the insurgents on the part of the State, and, his peaceful mission having failed, he was more successful at the head of the militia. Removing about this time from Carlisle to Philadelphia, he was appointed intendant of military stores.

IRVINE, JAMES, general, a Revolutionary officer, died at Philadelphia, April, 1819, aged 84. He was a colonel in 1776; in 1782 a major-general in Pennsylvania.

IRVING, SHIRLEY, a physician of Portland,

Me., died in Boston in July, 1813, aged 54. He was the son of John Irving and the grandson of Gov. W. Shirley. He entered Harvard college in 1773, but the war interrupted his studies. For many years he was a highly esteemed physician in Portland. In his last years he suffered from an affection of the lungs, and was induced to return to Boston. He was of an equable temper, of unbending integrity, affable and benevolent, as well as learned without pedantry. — *Dr. S. W. Williams' Med. Biog.*

IRVING, WILLIAM, a literary merchant, was a member of congress from New York city from 1812 to 1818, and one of the committee of commerce and manufactures. He died Nov. 9, 1821. He was the brother of Washington Irving, of whose "Salmagundi" he wrote some papers.

IRVING, MATTHEW, a physician, died at Charleston, S. C., in Sept., 1827. He was a distinguished physician and scholar, and a patriot of the Revolution.

IRWIN, JARED, general, governor of Georgia, was a soldier of the Revolution. He was a member of the convention which adopted the constitution in 1789; was governor from 1796 to 1798, and also from 1806 to 1809, when he was succeeded by Mitchell; and died March 1, 1818, aged 68.

ISHAM, JIRAH, general, died at New London, Conn., in 1842, aged 54. Born in Colchester, he graduated at Yale in 1797; was a lawyer at New London, much respected, state's attorney, mayor, and judge of probate; also major-general of the militia in the war of 1812. His three wives were Lueretia, daughter of Dr. L. Hubbard of New Haven, Lueretia Starr, and Elizabeth C. Trott of New London. He left twelve children.

IVES, LEVI, M. D., a physician, was born in 1750, and died at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 17, 1826, aged 76. He was one of the founders of the New Haven medical society, and one of the conductors of the "Cases and Observations," a medical journal at New Haven, the first in this country. With professional skill, he acquired only a competence. While he regarded the temporal welfare of his patients, he had a deeper solicitude for their spiritual interests.

IVES, JESSE, minister of Norfolk, Conn., died in 1805, aged about 69. He graduated at Yale in 1758, in the class of Dr. Hopkins.

IVES, REUBEN, Episcopal minister, died in Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 14, 1836, aged 75. He was a graduate of Yale in 1786.

IVES, ANSEL W., a physician, died in New York Feb. 2, 1838, aged 50. Born in Woodbury, Conn., a farmer's son, he was accustomed as he went to his toils in the field to carry a book in his pocket; then he taught school; then studied physic with Dr. North of New London, Dr. White of Fishkill, and Dr. Mott of New York.

As a physician his practice continually increased. In 1827 he became a member of the Presbyterian church. He wrote for the medical journals. His paper on the humulus lupulus gained him reputation. He republished with notes Paris' pharmacologia, and Hamilton on mercurial remedies; and on the influenza of 1815. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

IZARD, RALPH, a senator of the United States from South Carolina, from 1789 to 1795, was a distinguished and eloquent statesman. In the judgment of Washington, no man was more honest in public life. There was an enthusiasm in his political sentiments; but his patriotic motives were unquestionable. In the senate he had the confidence of all parties. He died at South Bay, May 30, 1804, aged 66. His wife was Alice, daughter of Peter Delancey of New York.

IZARD, GEORGE, general, governor of the Arkansas territory from 1825 to 1828, died at Little Rock, in consequence of the gout, Nov. 22, 1828. He was a native of South Carolina. After a classical education and travelling in Europe he entered the army as a captain of artillery and rose to the rank of major-general. At one period of the late war he commanded the division on the northwestern frontier. After the war he resided near Philadelphia till he was appointed successor of Gov. Miller. In his office of governor he was faithful and had the confidence of the people.

JACKMAN, ABEL, colonel, died in 1820, in Corinth, Me., aged 58. In assisting to hive a swarm of bees he was so stung as to die in ten minutes. Who is secure against death?

JACKSON, EDWARD, died at Newton, Mass., in 1681, aged 78. He came from England in 1645. To Harvard college he gave four hundred acres of land in Billerica and other property. His descendants were numerous; one of his daughters married Rev. N. Hobart.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, minister of Brookline, Mass., died July 22, 1796, aged 61, and was succeeded by John Pierce. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1753; was a tutor some years; and was ordained April 9, 1760. He was an excellent and acceptable preacher; but through his modesty we cannot judge of his merit from his writings, for he never would consent to publish a sermon, although he was often requested.

JACKSON, JONATHAN, died in Boston in 1810, aged 67. He was the son of Edward, a merchant, who graduated in 1726, and died in 1757, whose only sister married Judge Wendell. Mr. J. was graduated at Harvard in 1761, and was afterwards treasurer of the college and of the State. He was a member of the provincial congress, and of congress in 1781; the first marshal of Massachusetts district, and inspector of excise. His sons, Judge Charles and Dr. James, were men of eminence. Taking an early part in the American

struggle for freedom, and being the owner of a slave, named Pomp, he felt the obligation of setting him free. He therefore liberated him by a noble document, recorded in the Suffolk probate office, and dated two weeks before the Declaration of Independence, saying: "I, Jonathan Jackson of Newburyport, in consideration of the impropriety I feel and have long felt in holding any person in constant bondage, more especially at the time when my country is so warmly contending for the liberty every man ought to enjoy," and then declares, that he has given freedom to his "negro man Pomp." This man lived, served in the cause of freedom during the war, and died in Andover, near Pomp's pond, in 1822, aged about 94. Washington had the same feelings with Jackson, and ordered his slaves to be liberated on the death of his wife, as there were obstacles to their earlier liberation. — *F. Jackson's Hist. of Newton.*

JACKSON, HALL, M. D., a physician, died Sept. 28, 1797, in consequence of being overset in his gig while riding to visit a patient. He was the son of Dr. Clement Jackson of Portsmouth, N. H., who died Oct. 10, 1788, aged 82. After studying with his father, he attended the medical lectures in London during three years. On his return he settled in his native town, where he was eminent not only as a physician, but particularly as a surgeon. He frequently performed the operation of couching the eye. His habits were social, and he was a welcome guest in every circle. The culture of the foxglove in New England was introduced by him. He published a tract on the malignant sore throat which prevailed from 1784 to 1786. — *Thacher.*

JACKSON, JAMES, governor of Georgia, died at Washington March 18, 1806, aged 48. He was a native of England and came to this country at the age of fourteen in 1772. Early in the war he joined the army; in 1778 he was chosen brigadier major; in 1781 he commanded the legionary corps of the State. When the British evacuated Savannah, July 12, 1782, he received the keys. For his various services the assembly of the State presented him with a house and lot in Savannah. On the return of peace he engaged with success in the practice of the law. In 1789 he was chosen a member of congress, and soon afterwards a senator, which office he resigned in 1795. He was major-general of the militia; and governor from 1798, till his election as senator in the place of Gen. Gunn in 1801. His brother, Gen. Abraham J., died in Georgia Jan., 1810. Gov. Jackson had not strength of moral and religious principle to restrain him from duelling. He was an honorable murderer. In 1780 he killed Lieut. Gov. Wells in a duel, and was himself severely wounded in both knees. In consequence of a political controversy he fought a

duel with Col. R. Watkins in June, 1802, and was wounded in the hip. Five shots were exchanged. In May, 1803, he complained that he had been cruelly treated by Georgia, and that republics are always ungrateful; he thought the capital of Wayne county ought to be called Jacksonville in honor of himself.

JACKSON, LEVI, died at Chesterfield, N. H., in 1821, aged 49. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1799, and was six years preceptor of the academy in Chesterfield, his native town; afterwards much in public service.

JACKSON, JAMES, JR., M. D., died in Boston March 27, 1834, aged only 24. He graduated at Harvard at the age of eighteen; studied medicine with his father, the eminent physician, who still lives; was in Paris and Great Britain from 1831 to 1833, when he returned, ready for practice. He took rooms and sent out an advertisement; but he did not enter them, for in the same month he died. His afflicted father published a memoir of him in 8vo. He published a Boylston prize dissertation on pneumonia.

JACKSON, RICHARD S., died at Providence April 18, 1838, aged 74. He was a member of congress from 1808 to 1815. A merchant, he was among the first to engage in the cotton manufacture, and was a man of integrity and religion, the associate of various literary, benevolent, and religious institutions.

JACKSON, THOMAS, Episcopal minister, died at Alexandria, district of Columbia, in Nov., 1838, aged 56.

JACKSON, HENRY, M. D., LL. D., professor of mathematics, etc., in the university of Georgia, died near Athens in 1841, aged 62. He went with Crawford as secretary of legation to France, and was absent from 1814 to 1817, resuming his college duties on his return, but retiring in 1828.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, D. D., minister of Dorset, Vt., died in 1842, aged 74. He was born in 1768, at Cornwall, Conn., and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790. Having studied theology with Dr. Emmons and Dr. Spring, he was ordained in 1796. His wife, Susanna Cram of Brentwood, N. H., was a descendant of John Rogers. She survived her husband. Born in 1771, she died in 1848, aged 77. Her remarkable letters may be read in the memoirs of her daughter, Henrietta Anna Lorain Hamlin, the wife of the missionary, Dr. H. Dr. Jackson was an eminently pious and useful minister, as may be gathered from the book just referred to. In nine revivals five hundred were added to his church, of whom fourteen became preachers. Though he well studied and arranged his sermons, he did not write them out in full. Of his church was good Deacon Kent, worthy of perpetual honor, a man of faith and prayer, who died near a hundred years of age. At the age of ninety-two he made

a memorable prayer at the bedside of his dying pastor, saying, with more expansion of language, but in substance, "Lord, we remember how thy servant has preached and with what wonderful power and success; but now we fear thou art about to take away our head. If so,—though we know not how to spare him,—lead him through the dark valley, safe from the malignant spirits there; conduct him to that blessed world, where thou dwellest, that he may be in the presence of thee, the Lamb of God, in the midst of saints and angels, joining in their anthems of praise forever." Dr. J's elder daughter married Rev. John Maltby of Sutton and of Bangor. His son, Dr. Samuel C., was the minister of west parish in Andover, then agent of the board of education. — *Sprague's Annals*.

JACKSON, ANDREW, President of the United States, died near Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1845, aged 78. He was born at the Waxsw settlement, South Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents came from the north of Ireland and were of Scotch descent. His early education he owed to the kindness of a cousin. He engaged in the war of the Revolution, in which he lost his two brothers. At the age of twenty-one he practised law in the back settlements of North Carolina. When the territory was made into the State of Tennessee, his residence was Nashville. In 1795 he assisted in forming its constitution. He was soon a representative in congress and a senator in 1797; then a judge of the supreme court. He was appointed a major-general, and in 1814, he received the like appointment in the army of the United States. His victory over the British at New Orleans was Jan. 8, 1815. The Seminole war he conducted in 1817–1818. In 1821 he was governor of Florida. He was chosen president in 1828, and again in 1832,—thus being in office eight years, succeeding J. Q. Adams and being followed by Mr. Van Buren. Some events of his administration were the removal of the deposits from the United States bank, and the suppression of the nullification movement in South Carolina. In earlier life, in the absence of all moral and religious principle he fought several duels; was wounded; and in 1804 killed Moses Dickenson in a duel,—an act which must have embittered his whole life. In old age he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in great peace, confiding in the grace of the Redeemer, and expressing his hope of salvation, "through the merits and blood of our blessed Lord and Saviour." A letter of Mr. Jefferson has lately been published, in which he speaks of Gen. Jackson: "I feel much alarmed at the prospect of seeing him president. His passions are terrible. When I was president of the senate he was a senator; and he could never speak, on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeat-

edly, and as often choke with rage." It deserves the consideration of a people intrusted with the power of choosing their own rulers, whether they can be justified by any principle of duty or by a wise regard to their own security in elevating a murderer to the highest rank in the community? Whether, if they do this, they must not make a poor claim to be regarded as an intelligent and virtuous people, worthy of God's gift of freedom?

JACKSON, HENRY, deacon, died in Portland Aug., 1850, aged 67, an esteemed teacher in Portland nearly fifty years.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, died at Newton Feb. 27, 1855, aged 71. In early life he was dissatisfied with Mr. Holly's ministry in Boston and went to hear Mr. Channing; but he was led by the triumphant death of his wife to renounce Unitarianism. For the last forty years he was a pillar of the church at Newton Corner. As he was about to die, he was asked, if the Saviour was precious. He replied, "precious, very precious." While a member of congress he met regularly for prayer with a small band of Christians. He toiled for temperance and in the anti-slavery cause.

JACKSON, CHARLES, LL. D., judge, died in Boston Dec. 13, 1855, aged 80. Born in Newburyport, the son of Jonathan J., a merchant, he graduated in 1793 at Harvard with the highest honors of a distinguished class. He studied law with Judge Parsons, and practised in Newburyport until appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1813, when he removed to Boston. After ten years he was induced by ill health to withdraw from office, but remained at the head of his profession. His services were most important on the commission, which reported in 1835 the Revised Statutes of Mass. From 1825 to 1834 he was of the corporation of Harvard college. Of his brothers, Dr. James Jackson survived him. As a Christian believer he calmly awaited the summons of death. He was the last survivor, but one, of his class. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

JACOB, HENRY, a Puritan minister, came to Virginia in 1624; but died soon after his arrival. He left England and joined Robinson in Holland, being an Independent as to church government. He published in 1610 at Leyden, a treatise on Christ's true, visible, and material church. Returning to England, he founded the first Independent or Congregational church, of which he was chosen pastor with prayer and imposition of hands. After about eight years he came to America, and was succeeded by Mr. Lothrop. — *Sprague's Annals*.

JACOB, STEPHEN, chief justice of Vermont, died at Windsor in Feb., 1817, aged 61. He graduated at Yale in 1778, in the class of Barlow and Wolcott.

JACOB, JOHN I., a Methodist minister, died in Hampshire, Va., in 1839, aged 81.

JACOBS, PHEBE ANN, once a slave, died at Brunswick, Me., and was buried March 3, 1850. She was honored in her death. President Allen, in whose family she had lived many years, came with two daughters several hundred miles, from Northampton, merely to attend her funeral. Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, made an affecting and eloquent speech. Her pall-bearers were Governor Robert Dunlap, Dr. Lincoln, Professor Packard, Joseph McKeen, and others. She was placed by the side of her friends, Mrs. Allen and her daughter Maria Malleville. Why was she thus mourned and honored? Because she was a Christian, and an eminent Christian. She had been thirty years a most worthy member of the church in Brunswick. Her friend, Mrs. Adams, died the same night. Dr. Adams said, that if his beloved companion, then lying dead, to be buried the next day, could have chosen an attendant spirit in her upward flight, doubtless she would have chosen Phebe. "Black Phebe!" he exclaimed, "she has sometimes been called; but her soul is whiter and purer than the light, and her heavenly garments are more resplendent than the sunshining in his brightness!" Mrs. Upham, the wife of Professor Upham, wrote a brief memoir of Phebe, which has been extensively circulated. Let her lofty thoughts and Christian virtues and elevated character be contrasted with the unblushing project of a slaveholder, the present Governor Adams of South Carolina, who, in his message at this period, when I am writing, says: "To maintain our present position we must have cheap labor also. This can be obtained in but one way—by re-opening the African slave-trade!" Let any intelligent and Christian man make the comparison, and his soul will burn with indignation as he thinks of the governor of a southern State in this year, 1856. Jefferson, in his views of human rights, lamented the existence of slavery; Washington provided for the emancipation of his slaves. But, pure selfishness, in the absence of all sense of justice, and humanity, and human brotherhood, would not only hold fast those men who are now under hard oppression, but would gather a new multitude of bondsmen from the coast of Africa. All the noble women must revolt at the continuance of slavery, which, besides its hard oppression, annihilates all the sanctity of marriage.

JAFFREY, GEORGE, chief justice of New Hampshire, died at Portsmouth in 1749, aged about 67. Born in Newcastle, he graduated at Harvard in 1702. He was counsellor and treasurer, and a judge at different periods.

JAMES, an Indian sagamore at Lynn, Mass., died of the small pox in 1633, with most of his

people, and John, sagamore, at Winesimmet. The eastern Indians, the Tarratines, made a captive of his wife, but she was liberated.—*Hubbard*.

JAMES, THOMAS, first minister of Charlestown, Mass., died in England about 1678, aged 86. He was born in 1592; came from Lincolnshire, where he had been a minister, to Boston June 5, 1632; and when the church in Charlestown was organized Nov. 2, by dismissions from the Boston church, he was appointed the pastor. Mr. Symmes was ordained his associate, as teacher, Dec. 22, 1634, and not in 1652, as Dr. Bartlett states in his history of Charlestown. The succeeding ministers were Harvard, Allen, Shepard, Morton, Bradstreet, Stevens, Abbot, Prentice, Paine, and Morse. After a short time he was dismissed. Gov. Winthrop relates, that Satan stirred up a spirit of discord between Mr. James and many of his people, on which Mr. Savage remarks, that "few in the present age would attribute such a misfortune to the agency of Satan," and that in our indictments for capital offences we retained till lately "the absurd allegation," "being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil." Mr. Savage is sincere in his disbelief of the agency of Satan in tempting men to great crimes and Christian men to discord; but he certainly misjudges in his estimate of the general opinion of the great body of Christians of various sects, who really believe that "he, who committeth sin, is of the devil," and also of the opinion of those who are not Christians, unless we are to suppose, that in their daily conversation they ascribe much to the tempter as a real being, when they regard him as a nonentity. But whether or not the devil was the sower of discord at Charlestown, there arose a dissension between Mr. James and the brethren. It is related, that being "a melancholic man," he had uttered some groundless, jealous surmises. A council advised to his dismission which occurred in March, 1636. He soon removed to New Haven. When at the request of the people of Virginia three ministers were sent to them, Mr. Thompson of Braintree, and Mr. Knowles of Watertown set sail Oct. 7 or 8, 1642; they were long wind-bound at Rhode Island. They put in at New Haven, where they took in Mr. James as their companion. On the rocks at Hell Gate they lost their pinnacle. After eleven weeks' dangerous passage the vessel arrived about Jan. 1, 1643, in Virginia. It fared with them as with the apostles: the people heard them gladly, but the rulers persecuted them, ordering them to quit the country by a certain day, unless they would conform to the English church. In June, 1643, Mr. Knowles returned to New England. Soon afterwards the great massacre by the Indians occurred. Mr. James stated, that in Maryland he saw forty Indians baptized in new shirts given them as encouragement to receive the

ordinance, but that, being detained there, after a while he saw the same Indians return to the English, saying, they must have again new shirts, or they would renounce their baptism. It is not known at what time Mr. James returned to England; perhaps not till after 1650, when his son, Thomas, was settled at East Hampton, L. I. In England he was the minister of Needham in Suffolk, but was silenced and ejected for nonconformity in 1662. Yet afterwards he preached to a pretty numerous society. The clergyman, his successor, would allow him to be buried nowhere in the churchyard, but in "the unconsecrated corner, left for rogues, etc." Mr. Calamy says, "he was a very holy, good man;" and Johnson speaks of his "learned skill and courteous speech."

JAMES, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was the minister of East Hampton, Long Island, from 1650 till his death in 1696. In 1695 he sold his estate for 500 pounds to John Gardenier of G. Island. He was a faithful preacher. His body he ordered to be laid in a position contrary to that of his people,—for what reason is not known,—perhaps as a testimony against some prejudices as to the manner of burial.

JAMES, JOHN, major, a brave Revolutionary officer in South Carolina, died in 1791, aged 59. Born in Ireland, his father emigrated to this country, and brought his son, an infant, in 1733, and settled at a village called King's Tree. His teacher was Rev. John Rae, also an emigrant. In 1776 he marched at the head of a company in defence of Charleston. In 1779 he served under Moultrie, commanding one hundred and twenty riflemen. Through him the distinguished corps, known as Marion's brigade, was formed. By the war he was reduced from wealth to poverty, every house on his plantation being burnt. In the battle of Eutaw his riflemen had each twenty-four cartridges, and many of the men expended the whole, taking good aim. His last days were devoted to the improvement of his property and the education of his child; and he departed hence with the fortitude of a Christian hero.—*Ramsay's South Carolina*.

JAMES, WILLIAM, died at Albany Dec. 19, 1832, aged 63, leaving two or three millions of dollars to nine heirs. He began as a clerk in 1789.

JAMES, THOMAS C., M. D., died in Philadelphia July 25, 1835, aged 69. He was educated in Robert Proud's grammar school, then studied medicine under Dr. Kuhn. In 1788 he went as a surgeon to the Cape of Good Hope. He studied in London and Edinburgh from 1790 to 1793, when he returned to witness the ravages of the yellow fever. In 1811 he was appointed professor of midwifery in the university. He was modest, diffident, gentle, amiable. He was a diligent

student of the Bible in various languages. He knew Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and German. He was one of the founders of the historical society. As he was skilful, so was he a good teacher in his department. — *Williams' Medical Biography.*

JAMIESON, ROBERT, died in South Carolina in 1813, aged 104. His eye-sight had failed for some years, but was restored before his death.

JAMIESON, HORATIO G., M. D., long an eminent surgeon in Baltimore, died in Aug., 1855, aged 76. He published a work on cholera.

JANSEN, HENRY, a member of the convention at Albany, died in Sept., 1821. He was at the capitol, had purchased a ticket to view Peale's "Court of Death" in the senate chamber, and in passing toward it fell and died.

JAQUES, STEPHEN, a notary public, died in Newbury, his birthplace, in 1779, aged 94. He was for a while a schoolmaster on Cape Cod.

JAQUES, RICHARD, minister of Gloucester, Mass., died April 12, 1777, aged 77. Born at Newbury, he was graduated at Harvard in 1720, and was ordained in 1725. John Cleveland justified his church in 1765 from some strictures by Mr. Jaques.

JAQUETT, PETER, major, died on the banks of the Christiana in Delaware in Sept., 1834, aged 79; an officer of the Revolution, said to have been engaged in thirty battles in the field.

JARMAN, JANE, Mrs., died near Wadesborough Feb. 22, 1835, aged 105.

JARVIS, ABRAHAM, D. D., bishop of Connecticut, was born in Norwalk May 5, 1739, and was graduated at Yale college in 1761. He was a minister in Middletown from about 1764 to 1799, when he removed to Cheshire, and in 1803 to New Haven. He succeeded Bishop Seabury in 1797, and died May 3, 1813, aged 73. He published a sermon on the death of Bishop Seabury, and a sermon on the witness of the Spirit.

JARVIS, CHARLES, M. D., a physician, died Nov. 15, 1807, aged 58. He was the son of Col. Leonard Jarvis, a merchant of Boston. His mother was the grand-daughter of the celebrated Col. Church. After graduating at Harvard college in 1766, he completed his medical education in Europe. On his return he settled in Boston, and rose to eminence in his profession. In the Revolution he engaged zealously in the cause of his country. For many years he was a member of the legislature. As an orator he was impressive and powerful. With a bald head and aquiline nose, he was called the bald eagle of the Boston seat. In his politics he opposed Jay's treaty and espoused the democratic side, of which he was the leader in Boston. When the marine hospital was established at Charlestown, he was appointed by Jefferson its surgeon, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office till his death.

His wife was the sister of Sir Wm. Pepperell, and the grand-daughter of the first baronet of that name. He left no issue. His only sister married Joseph Russell. — *Thacher.*

JARVIS, JOHN WESLEY, an eminent portrait painter, died in New York Jan. 12, 1840.

JARVIS, SAMUEL FARMER, D. D., I. L. D., died in Middletown, Conn., March 25, 1851, aged 64, son of Bishop A. Jarvis. In 1813 he was a rector in New York, then a professor in the theological seminary. He removed to Boston in 1820, and went in 1826 to Europe, where he remained nine years. In 1835 he was professor in the college at Hartford, and soon became rector at Middletown, and then was appointed historiographer of the church. He published an introduction to the history of the church, with a harmony of gospels, 8vo., 1845; Christian unity; sermons on prophecy; no union with Rome; colonies of heaven; narrative as to his rectorship in Boston; Christ's conversation with Nicodemus, 1822; discourse on the religion of the Indians, in vol. 3d of New York historical collections; reply to the Catholic Milner's end of controversy; the church of the redeemed, or history of the mediatorial kingdom, 2 vols., 1850. — *Cycl. of Lit.*

JARVIS, RUSSELL, died in New York April 17, 1853, aged nearly 63. A native of Boston, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1810. He was the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger eight or ten years, and, with Duff Green, also of the U. S. Telegraph at Washington. He lost his wife and two children in the burning of the Lexington boat in the sound Jan 13, 1810.

JARVIS, LEONARD, died in Baltimore Nov. 16, 1855, aged 76. Born in Cambridge, he graduated in 1797, and was a successful merchant in Boston and Baltimore. He was generous to young merchants. By his will he devised the Jarvis building, one-half to Harvard college and the other half to several humane societies after the decease of his widow, who was left with an income of 20,000 dollars a year. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

JARVIS, LEONARD, died at Surry, in Maine, Sept. 18, 1854, aged nearly 73. He was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated in 1800. In early life he spent years abroad. In Maine he was collector of Eastport, sheriff, and a democratic member of congress from 1831 to 1833. For a time he was navy agent for the port of Boston.

JAY, JOHN, chief justice of the United States, died May 17, 1829, aged 84. He was the great-grandson of Pierre Jay, a Protestant merchant of Rochelle, in France, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled to England. Augustus, a merchant, the son of Pierre, emigrated to New York, where, in 1697, he married Anne Maria, daughter of Balthasar Bayard. Dying at the age

of 85, he left one son, Peter, who was born in 1704, and in 1728 married Mary, daughter of Jacobus Van Cortlandt, of New York. About the year 1746, Peter, a merchant, retired to his estate at Rye, on Long Island Sound, whence he was compelled to remove by the approach of the British army. He died at Poughkeepsie in 1782. John Jay, the son of Peter, was born in New York December 12, 1745. He was educated at King's college, where he graduated May 15, 1764, and in 1768 was admitted to the bar. In 1774 he married Sarah Livingston, the daughter of William Livingston, afterwards governor of New Jersey. Acquiring great reputation as a lawyer, and presenting a rare union of the dignity and gravity of manhood with the energy of youth, his fellow-citizens began to look up to him as their future guide in the contest for liberty. He was appointed to the first American congress in 1774. Being on the committee with Lee and Livingston to draft an address to the people of Great Britain, he was the writer of that eloquent production, adopted Oct. 21, 1774. In the congress of 1775 he was on various important committees, performing more services, perhaps, than any member, excepting Franklin and J. Adams. In May, 1776, he was recalled to assist in forming the government of New York, and, in consequence, his name is not attached to the Declaration of Independence; but, July 9th, he reported resolutions in the provincial convention in favor of the declaration. After the fall of New York and the removal of the provincial assembly to Poughkeepsie, Mr. Jay retained his resolute patriotism. The very eloquent address of the convention to the people of New York, dated Fishkill, Dec. 23, 1776, and signed by A. Ten Broeck as president, was written by him. March 12, 1777, he reported to the convention of New York the draft of a form of government, which was adopted, and many of the provisions of which were introduced into the constitutions of other States. From May 3, 1777, to Aug. 18, 1779, he was chief justice of the State, but resigned that office in consequence of his duties as president of congress. The glowing address of that body to their constituents, dated Sept. 8, 1779, was prepared by him. On the 29th Sept. he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. The frigate in which he sailed, losing her masts in a gale, was obliged to proceed to Martinique. He reached Madrid April 4, 1780. In communicating the resolution of congress of July 15, 1781, yielding the navigation of the Mississippi to Spain, he had the prudence to limit the proposition, so that it should have no force, unless a treaty was made with Spain before a general peace. This limitation was sanctioned by congress April 30, 1782. Being unsuccessful in his negotiation,

Mr. Jay suspected some bad faith on the part of France, but probably without reason.

Being appointed a commissioner to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, he arrived at Paris June 23, 1782, and toiled incessantly to secure the interests of his country. His health now becoming impaired, he went to Bath for its recovery. He signed the definitive treaty at Paris Sept. 3, 1783. The next year, having resigned his Spanish commission, he returned to New York, where he arrived July 24, 1784. Congress had already appointed him secretary of State for foreign affairs, in the place of R. R. Livingston. In the difficult circumstances of the country, the secretary was, in effect, the head of the government. Mr. Jay's services were of great importance. He drew up, Oct. 13, 1786, an elaborate report on the relations between this country and Great Britain. Though not a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, he was present at Annapolis and aided by his advice. He also assisted Hamilton and Madison in writing the *Federalist*. He wrote numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 64. His labors after the 5th number were interrupted by a wound in the forehead from a stone in the doctor's mob. In the convention of New York he contributed to the adoption of the constitution.

For the high station of chief justice of the United States, to which he was appointed by Washington Sept. 26, 1789, he was eminently qualified. In 1792 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the federal party for the office of governor of New York, against George Clinton; but, in 1795, he was elected against Robert Yates, though he was at the time abroad, having been appointed April 19, 1794, minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. He effected the treaty which bears his name, Nov. 19, 1794; a treaty which, notwithstanding the clamors of political partisans friendly to France, was highly advantageous to our country, as it stipulated for the surrender of the northwestern posts, procured admission for our vessels into India, and obtained payment for spoiliations amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars. In 1798 he was re-elected governor against R. R. Livingston. The political excitement of the period rendered his station unquiet. Longing for retirement, he withdrew, at the end of the term for which he was chosen, in the summer of 1801, from the cares and honors of public station, and passed the remaining nearly thirty years of his life in retirement at his seat in Bedford, Westchester county, where he died. His brother, Sir James Jay, M. D., died in New York in Nov., 1815. His pious, excellent wife died in May, 1802.

In his character there were great and peculiar excellencies. The utmost prudence was combined with invincible energy. At a period of life when

ambition is apt to bear sway, he abandoned all the scenes of political agitation; nor did he once cast a lingering look behind. In his last years he was much occupied in the study of the Scriptures, particularly of the prophecies, and devoted to the duties of religion and preparation for the scenes of the future world. There is something refreshing in the view of his last years. Instead of dwelling, like his co-patriots, Adams and Jefferson, on the history of the past, or the agitating political occurrences of the day, and fighting anew the battles of old time, his serene mind was absorbed in the contemplation of the bright, and glorious, and everlasting kingdom of God. Besides the writings already mentioned, he published letters, being the whole of the correspondence between him and Lewis Littlepage, a young man, whom Mr. Jay, when in Spain, patronized and took into his family, 2d edit., 1786. His life was published by his son William, also by Renwick. — *American Annual Register*, 1827-9, p. 215-234.

JAY, PETER AUGUSTUS, a lawyer, president of the New York historical society, died Feb. 20, 1843. He was the eldest son of John Jay, and his private secretary. In 1817 he was recorder of New York; and of the American bible society he was a vice-president.

JAY, ANN, daughter of John Jay, died in New York, in Nov., 1856; and a few days afterwards died her sister, Maria Banyer, aged 75, widow of Goldsborough Banyer, the last of the daughters of John Jay. These sisters bequeathed more than 34,000 dollars, distributed among the bible, tract, missionary, and other charitable societies.

JEFFERSON, ELEANOR, Mrs., died at Boston May 9, 1737, aged 100.

JEFFERSON, PETER, father of Thomas Jefferson, died Aug. 17, 1757, aged 49. He was born at Osborne's in Chesterfield, Va., in 1708, and married in 1739 Jane Randolph, daughter of Isham Randolph, of Goochland. He was chosen, with Prof. Fry of William and Mary college, to continue the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. He was employed by Mr. Fry to make the first map of Virginia. About the year 1737 he settled at Shadwell, near Monticello, being the third or fourth settler in that part of Virginia. His wife, who lived till 1776, survived him, with six daughters and two sons. To his eldest son, Thomas, he left an estate at Monticello. The ancestor came from Wales, near the mountain of Snowden. — *Jefferson's Writings*.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, president of the United States, died July 4, 1826, aged 83. He was the son of Peter J., and was born at Shadwell, Albemarle county, near Monticello, in Va., April 2, 1743. His mother was Jane Randolph. His early education was conducted by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Maury, clergymen. In 1760 he went

to William and Mary college, where he continued two years. He derived great benefit from the instructions of William Small, professor of mathematics, and afterwards lecturer on ethics, rhetoric, and belles lettres. By his kindness he was placed as a student of law at Williamsburg under his intimate friend, George Wythe. In 1767 he entered upon the practice of the law at the bar of the general court. In 1769 he became a member of the legislature for the county of his residence, and so continued till the Revolution. Jan., 1772, he married Martha Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton, and daughter of John Wales, a lawyer of much practice. By her he received property about equal to his own patrimony.

In May, 1769, he was a member of the house of burgesses. In the spring of 1773, he, with Mr. Henry, R. H. Lee, F. L. Lee, and Dabney Carr, his brother-in-law, at a private meeting, agreed upon certain patriotic resolutions, which were adopted by the house, and a committee of correspondence with the other colonies was accordingly appointed, of which Peyton Randolph, the speaker, was made chairman. At this period Mr. J. maintained the opinion, in which Wythe agreed with him, that the British parliament had no authority whatever over America. His views were printed with the title, "A summary view of the Rights of British America." It was reprinted, a little altered, by Mr. Burke, as an opposition paper in England. The other Virginia patriots, Randolph, the Lees, Nicholas, and Pendleton, concurred with John Dickinson, who allowed that England had a right to regulate our commerce and to lay duties for regulation but not for revenue.

He took his seat in congress June 21, 1775, in the place of Peyton Randolph, who had been recalled to the general assembly of Virginia. He took with him the answer of the assembly, drawn up by himself, to the conciliatory propositions of Lord North. In congress he was immediately placed on the committee to prepare a declaration of the causes for taking up arms. He accordingly drew up a paper; but it not being deemed sufficiently conciliatory, he put it into the hands of Mr. Dickinson, who was also on the committee; and he drew up the declaration which was adopted, retaining only of Mr. Jefferson's the four last paragraphs and half the preceding. Mr. Dickinson also drew up the second petition to the king, which Mr. Jefferson thought expressed too much humility. In July, Mr. Jefferson drew up the report on Lord North's conciliatory resolution. May 15, 1776, the convention of Virginia instructed their delegates to propose in congress a Declaration of Independence. Accordingly Friday, June 7, R. H. Lee made the motion for the Declaration of Independence. In the debate which followed, it was argued by Wilson, R. R.

Livingston, E. Rutledge, Dickinson, and others, that the measure, though ultimately to be adopted, was yet now precipitate, and for various reasons ought to be deferred. On the other hand the measure was supported by J. Adams, Lee, Wythe, and others. Of the thirteen States, all but four voted for the motion on the 1st July, in committee of the whole. South Carolina and Penn. voted against it. Delaware was equally divided. The delegates from New York, though in favor of the motion, were excused from voting, being restrained by their old instructions. The committee reported their resolution to the house. July 2, the house agreed to the resolution of the committee, all the States but New York voting for it, South Carolina falling in for the sake of unanimity, and the new members turned the votes of Delaware and Pennsylvania. On the day of this vote the form of the Declaration reported, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, was taken into consideration by the committee of the whole. The debates continued till Thursday the 4th, in the evening, when the Declaration was reported by the committee of the whole, agreed to by the house, and signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson. July 9, the convention of New York approved of the declaration, and their delegates signed July 15th. There was no sub-committee for drawing up the Declaration, though Mr. Jefferson showed it to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, who suggested a few slight alterations. The other members of the committee were R. Sherman and R. R. Livingston. Several paragraphs were struck out by congress, among which was the following: "He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of *infidel* powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce." Mr. Jefferson supposed that this clause was struck out in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, who wished to continue the importation of slaves, and that the northern carriers also felt a little tender under that censure.

This declaration was engrossed on parchment and signed again Aug. 2d. The convention of Pennsylvania named a new delegation July 20th, leaving out Mr. Dickinson, and Willing, and Humphreys, who had withdrawn, re-appointing the three members, who had signed,—Morris, who had not been present, and five new ones, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor, and Ross. These six were

permitted to sign, as indicating the assent of the full delegation. Thornton, of New Hampshire, signed as late as Nov. 4th, for reasons unknown.

Mr. Jefferson retired from congress Sept. 2, 1776, and took his seat in the legislature of Virginia Oct. 7th. He drew up the bill for the establishment of courts of justice; the bill declaring tenants in tail to hold their lands in fee simple; the bill for religious freedom; the bill for the revision of the laws, in regard to which the committee were Pendleton, Wythe, Mason, Thomas L. Lee, and himself. The work was done by Pendleton, Wythe, and Jefferson, from 1777 to June, 1779. Mr. Jefferson also proposed a bill for general education, providing schools for every hundred or ward, and twenty-four higher schools, etc. June 1, 1779, he was appointed governor, as successor of Mr. Henry. As one of the visitors of William and Mary college, he procured the abolishment of the professorships of divinity and oriental languages, and substituted those of law, of anatomy, medicine, and chemistry, and of modern languages. After being governor two years, thinking that at the time of invasion the public might have more confidence in a military chief magistrate, he resigned, and Gen. Nelson was appointed to succeed him.

In Sept., 1776, the state of his family induced him to decline the appointment then made, of commissioner, with Franklin and Deane, to negotiate treaties with France. Dr. Lee was appointed in his place. He was appointed on the commission for peace June, 1781, but the state of his family again kept him at home. He was again appointed minister plenipotentiary, with others, for negotiating peace, Nov. 13, 1782. This he accepted, having two months before lost the cherished companion of his life, with whom he had passed "ten years in unchequered happiness." But before he could sail for England news was received of the signing of a provisional treaty of peace. He therefore was excused from further proceeding, and returned home May, 1783. He took his seat at Trenton Nov. 4th, in congress, which adjourned the same day to Annapolis. In 1784 he wrote notes on the establishment of a money-unit, and of a coinage for the United States, in opposition to the views of Robert Morris, the financier, or of his assistant, Gouverneur Morris. He proposed the money-system now in use. To him we are indebted for the dollar as the unit, and the very convenient decimal divisions, and our present pieces of coin. This was an important service.

As a member of congress Mr. Jefferson made few speeches. He remarks: "I served with Gen. Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and, during it, with Dr. Franklin in congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main

point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send one hundred and fifty lawyers, whose trade is to question everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

In May, 1784, he was appointed, with Adams and Franklin, a minister plenipotentiary to negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign nations. He sailed from Boston with his eldest daughter, July 5, in the *Ceres*, a merchant ship. After a pleasant voyage of nineteen days from land to land, he arrived at Cowes July 26, and at Paris Aug. 6th. He now printed his *Notes on Virginia*, for which he had been collecting information since 1781. Dr. Franklin having returned in July, 1785, Mr. Jefferson was appointed his successor at Paris, in which station he continued till he solicited his recall in 1789, in order to place his daughters in the society of their friends. He arrived at Norfolk Nov. 23. While at Eppington, in Chesterfield, at the residence of Mr. Eppes, he received from President Washington the appointment of secretary of State. At Monticello his eldest daughter was married to Tho. M. Randolph, the eldest son of the Tuckahoe branch of Randolphs, afterwards governor of Virginia. He arrived at New York March 21, 1790, and entered upon the duties of his office. On his way he saw for the last time the venerable Franklin, who put into his hands a narrative of his negotiations with the British ministry, by the intervention of Lord Howe and his sister. This paper Mr. J. delivered to W. T. Franklin after Franklin's death. He apprehended it was suppressed by the British government, and not published by his grandson. In the office of secretary of State Mr. Jefferson continued till the close of Dec., 1793, when he resigned. He was opposed to the funding system and other measures of the administration, and became the head of the republican party.

In a letter to Gen. Knox, Aug. 10, 1791, he maintained, "that the Indians have a right to the occupation of their lands, independent of the States within whose chartered limits they happen to be;" that without their consent "no act of a State can give a right to such lands;" and that government will think itself bound to remove unallowed settlements "by the public force."

In his retirement at Monticello Mr. J. says, in Feb., 1794: "I indulge myself in one particular topic only; that is, in declaring to my countrymen the shameless corruption of a portion of the representatives of the first and second congress, and their implicit devotion to the treasury."

On some appointment being offered him by Washington, in Sept., 1794, he replied to the secretary, "No circumstances will ever more tempt

me to engage in anything public." To Mr. Madison, in Dec., 1794, he expressed a hope that his friend might reach a more splendid post,—that of president of the United States; adding, "I ought, perhaps, to say, while I would not give up my own retirement for the empire of the universe, how I can justify wishing one, whose happiness I have so much at heart as yours, to take the front of the battle which is fighting for my security." April 27, he wrote to Mr. Madison on the subject of a republican candidate for president: "There is not another person in the United States, who, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at rest for the fortune of our political bark. As to myself, the subject had been thoroughly weighed and decided on, and my retirement from office had been meant from all office, high or low, without exception."

Mr. Jefferson was chosen vice-president at the close of 1796. Just before the election he wrote to Mr. Madison, Dec. 17: "The first wish of my heart was, that you should have been proposed for the administration of the government. On your declining it, I wish anybody rather than myself; and there is nothing I so anxiously hope, as that my name may come out either second or third." In case of an equal division, he expressed a wish that congress would choose Mr. Adams. To E. Rutledge he also wrote, Dec. 27: "I retired much poorer than when I entered the public service, and desired nothing but rest and oblivion. My name, however, was again brought forward without concert or expectation on my part (on my salvation I declare it). I do not yet know the result, as a matter of fact."

Mr. Jefferson was chosen president by congress in Feb., 1801, he and Mr. Burr having an equal number of the electoral votes. In this high office he continued eight years, retiring in 1809 to Monticello. There he passed the remainder of his days, yet devoting the last years of his life to the establishment of the university of Virginia at Charlottesville, about four miles from Monticello. He died on the 4th of July, just fifty years from the date of the Declaration of Independence. On the same day, it is remarkable that Mr. Adams also died. In the short intervals of delirium in his last hours he seemed to dwell on the events of the Revolution. He exclaimed, "Warn the committee to be on their guard!" For the most part, during the last days of his life, his reason was undisturbed. He expressed the anxious wish that he might see the fiftieth anniversary of Independence. In a private memorandum he suggested that, if a monument should be erected, it should be a small granite obelisk, with this inscription: "Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the statutes of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the university of Virginia." The young-

est daughter of Mr. J., who married Mr. Eppes, died about May, 1804, leaving two children. His eldest daughter, Martha, married to Mr. Randolph, was left with eleven children. He was an extensive farmer. He had three hundred and fifty acres of corn, as many of clover, and the same of potatoes, beans, and peas; yet there were much greater Virginia planters. Some plantations were of five thousand acres. One master had seven hundred miserable slaves toiling for his profit.

Not long before his death Mr. Jefferson wrote an essay on lotteries, and solicited permission of the legislature to sell his property at its just value by lottery, that he might be able to pay his debts. A lottery was granted Feb., 1826. It was a humiliating expedient, for, undeniably, all lotteries exert a most baneful, corrupting influence on the morals of the people, and several of our States have on this account interdicted them. Relief by public charity would have been no dishonor; but the request of a lottery is no credit to his philanthropy. His library was purchased by congress in 1815, 6,000 vols. for 24,000 dollars.

Mr. Jefferson was tall, with a mild countenance, a light complexion, and hair inclined to red. He was interesting in social intercourse, but not eloquent in debate. As the head of a political sect he had a greater sway than ever any man had in this country, excepting Washington. For the accomplishment of his objects he spared no personal efforts or pecuniary sacrifices. He wrote nothing for the newspapers himself; but in Jan., 1799, he stimulated E. Pendleton to write against Adams' administration, and in February he wrote to Mr. Madison: "The engine is the press. Every man must lay his purse and his pen under contribution. As to the former, it is possible I may be obliged to assume something for you. As to the latter, let me pray and beseech you to set apart a certain portion of every post day to write what may be proper for the public. Send it to me." In the result he obtained the office of president. He kept his friends, for he never abandoned them and gave them all the rewards in his power.

The blindness of Mr. J. on the subject of religion, while deeply lamented by the admirers of his talents, is only a new proof that "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." He seems to have believed that God is a material being, for his words are in letter 154: "To say that the human soul, angels, God are *immaterial*, is to say that they are *nothings*, or that there is no God, no angels, no soul."—"When once we quit the basis of *sensation*, all is in the wind." Yet he believed, that after depositing his material body in the grave, he should "ascend in essence," and be a "looker-on from the clouds above." His ignorance of the disclosures made

in the gospel,—to say nothing of his setting himself up, like Mahomet, as a rival teacher, in the comparison which he makes between his own doctrine and that of Jesus Christ,—ought not to be overlooked: "I am a materialist; *He* takes the side of spiritualism. *He* preaches the efficacy of repentance towards the forgiveness of sin; I require a counterpoise of good works to redeem it," &c., (letter 151). Any person, acquainted with the instructions of Jesus, any child in a Sunday school, would have told the philosopher that repentance means a real change of character, implying the performance of good works, and that Jesus required men to bring forth "fruits meet for repentance."

It appears most clearly from his letters, that Mr. J. was a contemner of the religion of the gospel. The amount of his faith seems to have been, that there is a God, and that there will be a future state of retribution. The standard of duty, in his view, was reason or instinctive moral sense, not the Bible. He did not consider how easily, by strong passion and the practice of evil, conscience is blinded and scared, and how necessary religious instruction is to preserve the power of the moral sense. This philosopher imagined that he found in the gospel, among many passages of correct morality, "Much untruth, charlatanism, and imposture," and he regarded Paul as the chief of "the band of dupes and impostors," and the "first corrupter of the doctrines of Jesus." And so he gravely attempts "to winnow the grain from the chaff." He speaks of the ministers of the gospel of various sects thus: "We have most unwisely committed to the hierophants of *our particular superstition* the direction of public opinion, that lord of the universe. We have given them stated and privileged days to collect and catechise us, opportunities of delivering their oracles to the people in mass," &c. With these views of the gospel, he, of course, when he died, could not be cheered with the hopes which are founded upon a belief that Jesus Christ was the son of God. There is no Christian on the earth, who would die as he died. He published summary view of the rights of British America, 2d. edit., 1774; declaration of independence, 1776; notes on Virginia, 1781; manual of parliamentary practice, for the use of the senate; life of Capt. Lewis, 1814; some papers in American philosophical transactions, IV. His works, chiefly letters, were published by his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, 4 vols., 8vo., 1829.

JEFFRIES, JOHN, M. D., a physician, died Sept. 16, 1819, aged 75. He was the son of David Jeffries, and was born in Boston Feb. 5, 1744. After graduating at Harvard college in 1763, he studied physic with Dr. Lloyd, and afterwards attended the medical schools of Great Britain. From 1771 to 1774 he was the surgeon of a ship

of the line, lying in Boston harbor. His services were required by the British commander for the wounded at the battle of Bunker hill. Having accompanied the British garrison to Halifax in 1776, he was appointed surgeon-general to the forces of Nova Scotia, and also apothecary-general. He went to England in 1779, and being appointed surgeon-major to the forces in America, he repaired to Charleston and New York. At the close of 1780 he resigned and commenced the practice of his profession in London. January 7, 1785, he crossed the British channel from Dover to the forest of Guines in a balloon. This exploit procured him many friends in Paris and London. But in 1790 he was induced to resume his profession in his native country and town. He kept for more than forty years a medical and surgical diary. An inflammation, originating in a hernia, which was caused by his efforts in his first aerial voyage in 1784, caused his death. He published a narrative of his two aerial voyages, London, 1786. — *Thacher*, 316-324.

JENIFER, DANIEL, died at Port Tobacco, Md., Dec. 25, 1855, at an advanced age, a respected and honored citizen. He was minister to Austria, appointed by Harrison.

JENISON, SILAS H., governor of Vermont, died in Shoreham in 1849, an esteemed and valuable citizen.

JENKS, JOSEPH, governor of Rhode Island, was the son of Joseph J. of Pawtucket, who built there the first house, and grandson of Joseph J., a blacksmith, who came from England to Lynn about 1645, and died in 1683. He was born in 1656; was governor, after Cranston, from 1727 to 1732; and died June 15, 1740, aged 83. His brother, William, a judge, died in 1765, aged 90; his brother, Ebenezer, was a minister at Providence. Gov. J. was a member of the Baptist church and a zealous Christian. His skeleton was disinterred at Pawtucket in July, 1831, and after ninety-one years was found nearly entire. His thigh bones measured eighteen inches. He was the tallest man in Rhode Island, standing seven feet two inches without his shoes.

JENKINS, JOHN, a teacher of the art of penmanship, died at Wilmington, Delaware, in Oct., 1822, aged 67. He was formerly of Boston. He published the art of writing reduced to a plain and easy system on a plan entirely new, second edition, 1813. He was the first who reduced the art to a system. Wrixford, Dean, Townes and Carstairs followed his analysis. His book received the most ample testimonials to its unequalled excellence from many distinguished men.

JENKINS, CHARLES, minister of Portland, Maine, died Dec. 29, 1831, aged 45. He was born in Barre, Mass., in 1786, and was graduated at Williams college in 1813. He was afterwards

preceptor of the academy at Westfield; in 1816 he was appointed tutor at the college; he was settled in the ministry at Greenfield, Mass., in 1820, and installed at Portland, as the minister of the third congregational society, in 1825. After a short illness he died of the prevailing influenza. He was highly esteemed and exerting a most important and beneficial influence, when he was removed from life. His mind was of an original cast and very fertile and vigorous. With a rich poetical fancy, he gave an interest to the subjects of his discussion. Sometimes, however, he failed in simplicity of style and in adapting his method of instruction sufficiently to the understandings of minds less elevated than his own. With some defect of this kind, which is to be ascribed in part to his very originality, he was yet a most faithful and useful preacher, and made himself understood in the hearts of the hypocritical and the sinful. Disregarding the world's applause, he steadily pursued the path of duty, declaring the whole counsel of God, and seeking in every way to advance the power of the gospel. He published three sermons on the obligations, duties, and blessings of the Sabbath, with remarks on the report in congress on Sabbath mails, 1830; a sermon on the elevated nature of true piety, in the national preacher, Dec., 1831. A volume of his sermons was published after his death. — *Christian Mirror*, Jan. 5, 1832.

JENKINS, SAMUEL, died at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1849, aged 115. Born in 1734, the slave of Capt. Broadwater, of Fairfax county, Va., he drove a wagon in Braddock's campaign. He had been free forty years.

JENKS, DANIEL, chief justice of Providence county court, R. I., died in July, 1774, aged 72. Born in Pawtucket, he was judge nearly thirty years; and from his youth a member of a Baptist church.

JENNER, THOMAS, a preacher at Weymouth and elsewhere, was admitted a freeman in 1636, and was a representative in 1640. He was the minister of W. from 1636 to 1640.

JENNESS, RICHARD, died at Deerfield, N. H., in 1819, aged 73. He was a senator and a judge of the common pleas.

JENNINGS, OBADIAH, D. D., minister at Nashville, Tenn., died Jan. 12, 1832, aged 52.

JENNINGS, JONATHAN, the first governor of Indiana, died near Charlestown, July, 1835. He had been a member of congress.

JENNINGS, SAMUEL K., M. D., died at Baltimore in Oct., 1854, aged 84. He was one of the founders of the Methodist church, and for years a professor in the medical college of Philadelphia.

JENNISON, WILLIAM, minister of the east church in Salem, died in 1750, aged 45. He

graduated at Harvard in 1724, and was minister in S. from 1728 to 1736. His successors were Diman, Bentley, and Flint.

JENNISON, WILLIAM, a teacher, died in Boston Dec. 4, 1843, aged 86. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1774, and was once a teacher in New Brunswick, Pa., and La.

JENNISON, TIMOTHY L., M. D., died at Cambridge in 1845, aged about 82; a graduate of 1782.

JEROME, AMASA, minister of Wadsworth, Ohio, died suddenly at New Hartford, Conn., in 1832, aged 57. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., he graduated at Williams college in 1798, and was settled at New Hartford in 1802, whence after eleven years he was dismissed on account of ill health. — *Sprague's Annals*.

JEWETT, JEDIDIAH, minister of Rowley, died in 1774, aged 68. Born in R., he was graduated at Harvard in 1726, and settled over the first church in 1729 as the successor of Edward Payson. He published a sermon at the ordination of D. Tappan.

JEWETT, DAVID, minister of Montville, Conn., died in 1783, aged 66. He was a native of Rowley, a graduate of Harvard in 1736; ordained Oct. 3, 1739, just seventeen years from the installation of James Hillhouse. Montville was then New London, second church. He was an accomplished gentleman, a good scholar, and an eloquent preacher. During his ministry one hundred and twenty-nine were added to the church; also twenty-one Indians living at Mohegan within the town of Montville, whose names were nearly all as follows: Cyrus and wife, widow Shokket, Sarah Juneo, Lucy Juneo, Henry Cochquid, Joshua Nonesuch, Hannah Nonesuch, Andrew Tantapan, Joe Tanner, Betty Occom, Lizzy Nimrod, Lucy Cochegun, John Ninnipoome, Sarah Occom, Anne Uncas, Hannah Cooper, Sam Ashpo. After 1740 Ashpo set up a separate worship at Mohegan; other Indian preachers followed him, the last of whom was John Cooper. Occom preached to this church.

Immediately after the death of Mr. Jewett's son, Dr. David H. Jewett, in 1814 there was a revival, in which sixty were in a few months added to the church. May 6, 1823, the meeting-house, standing on Raymond hill, was struck by lightning and two persons were killed. There soon followed a great revival, in which one hundred persons were added to the church in one year.

JEWETT, DAVID, minister of Rockport, Mass., died at the house of his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Whitney, at Waltham July 14, 1841, aged nearly 68. Born in Hollis, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, and was settled successor of E. Cleaveland Oct. 30, 1805. His faithful and successful labors continued thirty-one years, when from ill health he resigned his office. His church

increased from ten members to more than two hundred and fifty. Amidst a flood of Universalism and Unitarianism, which overflowed Cape Ann, he was the instrument in Providence of saving his church from being wrecked; and to him great is the debt of gratitude from the Orthodox church of Gloucester and two churches of Rockport. A most interesting event was the burial of his remains at R. after fifteen years. His son, William R. Jewett of Plymouth, N. H., preached the sermon on the occasion, July 13, 1856; then at the grave made an address, which was responded to on the part of the people by Dr. Benjamin Haskell. His widow, who was Miss Reed of Marblehead, still lives. The handsome granite monument was erected at the expense of his grateful people, who remembered his virtues; and he now sleeps in the midst of their fathers, his former flock. He was a man of childlike simplicity and Christian tenderness, but of an iron purpose, resolute, fearless, unmovable.

JEWETT, THOMAS, Dr., an Infidel reclaimed, died in Rindge, N. H., April 24, 1840, aged 69. Until seven or eight years before his death he was an Infidel and Universalist; but in 1833 he, out of regard to his family, burnt his Infidel books. As soon as his last book was in ashes, he felt, for the first time, a sense of guilt, which led him to accept the gospel. He died in peace. The tract, 351, "the Infidel reclaimed," relates to him. In his sickness he talked earnestly with hundreds, who called to see him. Among his last words were these: "All is light; I seem to look right into heaven." — "O, the joy and peace in believing!" — "I long to drink of the water that flows from God and the Lamb."

JEWETT, JOSEPH, colonel, died in Ashburnham May 3, 1846, aged 85. He served in several campaigns in the war of independence; his life was useful, and he was regarded as the father of the town. At the age of 70 he made a profession of his faith in Christ.

JEWETT, ISAAC A., died in Keene, N. H., in 1853, aged 44. Born in Burlington, Vt., he graduated at Harvard in 1830, and was a lawyer in Cincinnati and New Orleans. In his last years he lived at the north. He published passages in foreign travel, 2 vols.; and wrote letters from the West Indies, published in the Christian Register about 1850.

JIM, a negro, died in Shreveport April 19, 1856, aged 124 years and nearly 4 months: born a slave of John Carter in Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 24, 1731.

JOHN, an Indian sagamore, lived at Wicwaset at the first settlement of Boston in 1630, and was one of the principal chiefs of the Mattachusetts. He was courteous and friendly to the new settlers, and endeavored to learn their language. In 1632 the Tarratines or Eastern Indians

wounded him. In 1633 he and most of his people died of the small pox: he said, "I must die, the God of the English is much angry with me, and will destroy me." To Mr. Wilson, who visited him in his sickness, he gave his son to be taught the Christian religion. — 2 *Hist. Coll.* III. 127; vi. 650.

JOHN, an old negro, died at Washington city April 8, 1838, aged 115, drowned in the canal.

JOINES, TIMOTHY, D. D., a minister in Morristown, N. J., fifty-three years, died in 1794, aged nearly 80. He was graduated at Yale in 1737. From his hand Washington received the sacrament, as is related by Sparks.

JOHNS, JEHIEL, died in Huntington, Vt., Aug. 12, 1840, aged 85. He built the first log house in H., and brought his family in 1786.

JOHNSON, ISAAC, one of the founders of Massachusetts, was a native of Clipsham, county of Rutland, England, and arrived at Salem June 12, 1630, with Gov. Winthrop in the chief ship of the fleet, formerly the *Eagle*, but now named the *Arbella* in honor of his wife. In July he, with the governor and other gentlemen, proceeded to Charlestown. July 30th was a day of fasting, and the church of Boston was founded at Charlestown; the four persons, who entered into covenant and laid the foundation of the church, were Gov. Winthrop, Deputy-governor Dudley, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Wilson, afterwards the minister. Five more were added August 1. The want of good water at Charlestown induced Mr. Johnson and others to remove to Shawmut, or Boston, where was "an excellent spring." In August his wife died at Salem: for an account of her see the next article. At the second court of assistants in Charlestown, Sept. 7, Mr. Johnson was present. Boston was settled under his conduct. He died there on Thursday, Sept. 30, 1630. "He was a holy man and wise, and died in sweet peace; leaving part of his substance to the colony. He made a most godly end; dying willingly; professing his life better spent in promoting this plantation, than it could have been any other way." He had the largest estate of any of the settlers, and was "the greatest furtherer of this plantation." His lot in Boston was the square between Tremont, School, and Queen streets and Cornhill; and he was buried at the upper end of his lot, which gave occasion for the first burying-place to be laid out around his grave. This is now called the stone chapel grave-yard. His house was on a hill near Tremont street. — *Prince*, 318-333.

JOHNSON, ARBELLA, wife of the preceding, came with him to Salem in June, 1630, and died about Aug. 30th, probably of a prevailing infectious fever, contracted on shipboard, and of which many died. She was the daughter of Thomas, third earl of Lincoln, who died in 1619, and sis-

ter of Theophilus, the fourth earl. Her sister, Frances, married John, son of Sir Ferdinand Gorges; her sister, Susan, married John Humphrey. She has been usually called the lady *Arbella*, and it was in honor of her that the admiral ship of Winthrop's fleet, before called the *Eagle*, received the name of the *Arbella*. The word, indeed, by Johnson, Mather, Neal, Hutchinson, and almost all our historians, excepting Prince, has been written *Arabella*. Mr. Savage, in his edition of Winthrop in 1825, has insisted upon the propriety of following Prince, whose accuracy is unquestioned, and who, doubtless, in the manuscripts of which he made use, found the form *Arbella*, as printed in his annals. Mr. Savage testifies that the word is so written in the original note of the meeting of the assistants on board this ship; that Winthrop so wrote the word, and that Gov. Dudley so wrote it in a letter to the countess of Lincoln, the mother of the lady. I am able to strengthen the cause by a new argument. The lady *Arbella Johnson* was probably named after the lady known as the lady *Arabella Stuart*, who died in the tower about twenty years before the settlement of Massachusetts. In respect to her name, the English historians generally have fallen into a mistake. Her name ought to be written *Arbella*, and for these reasons: Eekard quotes the indictment against Raleigh, etc., for sedition and "setting up the lady *Arbella Stuart*." Thus he wrote the name, and thus, doubtless, he found it in the record. Moreover, some years ago, in examining an English book, I met with a fac simile of this lady's method of writing her own name after her marriage to Seymour, and the copy stands thus: "*Arbella Seymoure*." We ought, then, to be satisfied, that *Arbella* was the name of Isaac Johnson's wife, and the name on the stern of the admiral ship. Shall we now so write the name, or shall we accommodate the orthography to what was probably the pronunciation of the English, who now give, in some cases, a peculiar sound to the letter *r*, which we are not accustomed to give? Can we hope to induce the English to write *Arbella Stuart*? Shall we divide into the two belligerous factions of *Arbellans* and *Arabellans*, and dispute, like the theologians of old, about a single letter? Or shall we fall in with the modern reformer, who stands up for the primitive writing, and dares not substitute custom for the record? Dr. Holmes, in his second edition, has come out an *Arbellan*. Mr. Farmer, though contrary to his own antiquarian principles, is an *Arbellan*. For my part, I have concluded to be tolerant, — especially as in my book I happen to present the word in both forms, — and will embrace the partisans of both sides in the compass of my charity. — *Savage's Winthrop*, I. 1, 34; *Prince*, 314; *Holmes*; I. 206; *Farmer*.

JOHNSON, EDWARD, captain, an early New England historian, died April 23, 1672, aged, probably, upwards of 70. He came from Herne-Hill, a parish in Kent, in 1630, probably in the fleet of Gov. Winthrop, for, Oct. 19, he was among the petitioners to be admitted as freemen. In 1632 he was at Merrimac, residing there under a license to trade, but his usual residence was Charlestown. When it was determined to erect a new town, and church, now called Woburn, he was one of the committee for that purpose. In May, 1642, the town was incorporated; it had been called "Charlestown village." Aug. 14 the church was formed, and Mr. Carter ordained Nov. 22. In 1643 he went with Capt. Cook and forty men to Providence, to seize Gorton. In the same year he was chosen representative, and was annually re-elected, excepting 1648, till 1671. He was the speaker of the house in 1655. At the incorporation of the town he was chosen recorder, and he kept the records of the town until about a year before his death. In 1665 he was appointed on the committee with Bradstreet, Danforth, and others, to meet the commissioners, Nicolls, Carr, etc., who had been sent from England. He left five sons, — Edward, George, William, Matthew, and John, — two of whom were representatives of Woburn. His descendants are numerous in Woburn and Burlington. John Farmer, the author of the *New England Genealogical Register*, was a descendant. Capt. Johnson was the author of a history of Massachusetts from 1628 to 1652, which is of great value, notwithstanding the imperfections of its style. Its title is, *history of New England from the English planting in 1628 till 1652; or, wonder-working Providence of Zion's Saviour*, 4to., London, 1654. It has been reprinted in the historical collections, second series, vols. II., III., IV., VII., VIII., in which work it fills about 230 pages. Short pieces of poetry are interspersed in the work, as a kind of sonnets on individuals, and in other forms, amounting to about 1200 lines. We should be glad at the present day to exchange this poetry for a plain narrative of facts. — *Farmer; Chickering's Dedication Sermon.*

JOHNSON, ISAAC, captain, of Roxbury, was one of the six captains slain by the Indians at the capture of Narragansett fort, Dec. 19, 1675.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, major, the son of Edward, died at Woburn, Mass., in 1704. He was a firm, inflexible assistant under the old colony charter. — *Collections of Farmer & Moore*, vol. I.

JOINSON, NATHANIEL, Sir, governor of South Carolina seven or eight years, died in 1713. He had been a soldier and a member of the house of commons, and from 1686 to 1689 governor of the leeward islands, Nevis, St. Christopher, etc. He first came to Carolina as a private individual, and engaged in various projects, as the culture of

silk, of grapes, of rice, the manufacture of salt, the building of mills. He procured a legal establishment of the Episcopal church, although the majority of the people were opposed, and was the means of introducing one hundred Episcopal clergymen and forming parochial libraries. The fort he built on the east end of James Island bears his name.

JOHNSON, ROBERT, governor of South Carolina, died at Charleston May 3, 1735. He was governor in 1719, and again from 1730 till the period of his death. In 1731 he negotiated a treaty with the Cherokees. He proved himself an efficient friend of Mr. Oglethorpe and the first settlers of Georgia on their arrival at Charleston, the assembly, at his suggestion, furnishing them with one hundred and four head of cattle, twenty-five hogs, twenty barrels of rice, and ten horsemen rangers for their protection. The settlement of Purrysburgh, by six hundred Swiss under Col. Peter Purry, was made in his administration.

JOINSON, GABRIEL, governor of North Carolina, remained in office from Nov., 1734, till his death in 1752. In his administration much was done for the establishment of order and the encouragement of learning and religion, and the colony prospered.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, minister in Newbury, Mass., died in 1772, aged 65. Born in N., he graduated at Harvard in 1727, and was settled in 1732 over the fourth church. His successor was Dr. Tappan.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, D. D., first president of King's college, New York, died Jan. 6, 1772, aged 75. He was born in Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696, and graduated at Yale college in 1714. In Oct., 1716, the trustees and general court directed the college to be removed to New Haven, and Mr. Johnson was chosen a tutor, in which office he continued till March 20, 1720, when he was ordained the minister of West Haven. Having an aversion to extemporary performances, it was his practice to use forms of prayer, and to write only one sermon in a month. He usually preached the discourses of others, minuting down only the heads, and expressing himself, when his remembrance of the words of the author failed him, in language of his own. Having embraced the Arminian doctrines and become a convert to the Episcopalian worship and church government, he resigned his charge at West Haven, and embarked at Boston with President Cutler for England Nov. 5, 1722. Having received ordination as a missionary for Stratford, he arrived at that place in Nov., 1723. His predecessor and friend, Mr. Pigot, was immediately removed to Providence. Mr. Johnson was now the only Episcopalian minister in Conn., and there were but a few families of the English church in the colony. They were not increased in Stratford

by means of his labors, but in the neighboring towns, where he sometimes officiated, many families conformed. The desire of escaping the Congregational tax by joining a church, whose minister received a salary from a foreign society, and the petty quarrels which exist in most congregations, were causes, according to Mr. Hobart, of no inconsiderable influence, in multiplying the Episcopalians. Between the years 1724 and 1736 Mr. Johnson was engaged in a controversy on the subject of Episcopacy with Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Foxcroft, and Mr. Graham. Entering on a new course of studies, he procured the works of John Hutchinson, and embraced many of his sentiments. He regarded him as a person of a stupendous genius, little inferior even to that of Sir Isaac Newton, whose principles he opposed; and he thought that in his writings he had discovered many important ancient truths, had effectually confuted the Jews, Infidels, Arians, and heretics of other denominations, and proved that the method of redemption by Jesus Christ was better understood in the patriarchal and Mosaic ages than was generally imagined. In 1754 he was elected president of the college, which had been lately instituted at New York. He went to that place in April, and soon commenced his labors. The charter was procured Oct. 31, 1754. In March, 1763, he resigned, and was succeeded by Myles Cooper. He passed the remainder of his days in the peaceful retreat of Stratford, resuming his former charge, and continuing in the ministry till his death.

Dr. Johnson was in his person rather tall and in the latter part of his life corpulent. He was happy in a calmness of temper which was seldom discomposed. Those who knew him generally loved and revered him. The same good disposition, which rendered him amiable in private life, marked all his proceedings of a public nature, and may be discovered in his controversial writings. Benevolence was a conspicuous trait in his character. He seldom suffered a day to pass without doing to others some good offices relating to their temporal or spiritual affairs. His conversation was enlivened by the natural cheerfulness of his disposition, yet in his freest discourse he retained a respect to his character as a clergyman. By his acquaintance with Dean Berkeley he became a convert to the peculiar metaphysical opinions of that great man. His piety was unmingled with gloom or melancholy, and he contemplated with admiration and gratitude the wonderful plan of redemption, disclosed in the gospel. An account of his life, written by Dr. Chandler, was given to the public in 1805. He published plain reasons for conforming to the church, 1733; two tracts in the controversy with Mr. Graham; a letter from Aristocles to Autshades; a defence of it in a letter to Mr. Dickin-

son; a system of morality, 1746, designed to check the progress of enthusiasm; a compendium of logic, 1752; a demonstration of the reasonableness of prayer, 1761; a sermon on the beauties of holiness in the worship of the church of England; a short vindication of the society for propagating the gospel; an English grammar and a catechism, 1765; a Hebrew grammar, 1767; this evinced an accurate acquaintance with that language, and it was reprinted with improvements in 1771.—*Chandler's Life of Johnson; Beach's Fun. Sermon.*

JOHNSON, STEPHEN, minister of Lyme in Conn., died Nov. 8, 1786, aged 61. He was graduated at Yale in 1743, and was settled as the successor of Jonathan Parsons in 1746. He published election sermon, 1770; on the everlasting punishment of the wicked, in answer to Chauncy and others, 8vo., 1786.

JOHNSON, JACOB, minister of Groton, Conn., died in 1794, aged about 76. He was graduated at Yale in 1740, and settled over the third church in Groton, 1748.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM MARTIN, Dr., a poet, died at Jamaica, L. I., Sept. 21, 1797, aged about 26. He was the son, real or stolen, of a beggar, who intrusted him to the care of Capt. Albee of Wrentham, Mass. He studied medicine with Dr. Gage of East Hampton, L. I. Then he emigrated to Georgetown, S. C., where he was a partner with Dr. Bromfield. He married and was in good business, when he soon lost his health. He wrote this epitaph on a lady:

"Here sleep in dust and wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise unchanged, and be an angel still."

—*Cycl. of American Lit.*

JOHNSON, NOAH, died at Plymouth, N. H., in Oct., 1798, aged 103. He was a deacon of the church. He was a soldier in Lovewell's battle with the Indians at Fryeburg.

JOHNSON, JOSHUA, was a graduate of Yale in 1775; a minister of Dudley, Mass., from 1790 to 1796. He had been previously settled in 1784, in Woodstock, Conn., north society.

JOHNSON, JOSHUA, commissioner of stamps, died at Alexandria in April, 1802. He was father-in-law of J. Q. Adams; and had been American consul at London.

JOHNSON, JAMES, minister of North Fairfield, Conn., died in 1810, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1760, in the class of Dr. Hart.

JOHNSON, BENJAMIN, judge of the supreme court of Rhode Island, died at West Greenwich in 1813, aged 65.

JOHNSON, BAKER, colonel of the Revolutionary army, died in Maryland in 1813.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, LL. D., president of Columbia college, New York, the eldest son of Dr. Samuel, died Nov. 14, 1819, aged 92.

He was born at Stratford Oct. 7, 1727; was graduated at Yale college in 1744; and soon rose to eminence as a lawyer. He was not only a man of science and literature, but also an eloquent orator. In 1765 he was a delegate to the congress at New York; and in 1766 was an agent of the colony to England. While there he formed an acquaintance with illustrious men; with Dr. S. Johnson he corresponded for many years. He returned in 1771, and in 1772 was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut; an office which he relinquished in 1774. In 1785 he was a delegate to congress; and in 1787 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was one of the first senators from Connecticut, and with Mr. Ellsworth drew up the bill for the judiciary system. From 1792 to 1800 he was the president of Columbia college. After 1800 he lived in his native village till his death.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, governor of Maryland, died at Rose Hill Oct. 26, 1819, aged 87. He was a native of Calvert county. In 1774 he was appointed a member of congress, and was for several years in that body. After the Revolution he was the first governor, from 1777 to 1779, when he was succeeded by Thomas S. Lee. He was an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States from 1791 till his resignation, from ill health, in 1793.

JOHNSON, SIR WILLIAM, a major-general of the militia of New York, and remarkable for the ascendancy which he gained over the Indians, died July 11, 1774, aged 60. He was born in Ireland about the year 1714, and was a nephew of Sir Peter Warren, the naval hero, who distinguished himself especially at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745. Sir Peter, having married a lady in New York, was induced to purchase large tracts of land upon the Mohawk river and the more interior parts of the country, and he sent for his nephew, about the year 1734, to come to America and take the charge of his affairs. Young Johnson accordingly took up his residence upon a certain tract on the Mohawk, about thirty miles from Albany, and cultivated an acquaintance with the Indians. He learned their language; he studied their manners, that he might be able to conciliate their regard; his situation upon the river between Albany and Oswego presented a fine opportunity for trade, and he carried on a large traffic with them, supplying them with such goods as they needed, and receiving in return beaver and other skins; at length he acquired an influence over them, which no other man ever possessed. In 1755 he was intrusted with the command of the provincial troops of New York, and marched to invest Crown Point, while Shirley proceeded towards Ontario agreeably to the plan of the campaign. General John-

son, after the defeat of a detachment under Col. Williams, which he had sent out, was attacked himself in his camp on lake George Sept. 8th. But as soon as his artillery began to play, the Canadian militia and the Indians fled with precipitation to the swamps. The French troops were repulsed, and Baron Dieskau, their general, was taken prisoner. The advantage, however, which was thus gained, was not pursued, and his conduct in not proceeding against Crown Point has been the subject of reprehension. Even the success of the battle is to be attributed to the exertions of the brave Gen. Lyman. But Johnson, who was wounded in the engagement, reaped the benefits of the repulse of Dieskau, which was magnified into a splendid victory. The house of commons bestowed on him 5,000 pounds, and the king conferred on him the title of baronet. About this time also he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in New York. In the year 1759 he commanded the provincial troops under Brig-Gen. Prideaux, in the expedition against Niagara. While directing the operations of the siege, Prideaux was killed by the bursting of a cohorn July 20th; but Johnson prosecuted the plan, which had been formed, with judgment and vigor. On the 24th of July the enemy made an attempt to raise the siege, but were defeated through the excellent dispositions and the courage of Johnson, and the next day the fort was taken, and about six hundred men made prisoners of war. This event broke off the communication which the French intended to establish between Canada and Louisiana. When Amherst embarked at Oswego in June, 1760, to proceed on the expedition to Canada, Sir William brought to him at that place one thousand Indians of the Iroquois or five nations, which was the largest number that had been seen in arms at one time in the cause of England. He died at his seat at Johnson hall, about twenty-four miles from Schenectady, on the Mohawk river. He left a large sum of money to be employed in presents to the Indians of the Mohawk castles, all of whom, men, women, and children, had mourning dresses presented them on his death.

Sir William possessed considerable talents as an orator, and his influence over the Indians was not a little owing to the impression made upon them by means of his elocution. It has been represented, that he was envious toward Shirley, and endeavored to thwart him in his plans, by discouraging the Indians from joining him; and that in his private conduct he paid little respect to those laws, the observation of which only can insure domestic peace and virtue. He had wives and concubines, sons and daughters, of different colors. He was zealous in supporting the claims of Great Britain, which excited such agitation in the colonies a few years before his death, and he

exerted himself to promote the interest of the church of England. The following anecdote seems to evince that, in his dealings with the Indians, who have a good reputation for cunning, he was not outwitted by them. Having sent to England for clothes finely laced, on their arrival, Hendrick, the chief of the Mohawks, was dazzled with their splendor, and began to think how finely he should look dressed in a similar manner. His vanity could not be resisted, and to gratify it he hit upon the following expedient. He went to Sir William one morning, and told him very demurely, that in the preceding night he had dreamed, that the baronet had generously presented him with a suit of his laced clothes. The solemn hint could not be mistaken or avoided, and the Indian monarch went away pleased with his successful ingenuity. In a few days, however, Sir William accosted his majesty and made known his dream, which was, that Hendrick had given him a tract of land containing several thousand acres. "The land is yours," said Hendrick, "but now, Sir William, I never dream with you again; you dream too hard for me." He published a piece on the customs and language of the Indians in philosophical transactions, vol. LXIII. — *Dr. Eliot; Annual Reg. for 1758, 1759, 1760, 1766, 1774; Marshall, I. 385, 395, 446; Wynne, II. 44-52, 99-101.*

JOHNSON, Sir JOHN, son of the preceding, died in Jan., 1798. He succeeded his father in his title, and was appointed major-general in his place Nov., 1774. At the commencement of the war he joined the British, and about the year 1776 persuaded the Mohawks to retire into Canada, from whence he repeatedly ravaged different parts of New York, and in one expedition, in which he destroyed the very settlement where he formerly lived, he proved himself not very dissimilar in character to his savage companions. In Aug., 1777, he invested fort Stanwix, and defeated Herkimer. In Oct., 1780, Gen. Van Rensselaer defeated him at Fox's mills. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Upper Canada. He died at Hampton, Canada.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH, an Indian preacher, was born at Mohegan, near Norwich, Conn., about 1750. He was the son of Capt. Joseph Johnson, who served near lake George in the French war of 1757, and who was a man of piety. After being educated at Mr. Wheelock's school at Lebanon, as was also Occom, another Mohegan preacher, he was sent, at the age of fifteen, as a schoolmaster to the Six Nations of Indians in New York, and was thus employed two years. Afterwards "he wandered up and down in this delusive world." Returning from a whaling voyage in 1771, he repaired to his farm at Mohegan, and there, in a time of sickness brought on by his vices, became a Christian convert by read-

ing the New Testament and Baxter's saints' rest. It would seem from his journal, which is still preserved, that he experienced the deepest conviction of sin. Afterwards he was licensed to preach and was for years a missionary in the State of New York. Being among the Six Nations in 1776, he received a letter from Washington, dated at Cambridge Feb. 20th, saying: "Tell them, that we don't want them to take up the hatchet for us except they choose it; we only desire, that they will not fight against us. We want that the chain of friendship should always remain bright between our friends of the Six Nations and us. We recommend you to them, and hope, by your spreading the truths of the gospel among them, it will keep the chain bright." His manuscript journal and sermons display his talents and acquaintance with theology.

JOHNSON, JOHN, major, a painter, died about 1817. He was a brave officer in the Revolutionary army. After the peace of 1783 he took up the pencil, residing chiefly at Boston; but he was deficient in drawing, though with a correct eye and steady hand. He was also a man of a vigorous mind. His strong likenesses of some of our fathers are valuable. — *Knapp's Lectures*, 193.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL B., lieutenant, an officer of the navy, was born in New York and educated a printer. In the war of 1812 he joined the marine corps, and was for a time a prisoner in Chili. He died on board the Macedonian, May 12, 1820. He published letters from Chili, 1816.

JOHNSON, JOHN, chancellor of Maryland, died suddenly in Aug., 1824, aged about 52, supposed to be a graduate of Columbia college, New York, in 1792.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, colonel, died at Boonville in Christian peace, June 1, 1834, aged 85, a Revolutionary soldier. Born in Haverhill, he lived many years in Boscaawen.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, judge of the supreme court of the United States, died at Brooklyn Aug. 4, 1834. His residence was Charleston, S. C. He published the life of Gen. Greene, 2 vols., 4to., 1822; essay to philosophical society; *Nugae Georgiæ*, 1815; eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, 1826.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, died at Hallowell Nov. 16, 1836, aged 44. He was secretary and agent of the Maine missionary society. His death was occasioned by a slight injury of one of his toes by a peg in a newly-mended boot. Born in Georgetown, Mass., he graduated at Bowdoin in 1817. He was the minister of Alna from 1818 to 1828, and minister of Saco from 1828 to 1836, succeeding Dr. Jonathan Cogswell, and afterwards usefully employed in promoting the missionary cause. He had power as a preacher. As he was about to die, he sent a message to his church, that he should be ready to meet them in

the world of glory, as one by one they should enter.

JOHNSON, ALFRED, minister of Belfast, in Me., died Jan. 12, 1837, aged 69.

JOHNSON, OSGOOD, principal of Andover Academy, died May 9, 1837, aged 33; a graduate of Dartmouth, 1828. He had talents, taste, literature, and possessed manly and Christian virtues.

JOHNSON, MARIA PRESTON, Mrs., of Rupert, Vt., wife of Stephen J., missionary to Siam, died at Philadelphia Jan. 8, 1839. Ill health compelled her to return to this country.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, judge, died at Stratford Oct. 25, 1846, aged 85; a native of S., and a graduate of 1779. He was a judge of a county court.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, died in New York in July, 1848, aged about 80. Born in Middletown, he graduated at Yale in 1788, and settled in the law at New York. He was a reporter of the supreme court and court of chancery. He published a translation of Azuni's maritime law in 1806, and a digest of cases decided in the courts of New York, from 1799 to 1803, in 3 vols.; from 1808 to 1812; reports, etc., 20 vols., 1815, 1823; digest of cases from 1799 to 1827, 2 vols., 1825; do. from 1799 to 1823, 8vo.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL LEE, rector in Indianapolis, Ind., died in 1848, aged 36. He graduated at Kenyon college in 1839, and was several years tutor. He established St. Mary's seminary in I., and was its principal. He was a zealous and faithful preacher.

JOHNSON, CHAPMAN, died at Richmond July 12, 1849; an eminent member of the bar, a leading man in Virginia.

JOHNSON, RICHARD M., colonel, vice-president of the United States, died in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850, aged about 70. From 1807 he was a representative in congress twelve years. In the war he served under Harrison, and was distinguished in the battle of the Thames. He was afterwards a senator and representative. His name as chairman is connected with a report against the suspension of the Sunday mails. His death was by paralysis.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, a seaman, died at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, in 1851, aged above 100. The old tar fought the Serapis with Paul Jones in 1779.

JOHNSON, WALTER ROGERS, professor of chemistry, died in Washington April 26, 1852, aged 57. His death was caused by inhaling noxious gas, while performing some chemical experiments in the Smithsonian institute. Born in Leominster, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1819; was the preceptor of Germantown academy, then professor of Chemistry in the college at Philadelphia, and of the Smithsonian Institute.

JOHNSON, ISAAC, governor of Louisiana from 1845 to 1850, died in New Orleans in 1853.

JOHNSON, ELVIRA, Mrs., died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21, 1856, aged 102. A Mr. Deems died on the same day of the same age.

JOHNSON, ALFRED, judge, died at Belfast, Me., in 1852, aged 62. Born in Newburyport, the son of Rev. Alfred J., he was a resident in Belfast in 1805, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1808. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Maine, and a judge of probate eighteen years. He published an eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, 1826.

JOHNSON, JOHN, chancellor of Maryland, died at Baltimore Oct. 4, 1856. He was buried at Annapolis, the place of his birth.

JOHNSTON, JOSIAH S., a senator of the United States from Louisiana, died May 19, 1833, killed on Red river forty miles above Alexandria, by the explosion of a steamboat by gunpowder. About fifteen others were killed. Born in Conn., his father emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Louisiana. He was senator from 1824 till his death.

JOHNSTON, SUSAN, widow of John J., from Ireland, died at Sault St. Marie in 1843, aged 67. She was a daughter of Wabojee, chief of the Chippewa nation.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, a Christian merchant of New York, died April 16, 1851, aged 69. His character was described by his pastor, Dr. McElroy. — *Observer*, May 1.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, D. D., died in 1855, aged 77. He had been for half a century the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Newburgh, N. Y., and was an attached friend of Dr. Prime. There was a revival in 1843 in his church, of which he had the charge forty-eight years.

JOHNSTONE, SAMUEL, governor of North Carolina from 1788 to 1790, was also a judge of the superior court of the State. He died at Stewarkey in Aug., 1816, aged 82. Gabriel Johnstone was the governor before the Revolution from 1734 to 1753.

JOLLIFFE, or JOLYFE, JOHN, died at a great age in Boston in 1701; a man of useful public services, and at a late period of his life a member of the council.

JOLLY, HENRY, judge, died in Jersey, Ohio, July 29, 1842, aged 84, a soldier of the Revolution in Morgan's regiment. He emigrated to Ohio in 1782, and settled a township now bearing his name. He was judge of the common pleas fourteen years.

JONES, MARGARET, of Charlestown, Mass., was in June, 1648, executed as a witch. According to Hubbard's account, she had "such a malignant touch" that the person whom she touched became immediately deaf, or was seized

with some violent sickness; and soon after her execution a ship in the harbor, with one hundred and twenty tons of ballast, rolled as if she would have turned over. It did not occur to the historian, that the movement of eighty horses, who were on board, might have occasioned a little motion of the ship.

JONES, JOHN, minister of Concord from about 1637 to 1644; then of Fairfield, where he died about 1664, aged upwards of 70. He was the son of William of Abergavenny, and was of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1624, at the age of seventeen. Coming to this country in 1635, he was ordained pastor at Concord, and P. Bulkley teacher, April 6, 1637. The church was gathered in 1636. His son John graduated at Harvard in 1643, in the second class. — *Sprague's Annals*.

JONES, HUGH, minister of Jamestown, published the present state of Virginia, 8vo., London, 1724.

JONES, ELIPHALET, minister of Huntington, L. I., died in April, 1731, or after, aged 90 or more. He was the son of John Jones, born at Concord, Jan. 11, 1641; and was settled in 1677.

JONES, THOMAS, minister of Woburn, died in 1774, aged about 55. He graduated at Harvard in 1741.

JONES, DAVID, judge of the supreme court of New York, died Oct. 11, 1775. He was born in Sept., 1699, at Oyster Bay, L. I., and from 1737 to 1758 was a member of the assembly, and for thirteen years the speaker. In 1758 he received the appointment of judge, which he resigned in 1773. During his whole life he was the firm advocate of the rights of the people against royal encroachments, and participated largely in the public confidence and respect.

JONES, ISAAC, minister of Western (now Warren), Mass., died in 1784, aged about 64. He graduated at Yale in 1742.

JONES, HORATIO, Dr., died at Stockbridge, Mass., April 26, 1813, aged 43. His widow died in Middletown in 1851, aged 77. He was a descendant of Lewis Jones, a first settler of Watertown, Mass. His father was Capt. Josiah J., of S. He left an only daughter of ten years old. He was eminent in his profession, a good surgeon, and most sociable and popular. His conversion was memorable. His wife and her friend, each of whom had an irreligious husband, agreed to meet in order to pray for the salvation of their husbands. They were heard; and in a few months Dr. J. died in peace; and in about two years the two neighbors, a merchant and his wife, had a peaceful departure. According to Rev. Dr. Hyde, who preached his funeral sermon, "He left the world like a Christian, with resignation to the Divine will, and with enrapturing views of the mediation, all-sufficiency, and glory of Jesus Christ." Just

before he closed his eyes, he extended his arms and said: "Jesus, I expand my arms to receive thee. Happy, happy, beyond expression! Ye spirits in yonder sky, receive my soul, and take it to Jesus!" Who would not die thus, rather than in the dark, uncheered, hopeless despondence of the Infidel? — *Panoplist*, x.; *Williams' Med. Biog.*

JONES, SAMUEL, D. D., of Pennsylvania, died Feb. 7, 1814. He received an honorary degree at the first commencement of Rhode Island college in 1769.

JONES, WALTER, died in Westmoreland co., Va., in 1816, aged 76; for many years a member of congress.

JONES, JOHN, M. D., a physician, of Welsh extraction, died June 23, 1791, aged 62. He was the son of Evan Jones, a physician, and was born at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1729. After studying physic with Dr. Cadwallader at Philadelphia, he completed his medical education in Europe, — at London, Paris, Leyden, and Edinburgh. On his return he settled at New York and was particularly eminent as a surgeon. In the war of 1755 he served as a surgeon in the army. The French commander, Dieskau, severely wounded, was attended by him. On the establishment of a medical school in New York, he was appointed professor of surgery. Soon after he settled in the city the physicians agreed, for their own dignity, to wear their hair in a particular bob, and, as he refused to concur in the project, they refused to consult with him. But he soon triumphed, and the power of ridicule compelled the medical men to wear their hair like other gentlemen. In the Revolutionary war he left the city, when it was occupied by the enemy. In 1780 he settled in Philadelphia, where he was the physician of Franklin and Washington. In his religious views he was a Quaker. He published plain remarks upon wounds and fractures, 1775. After his death his pupil, J. Mease, published his surgical works, with an account of his life, 8vo., 1795. — *Ramsay's Review*, 36; *Thacher*, 324-340.

JONES, JOHN PAUL, a naval commander, died in Paris July 18, 1792, aged 45. He was born at Arbingland, Scotland, July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener of the name of Paul, for some reason the son, when he lived in Virginia, assumed the name of Jones. He early went to sea. After being for some time in command of a vessel, he engaged in commercial pursuits in the West Indies. In 1773, on the death of his brother, he resided in Virginia to settle his affairs. Soon after the beginning of the war he commanded the Providence of twelve guns and seventy men, in which he cruised and took sixteen prizes. In May, 1777, he was ordered to proceed to Paris to arrange some naval operations with the American commissioners. April 10, 1778, he sailed on

a cruise in the *Ranger*, and alarmed the whole coast of Scotland. He landed at Whitehaven, and captured two forts with thirty cannon; he carried off also the plate from the house of the Earl of Selkirk, at St. Mary's Isle, but he afterwards restored it. He returned to Brest with two hundred prisoners of war. He sailed again with a squadron of seven sail Aug. 14, 1779. His own ship was the *Bon Homme Richard*, in which after a desperate engagement off Flamborough head he captured the British ship of war, *Serapis*, of superior force, Sept. 24, 1779. His own vessel, however, soon went down. For this exploit the French king presented him with a golden sword. Feb. 18, 1781, he arrived at Philadelphia. Congress passed a complimentary resolution and voted him a golden medal. He afterwards superintended at Portsmouth, N. H., the building of a ship of war. After the restoration of peace he went to Paris as agent for prize money. He was soon invited to enter the Russian service with the rank of rear admiral. But after serving a short time in the Black sea, he was dissatisfied, was calumniated at court, and had liberty from the empress to retire. Returning to Paris, he died in that city in neglect. Though most enterprising and brave, he was irritable, vain, and of an impetuous temper. An account of his life was published in 1828 by J. H. Sherburne. — *Memoirs*, 1830.

JONES, NOBLE WIMBERLY, a physician, and a patriot of the Revolution, died Jan. 9, 1805, aged 80. He was the son of Col. Noble J., one of the first settlers of Georgia and judge in 1755. He held a military commission in 1738, and in 1748 was associated in business with his father. He was a member of the assembly in 1761; in 1774 he was one of the first to stir up the Revolutionary spirit in Georgia. In 1775 he was chosen a delegate to congress; and again in 1781. In the capture of Savannah in Dec., 1778, by the British, he lost one of his sons, and he himself fell into the hands of the enemy at the capture of Charleston in May, 1780. In Dec. he was sent a prisoner to St. Augustine. In Aug., 1781, he was exchanged, and commenced the practice of physic in Philadelphia. At this period he was also a member of congress. In Dec., 1782, he returned to Savannah. He was soon induced to remove to Charleston, where he lived in lucrative practice till Dec., 1788, when he again settled at Savannah. In 1795 he was president of the convention which amended the State constitution. He continued in the practice of his profession till his death. He was not only eminent as a physician and statesman, but in the relations of private life was amiable and exemplary. He was temperate and abstemious, a lover of neatness and order, of strict morality, and a sincere believer in Christianity. Though attached

to the Episcopal church, he contributed liberally to other religious societies. — *Thacher*, 340-344.

JONES, WALTER, M. D., a physician, died Dec. 31, 1815, aged 70. He was born in Virginia, and educated for medicine at Edinburgh about 1770. On his return he settled in Northumberland county, where he had extensive practice through life. For a few years he was a member of congress. On account of the originality and strength of his mind, his extensive and various learning, and the captivating powers of his conversation, he was one of the most extraordinary men. — *Thacher*.

JONES, SAMUEL, died at Rye Neck, N. Y., in 1819, aged 85. He was the brother of Judge David, and son of Capt. Thomas, who came from the north of Ireland to Long Island in 1692; and has been called the father of the New York bar. His services were extremely important in organizing the judiciary system at the close of the Revolution. For industry, extensive acquirements, and purity of character he presented a model for the imitation of those who aim at high attainments in jurisprudence. — *New York Hist. Coll.*, III. 278.

JONES, WILLIAM, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport in 1754, and during the war was a captain of marines. At the capture of Charleston he was made a prisoner. After being some years the speaker of the house, he was chosen governor in 1810 and remained in the office till 1817. He died in April, 1822, at Providence, aged 67.

JONES, STEPHEN, chief justice and judge of probate for the county of Washington, Maine, died in Boston Oct. 6, 1825, aged 86. He served in the old French war, and was present when Lord Howe was killed at Ticonderoga. Removing to Machias, soon after its settlement, he lived there more than fifty-six years, fulfilling his various duties with great cheerfulness and integrity.

JONES, CAVE, an Episcopal minister, died at Brooklyn, L. I., Jan. 29, 1829, aged 59. He was a chaplain in the navy. He published Hobart's intolerance, and a solemn appeal to the church, 1811; which was answered by Hobart.

JONES, ABIEL, minister of Royalton, Vt., died in 1829, aged 67.

JONES, JAMES, Dr., died near Smyrna, Del., in 1830, aged 74. He was surgeon in the army, and more than fifty years in the ministry of the Baptist church, distinguished and respected.

JONES, EDWARD, colonel, died at Pittsborough, N. C., Aug. 8, 1811, aged 84, formerly attorney-general. He was born in Ireland. At the bar he was distinguished, and he was a scholar, and witty and hospitable, highly esteemed.

JONES, THOMAS K., an eminent merchant in Boston, died April 26, 1842, aged 83.

JONES, THOMAS, minister of Gloucester, died in Aug., 1846, aged 83.

JONES, THOMAS P., M. D., died at Washington March 11, 1848, aged 75. He had been superintendent of the patent office and editor of the Franklin Journal.

JONES, JACOB, commodore, died in Philadelphia July, 1850, aged 82. He fought a bloody battle in the Wasp, capturing, Oct. 18, 1812, the Frolic of superior force, for which several States voted him a sword; but both vessels were soon taken by the Poitiers, a 74-gun ship, and carried to Bermuda. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Macedonian. Temperate himself, he deserves honorable mention as a promoter of temperance among his crew; many seamen were by him reclaimed from intoxication.

JONES, NANCY, a colored woman, died at Jamaica, L. I., July 17, 1851, aged 110.

JONES, SAMUEL TAYLOR, D. D., died at Bangkok, Siam, Sept. 13, 1851, aged 49. He was born in New Ipswich, a graduate of Amherst in 1825, and was a Baptist missionary to Burmah in 1829. He translated the whole New Testament into the Siamese in 1829.

JONES, ROGER, major-general, died in Washington June 15, 1852. Born in Virginia, he was lieutenant in 1809; was distinguished in 1813 and 1814 on the Niagara frontier, and was adjutant-general from 1825 until his death.

JONES, SAMUEL, chief justice of New York, died at Cold Spring, Long Island, Aug. 8, 1853, aged 83. He was chancellor 1826-1828, chief justice 1828-1847, and judge of the court of appeals, 1848. He was the eldest son of chief justice Samuel Jones, who died in 1819, and great-grandson of Capt. Thomas Jones, who came from Strahane in Ireland in 1692, and settled on Long Island, south side, leaving three sons, David, William, and Thomas. David was a judge of the supreme court; William, who died in 1779, was the grandfather of the subject of this article, Chancellor Jones. His father, Thomas, who died in 1769, was the brother of Judges David and Samuel Jones. At the age of eighty he returned to his profession.

JONES, PETER, or Kakewakwanaby, an Indian chief and Wesleyan missionary, died near Brantford, Canada, June 29, 1856, aged 54. It is believed that he did more than any other man to interest the public on both sides of the Atlantic in behalf of the christianization and improvement of the Indian tribes.

JORDAN, ROBERT, an Episcopal minister at cape Elizabeth, died in 1679. He married a daughter of John Winter, from whom he inherited a large landed estate. He removed to Portsmouth in 1676.

JORDAN, CHARLES, died near Speedsborough,

Anson co., N. C., July 12, 1803, aged 114. He was born in April, 1689. Hunting was a favorite amusement.

JOSEPH, FRANCIS, an Indian, died at Passamaquoddy in 1834, aged 99. He was a worthy man, and governor of the Indians. In the war of the Revolution he espoused the American cause.

JOSSelyn, JOHN, an author, arrived in Boston in 1663, and resided in New England a number of years. He was brother to Henry Josselyn, a councillor under the government of Gorges. The following is the title of his principal work: "New England's rarities discovered in birds, fishes, serpents, and plants of that country; together with the physical and chyrurgical remedies, wherewith the natives constantly use to cure their distempers, wounds, and sores; also a perfect description of an Indian squaw in all her bravery, with a poem not improperly conferred upon her; lastly a chronological table of the most remarkable passages in that country amongst the English; illustrated with cuts, 1672." His account of the natural history of the country is amusing: "Some frogs, when they sit upon their breech, are a foot high;" "Barley frequently degenerates into oats," etc. He published also an account of two voyages to New England, wherein you have the setting out of a ship with the charges, a description of the country; etc., 1674. — *Sullivan's Maine*, 332; *Hutchinson*, i. 267, 268; *Douglass*, ii. 71.

JOY, JOSEPH GREEN, died at Nahant July 24, 1850, aged 67, a man of refined taste and kindly feeling, endeared to his friends.

JUDD, THOMAS, the first of the name of Judd in this country, died at Northampton, Mass., Nov. 12, 1688, aged about 80. His descendants of the name of Judd down to this time, eight or nine generations, were more than 2600. He came from England about 1633, and settled in Cambridge; thence he removed in 1636 with the colony to Hartford; and thence to Farmington about 1644, where he was a first settler, one of the seven pillars of the church, a deacon and man of influence, many years deputy to the general court. In 1679 he married Clemence, widow of Thomas Mason of Northampton, to which town he removed, as she had a good estate and no children. His own six sons and three daughters were all married and had children. Two of his sons settled in Mattatuck or Waterbury. The daughter of one of them, Mary, the daughter of Thomas, was the mother of Rev. Dr. S. Hopkins. T. J. was one of the eighty-four proprietors of Farmington and four or five other towns, so that large tracts were distributed to his children. His descendant, Sylvester Judd of Northampton, has in this year, 1856, published "Thomas Judd and his

descendants," a genealogical work, containing names and notices of 1882 persons, among whom Benjamin occurs 499 times, William 370, Thomas 325. — *Judd's Genealogy*.

JUDD, TIMOTHY, the brother of Rev. Jonathan Judd, died in Westbury society in Waterbury, Conn., in 1796, aged 82. He was a representative of the town for more than twenty sessions of the general court. He made full trial of matrimony, for he had in succession five wives.

JUDD, JONATHAN, the first minister of Southampton, Mass., died July 28, 1803, aged 83. He was of the sixth generation from Thomas, and the son of Capt. William of Westbury in Waterbury. He was graduated at Yale in 1741, in the class of Dr. Hopkins and Buell and of Wm. Livingston. He was settled when the church was formed, June 8, 1743. His house, standing in 1856, was palisaded in two French and Indian wars. His four sons were each above six feet in height. His ministry lasted sixty years. V. Gould was his colleague in 1801. His wife was Silence, the daughter of Capt. J. Sheldon of Northampton; his second wife, in 1790, was Ruth, widow of Rev. A. Bidwell, and by her he had no children. He was a faithful minister, an eminent Christian, and a true patriot. During his ministry, 691 persons were received into the church. His sermons, about 3,000, were by his order committed to the flames. He published a sermon to the soldiers, 1759, and one in the select sermons. — *Judd's Genealogy*.

JUDD, WILLIAM, major, of the sixth generation from Thomas, died at Farmington, Conn., in 1804, aged 61. He was the son of William of Farmington. He graduated at Yale in 1763; was a popular man, and many years a representative. In the Revolutionary war he was an officer; and afterwards conspicuous in the democratic ranks in the party divisions of his day. He published an address to the people only five days before his death.

JUDD, JONATHAN SHELDON, Dr., son of Solomon of Westhampton, and of the eighth generation from Thomas, died in Onondaga Hollow in 1813, aged 33. His daughter, Louisa Melissa, has been many years a teacher at the south and west.

JUDD, JONATHAN, son of Rev. Jonathan, died unmarried at Southampton Jan. 30, 1819, aged 74. He graduated at Yale in 1765; taught Hatfield grammar school a few years, and then was engaged in mercantile business. His property of 14,000 dollars went to his brothers, sisters, and nephew, who gave 1,000 dollars to the Hampshire education society. — *Sylvester Judd's Genealogy of Judd*.

JUDD, SYLVESTER, son of Rev. Jonathan J., died in Westhampton Sept. 19, 1832, aged nearly

80. He was a farmer and trader, much employed in public business. He was a representative and a member of the convention to form the constitution of Massachusetts. By his wife, Hannah Burt, he had eleven children. His grand-daughter, Clarissa Lyman, married Rev. J. H. Bisbee, and Theresa married Rev. George Lyman. His son, Sylvester of Northampton, is known for his historical and antiquarian researches. Perhaps there is no man who has made such a collection of New England historical facts since the first discovery of our coast.

JUDD, EBEN WARNER, Dr., settled at Middlebury, Vt., about 1800, and died in 1837, aged 76. He was of the seventh generation from Thomas. He was a surveyor and was employed in the northern parts of Vermont. He lived for a while in Northumberland, where the falls in the Connecticut river were called Judd's falls. He discovered marble at Middlebury about 1802, and erected a water-mill with sixty toothless saws for sawing marble, which operated for years. A daughter married Dr. Eells of Cornwall. — *Judd's Genealogy*.

JUDD, FREEMAN, brother of E. W. J., the son of Stephen of Westbury, Conn., died in Lockport, N. Y., at the house of his son Alfred, in 1840, aged 84. He was a carpenter. He and his brother served in the attack upon Quebec by Arnold in 1775, and published a journal of their movements from Boston to Quebec. He often preached as a Methodist.

JUDD, DEMAS, of the seventh generation from Thomas, died in Jefferson, N. Y., in 1841, aged 87. He was taken at fort Washington in the Revolutionary war, and was confined in the Jersey prison ship. His wife died in 1840; they had fourteen children.

JUDD, ELNATHAN, Dr., of the seventh generation from Thomas, died in Troy, Mich., in 1845, aged 72. He was the father of Dr. Judd of the Sandwich Islands. Born in Watertown, Conn., he emigrated to Paris, N. Y., and was there a respected physician for thirty years. He was a Christian of fervent piety, and died in peace. His daughter married A. B. Bates, attorney-general under the king of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUDD, SYLVESTER, a Unitarian minister, died in Augusta, Me., Jan. 26, 1853, aged 39. The son of Sylvester J. of Northampton, and grandson of Rev. Jonathan J., he was of the eighth generation from Thomas. He graduated at Yale in 1836; studied theology at Cambridge; and was ordained Oct. 1, 1840. He was a public lecturer, and published various discourses. He married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Reuel Williams of Augusta, and left three daughters. His life by Miss A. Hall was published in a small volume. In his New Year's sermon, a few weeks before his

death, he inquired — "Or will you follow your pastor to the grave?" The next day he was taken sick of bilious colic. He had a peculiar frankness and independence, uttering his thoughts boldly; and he was a man of kindly sympathies, highly esteemed by those who did not accord with him in his religious notions. Mr. Judd published *Margaret*, a New England tale, 1845; an edition in 2 vols., 1856; *Philo*, a poem in blank verse; and *Richard Edney*, a tale, 1850. In reference to his book, *Margaret*, a tale, the artist, Felix P. C. Darley, prepared in 1856 thirty large, beautiful illustrative plates, which were published by Phillips, Sampson and Co., of Boston, at 10 dollars in boards. The church, in a series of discourses, was a posthumous work, 1854. — *Cyclop. of American Literature; Judd's Genealogy.*

JUDD, LOIS, widow of Elihu Judd of Bethel, Conn., died at Wilton Aug. 23, 1855, aged 102 years and 10 months. Her maiden name was Dikeman of Bethel. She married a second husband; but his name is not ascertained.

JUDKINS, PHILIP, died at Parkman, Me., Oct. 27, 1851, aged 103; a pensioner.

JUDSON, DAVID, minister of Newtown, Conn., died in 1776, aged about 60. He was graduated at Yale in 1738. He published church discipline, a sermon, 1770; on church government, in reply to Ross, 1773.

JUDSON, ANDREW, minister of Eastford in Ashford, Conn., died in 1804, aged about 50. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1775.

JUDSON, EPHRAIM, minister of Sheffield, Mass., died Feb. 23, 1813, aged 76. He was born in Woodbury, Conn., the son of Capt. Elnathan J., a descendant of William of Concord in 1635, and of New Haven. He graduated at Yale college in 1763. After being some years the minister of Chelsea, or the second church of Norwich, as the successor of Dr. Whitaker, he was dismissed, and was succeeded by Walter King. He was next settled as the minister of Taunton, Mass. In May, 1789, he was settled at Sheffield as the successor of John Keep. He was succeeded by James Bradford. During his ministry of twenty-two years only sixty were added to the church. In the next fifteen years three hundred and twenty-nine were added. He was mild, courteous, hospitable, and faithful as a preacher of the gospel, yet a little eccentric. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Strong, 1789; of E. Fitch, 1795; of H. Weeks and D. Smith, 1799; two sermons in a collection. — *Sprague's Annals.*

JUDSON, ANN, missionary to Burmah, died Oct. 24, 1826, aged 36. She was the daughter of John Hasseltine of Bradford, Mass., and was born Dec. 22, 1789. In early life she was gay, enterprising, active, and eager for the acquisition

of knowledge. She was educated at the academy of her native town. At the age of sixteen she became pious. She married Adoniram Judson, Jr., appointed a missionary to India, Feb. 5, 1812. In his letter to her father, asking his consent to the marriage, Mr. Judson said: "I have now to ask, whether you can consent to her departure for a heathen land? whether you can consent to her exposure to the dangers of the ocean; to every kind of want and distress; to degradation, insult, persecution, and perhaps a violent death? Can you consent to all this, for the sake of Him who left his heavenly home and died for her and for you?" She was the first American female who made up her mind to go to India as a missionary. She sailed from Salem Feb. 19, with Mrs. Newell, and arrived in June at Calcutta. While residing there, she and her husband adopted the principles of the Baptists and were baptized Sept. 6. Mr. Rice, also, a missionary, was baptized Nov. 1. As the missionaries were ordered to quit India, she sailed to the Isle of France, where, on her arrival Jan. 17, 1813, she was informed of the death of Mrs. Newell in Nov. She proceeded in July to Rangoon in Burmah. A few English missionaries had been there since 1807. After studying the language several years, Mr. Judson began to preach and to publish tracts in the Burman language. He was also joined by the missionaries, Hough, Colman, and Wheelock. In Jan., 1820, Mr. Judson made a fruitless visit to the emperor to obtain permission to propagate the Christian religion. In consequence of this refusal, Mr. Colman was induced to remove to Chittagong, near which place he died July 4, 1822. Mr. Wheelock was also deceased, and Mr. Hough had departed, so that Mr. and Mrs. Judson were left alone at Rangoon. Several converts were baptized in 1820. In consequence of alarming illness, Mrs. Judson left Rangoon in Aug., 1821, and repaired to Calcutta, and thence to England. In Sept., 1822, she arrived at New York. After visiting her friends at Bradford for a few weeks, she was induced, on account of her health, to pass the winter in the milder climate of Baltimore, where Dr. Elnathan Judson, an only brother of her husband, resided. Here she lived in retirement and wrote an interesting work, a history of the Burman mission, in a series of letters to Mr. Butterworth, a member of the parliament, in whose house she was received while in England. She sailed on her return June 22, 1823, from Boston, with the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, and arrived at Calcutta in Oct., and in Dec. proceeded to Rangoon. In the same month she accompanied her husband to Ava, the capital. The Bengal government invaded Burmah in May, 1824. June 8th, Mr. Judson was seized and imprisoned, with Dr. Price

and others. During his imprisonment of more than a year and a half, nine months in three pair of fetters, two months in five pair, — amidst indescribable sufferings, — Mrs. Judson repaired every day two miles to the prison, prepared food for her husband, and administered to the wants of the prisoners, and made constant application to the government for their lives and their deliverance, until at last, on the approach of the British army, she had the happiness to announce to them their freedom.

"O woman —

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

In March, 1826, she passed down the Irrawaddy to the British camp, when Gen. Archibald Campbell received her with the kindness which she deserved for the eloquent appeals to the proud Burman government, of which she was the author, and which contributed to the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Judson now settled in the new town of Amherst on the Salween river. But after a few months, in the absence of Mr. Judson, she died there of a fever. This fatal event is to be ascribed to her sufferings at Ava. In a few months her only surviving child, Maria, died. They were buried beneath a large hope tree, the Hopia. Her little son, Roger Williams, was buried at Rangoon. She was a woman of unquestioned piety and most benevolent zeal. Her talents, too, were of a high order. No female missionary ever passed through such scenes of suffering, or made such efforts of benevolence in sickness and amidst perils and difficulties of every kind. When, at a future time, the gospel shall triumph over the superstitions of the east, her name will be honored throughout all Burmah. A very interesting memoir of her life was published by James D. Knowles, 2d ed., Boston, 1829.

JUDSON, ADONIRAM, the brother of Ephraim, died at Scituate, Mass., in 1826, aged 76. Born at Woodbury, he graduated at Yale in 1775, and was the minister of Malden from Jan., 1787, till Sept., 1791; and then of Wenham from 1792 to 1799; and then of Plymouth from 1802 to 1817. He afterwards connected himself with the Baptists and preached in several places. He was the father of the missionary of the same name. He published a sermon on the landing of our fathers, 1802. — *Sprague's Annals*.

JUDSON, SAMUEL, minister forty years of Uxbridge, died Nov. 11, 1832, aged about 62. He graduated at Yale in 1790. Till his last illness he performed the public services of every Sabbath.

JUDSON, ADONIRAM, D. D., Baptist missionary at Burmah, son of the Rev. A. J., died at sea April 12, 1850, aged 62. He left Maulmain in ill health April 3, 1850, in the French barque

Aristide Marie, bound for the isle of Bourdeaux. He was constrained to leave Mrs. J. behind. In nine days he died, in latitude 15° north, and longitude 93° east, within the range of islands along the coast of Malacca; and the same evening was buried in the sea. He had been more than thirty-eight years in service, having embarked in 1812; and was one of the first and most eminent of the American missionaries in the east. He was born in Malden, graduated at Brown university in 1807, and at Andover seminary in 1810. He published a sermon on baptism, 1812; a dictionary of the Burman language, 1826.

JUDSON, EMILY CHUBBUCK, the widow of the missionary, Adoniram Judson, died in Hamiltion, N. Y., June 1, 1854, aged about 40. She was a native of Morrisville, N. Y. She became a teacher in the female seminary at Utica. As a writer under the name of Fanny Forrester, she contributed in 1844 to the New York Weekly Mirror. At Philadelphia she became acquainted with Dr. Judson, who employed her to write his deceased wife's biography. In the subsequent conference he became convinced that she might supply the place of the departed; and he persuaded her to yield to his wishes. They were married in July, 1846, and proceeded to Maulmain, where she lived till his death. She was generally known by her pen-name of Fanny Forrester, and her writings were acceptable to the public. It was in July, 1846, that she embarked with her husband for India. Soon after his death in 1850 she returned to this country, and for the last two years of her life was in feeble health. Her mother died in 1855. She published Alderbrook, and memoirs of her husband. — *Cycl. of Amer. Literature*.

JUMPER, a distinguished chief of the Seminole Indians, died at New Orleans April 18, 1838.

KALB, BARON DE, major-general in the army of the United States, was a German by birth, and had long been in the French service. In the battle near Camden, Aug., 1780, he fell, after receiving eleven wounds in his vigorous exertions to prevent the defeat of the Americans. He died Aug. 19, aged 47, having served three years with high reputation. His last moments were spent in dictating a letter, which expressed his warm affection for the men and officers of his division, and his admiration of their firmness and courage in withstanding a superior force. An ornamental tree was planted at the head of his grave in the neighborhood of Camden, and congress resolved, that a monument should be erected to his memory at Annapolis with a very honorable inscription. — *Gordon*, III. 391, 443; *Ramsay*, II. 168; *Warren*, II. 243; *Marshall*, IV. 184; *Holmes*.

KALM, PETER, a naturalist, was a Swede, and was sent to America, in 1748, to collect informa-

tion concerning its botany. In two or three years he travelled through Canada, New York, and Pennsylvania. He was afterwards professor of economy in Swedish Finland, where he died Nov. 16, 1779. In honor of him the beautiful *Kalmia* received its name. His travels in North America were published at Gottingen, 1754; the same in English, 3 vols., 1770; 2 vols., 8vo., 1772. He published also an account of the cataracts at Niagara, 1751.

KANT, JAMES, minister of Trumbull, Conn., died in 1840. He was settled in 1826.

KARNES, SARAH W., Mrs., died in New York in 1854, aged 117 years, being born in 1737.

CAST, PHILIP GODFRID, Dr., an eminent physician in Boston, died at Haverhill April 28, 1791, aged 87.

KAST, THOMAS, Dr., died in Boston June 20, 1820, aged 69. He was the son of Dr. Philip Godfrid Kast, and was graduated at Harvard in 1769. His profession he studied in Europe, and returned to Boston in 1774. From 1810 to 1817 he was also in Europe for his health. He had a well-deserved reputation in his profession, and was especially eminent in obstetric practice. For many years he had extensive practice as a physician and surgeon. — *Thacher*.

KAVANAGH, EDWARD, governor of Maine, died in Newcastle Jan. 20, 1844, aged 48. He had been a member of congress.

KEAN, ANDREW, Dr., died in Goochland, Va., in 1837, aged 62, one of the most eminent physicians of Va.

KEARNEY, FRANCIS, an eminent engraver, died at Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1837, aged 52.

KEARNEY, JAMES A., Dr., died in the Gulf of Mexico Aug. 27, 1847. He was fleet-surgeon of the home squadron, and had been nearly forty years a skilful officer of the navy.

KEARNEY, STEPHEN W., major-general, died at St. Louis Oct. 31, 1848, aged 54. He was thirty-six years in the army, and served in New Mexico and California.

KEARSLEY, JOHN, a physician of Philadelphia, was a native of England and came to this country about 1711. As a member of the assembly, his speeches for the rights of the colony were so acceptable that he was sometimes carried home on the shoulders of the people. He died Jan. 11, 1772, aged 88. He contributed much for building Christ church, and the hospital of that church for widows he endowed with a valuable estate.

KEEP, JOHN, minister of Sheffield, Mass., died Sept. 3, 1785, aged 35, in the thirteenth year of his ministry. He succeeded Mr. Hubbard and was succeeded by Mr. Judson. Born in Longmeadow, probably a descendant of John Keep who died in Longmeadow in 1675, he was grad-

uated at Yale in 1769, and was ordained in 1772. Such were his talents and eloquence, that few preachers were so much commended. He was a candidate for the professorship of divinity at Yale, when Mr. Wales was chosen in 1782. His widow, daughter of Rev. P. Robbins, married J. Woodbridge. — *Hist. of Berkshire*.

KEITH, JAMES, first minister of Bridgewater, Mass., was a native of Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen. He was ordained Feb. 18, 1664, and died July 23, 1719, aged 75. He had six sons and two daughters. His descendants in Bridgewater in 1810 were two hundred; and there were many more in other towns. His successors were Daniel Perkins, who died Sept. 29, 1782, aged 85, and John Reed. He was of singular sweetness of temper and eminent piety. In his preaching he did not use notes. He published a case of prayer, on the establishment of a new society; he and J. Danforth, two sermons, 1717. — *Mathew's Sermon*.

KEITH, GEORGE, a Quaker, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, and was well educated. He came in 1682 to East Jersey, where he was surveyor-general. In 1689 he taught a school in Philadelphia. After writing various treatises in favor of the Quakers, and visiting New England for the propagation of his sentiments, on his return a schism occurred between him and the Quakers in 1691. He drew away many as his followers, who called themselves Christian Quakers. At length he entirely deserted the society; in England he became an Episcopalian, and he officiated as an Episcopal missionary about a year in New York and Boston. Repairing again about 1706 to England, he was a rector at Edburton in Sussex, where he died. He had learning, talents, acuteness, and logical skill, but was irritable, overbearing, and virulent. He had nothing of moderation, meekness, and charity. In his day the contention among the Quakers was vehement. The following are the titles of some of his many publications: immediate revelation not ceased, 1668; the way to the city of God, 1678; the Presbyterian and Independent churches in New England brought to the test, 1689; this was answered in 1690 by the Boston ministers, in their Protestant religion maintained; the pretended antidote proved poison, in answer to the preceding, 1690; account of the great division amongst the Quakers in Pennsylvania, 1692; more divisions, 1693; against Sam. Jennings, 1694; a plain discovery of many gross cheats in pamphlets by the Quakers; account of his travels, 1699; the Deism of Wm. Penn and his brethren destructive of the Christian religion, 1699; account of a national church and the clergy; reasons for renouncing Quakerism, 1700; account of the Quakers' politics; the magic of Quakerism, 1705; journal of travels

from New Hampshire to Caratuck, 1706; new theory of the longitude, 1709. — *Proud*, i. 363-376; *Sewall's Hist.* 504-664.

KEITH, Sir WILLIAM, governor of Pennsylvania, sustained this office from 1717 to 1726. He had been before surveyor-general of the customs in America. He died in England in poverty, Nov. 17, 1749, aged near 80. He was a desperate intriguer, courting always the favor of the people, and not sparing of delusive promises to individuals. At last he sunk into contempt. He published the history of the British plantations in America, part I., containing the history of Virginia, 4to., 1738; collection of papers and tracts, 1749; on the subject of taxing the colonies, 1767.

KEITH, ISAAC STOCKTON, D. D., minister of Charleston, S. C., died Dec. 14, 1813, aged 58. He was born in Bucks county, Penn., Jan. 20, 1755, and graduated at Princeton in 1775. He was the minister of Alexandria in Virginia for about ten years till 1788, when he was settled at Charleston as the colleague of Dr. Hollingshead. There his ministry of twenty-five years was longer than that of any of his eleven predecessors. He died suddenly. His first wife was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Sproat; his second the daughter of Thomas Legare of Charleston; his third the daughter of Wm. Huxham. He was an eminent Christian and a faithful pastor. To his church he bequeathed 5000 dollars, and half that sum to the general assembly. To each of about twenty children, bearing his name or that of one of his wives, he bequeathed Scott's commentary. A collection of his sermons, addresses, etc., with an account of his life by Dr. Flinn, was published, 1816. — *Panopl.* XL, 441-448; *Sprague's Annals*.

KEITH, REUEL, D. D., died Sept. 3, 1842. He was an eminent scholar, teacher, and clergyman; the principal of the Episcopal theological seminary near Alexandria.

KELLOGG, JOSEPH, was taken prisoner at Deerfield in 1703. He acted as Indian interpreter at the treaty of Albany in 1754, and as such was to accompany Shirley to Oswego; but he died on his way at Schenectady in 1756.

KELLOGG, GILES CROUCH, Dr., died at Hadley in 1793, aged about 60. He was adopted and educated by Dr. Crouch, a bachelor and physician of H., who came from England; he was graduated at Harvard in 1751, and had the eccentricity of Dr. C.

KELLOGG, EBENEZER, the first minister of Vernon, Conn., died Sept. 3, 1817, aged 80, in the fifty-fifth year of his ministry. He graduated at Yale in 1757.

KELLOGG, BELA, minister of Avon, Conn., died in 1831, aged 50. He was a graduate in 1800 in the sixth class of Williams college.

KELLOGG, ELIAH, a minister in Portland, Maine, died there in March, 1842, aged 80. Born

in South Hadley, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1785, and was minister of the second church in Portland from 1788 to 1811, Mr. Payson becoming his colleague in 1807; then of the chapel church from 1812 to 1821. He was afterward a missionary from the society for propagating the gospel to the Quoddy Indians, living in Perry Pleasant Point, near Eastport, Me. The Passamaquoddies, the Indian name, means pollock fish. Schoodak signifies burnt land; Sockum chief, Secpee river. Mr. K.'s vocabulary of the Quoddy language is published in *Hist. Coll.*, vol. III., 3d series. He published an oration on the death of Rev. T. Smith, 1795.

KELLOGG, DAVID, D. D., died at Framingham, Mass., Aug. 13, 1843, aged 87. A native of Amherst, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1775, and was pastor from 1781 to 1830. His son is Judge Daniel K. of Vermont. He published a masonic sermon, 1796. — *Sprague's Annals*.

KELLOGG, EBENEZER, professor, died in Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 2, 1846, aged 57. He was born in Vernon, Conn.; graduated at Yale in 1810; in 1815 he was elected professor of Greek and Latin in Williams college, which office he usefully discharged.

KELLY, WILLIAM, the first minister of Warner, N. H., died in 1813, aged 65. He was the son of John of Atkinson, who died in 1783, aged 84; graduated at Harvard in 1767; was ordained in 1772; and dismissed in 1801. His son, John, a councillor at law, graduated at Dartmouth in 1804. — *Farmer*.

KELLY, MOSES, colonel, the sheriff of Hillsborough county, N. H., died Aug. 2, 1824, aged 85. He was the brother of William. His father and three preceding ancestors up to John of Newbury bore the name of John. — *Farmer*.

KELLY, JOHN, minister of Hampstead, N. H., died in 1848, aged 85. Born in Amesbury, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1791, and was ordained in 1792. He was a descendant of John, a first settler of Newbury, who died in 1644. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. W. Cogswell, 1831. — *Sprague's Annals*.

KEMP, JOHN, LL. D., professor of mathematics in Columbia college, N. Y., died in 1812, aged 49. Born in Scotland, he was educated at Marischall college, Aberdeen. Before the age of twenty-one he was chosen a member of the royal society of Edinburgh. He began his toils at Columbia college in 1785. He was appointed in 1785 to an additional professorship of geography, history, and chronology. In 1810 he made a journey to lake Erie, and satisfied himself that the project of a canal was feasible.

KEMPER, JAMES, president of Walnut Hills college, Ohio, died Aug. 29, 1834, aged 80.

KENDAL, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Westton, Mass., died Feb. 16, 1815, aged 60. He

was a descendant of Francis K., who lived in Woburn in 1647, was born at Sherburne July 11, 1753; his father, Elisha K., died in 1824 at the age of 99. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1782, and was ordained Nov. 5, 1785. His two wives were the daughters of Samuel Woodward, his predecessor in the ministry, and descendants of Richard Mather. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. M. Harris, 1794; at thanksgiving; at ordination of P. Nourse, 1802; at the election, 1804; seven sermons for the young, making 8th number of the Christian monitor, 1808; on the death of S. Dexter, 1810; century sermon, 1813. A volume of his sermons was published after his death.

KENDALL, SAMUEL, the first minister of New Salem, Mass., died Jan. 31, 1792, aged 84. Born in Woburn, he was a graduate of Harvard in 1731; was ordained in 1742; and dismissed in 1776. Joel Foster was his successor from 1779 to 1802.

KENDALL, DAVID, died in Augusta, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1853, aged 85. Born in Athol, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1794, and was minister of Hubbardston from 1802 to 1809. He removed to Augusta, Oneida county, where he was pastor till his death.

KENDRICK, J., captain, a navigator, lost his life on the northwest coast in 1800, or towards the close of the last century. Born in Martha's Vineyard, his residence was at Wareham.

KENDRICK, NATHANIEL, D. D., late president of Madison university, died at Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1848.

KENDRICK, WILLIAM POOLE, minister in Bristol, Illinois, died in 1854 or 1855, aged 64. He was a native of Hollis, N. H.; a graduate of Harvard in 1816; a theological student at Andover.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM M., a Methodist minister, died in Newbury, S. C., in 1840, aged 56.

KENNEDY, JOHN H., minister at Cannonsburg, Penn., died in 1840, aged 38.

KENNEDY, E. PENDLETON, commodore in the navy, died at Norfolk March 29, 1844, aged 65, of paralysis. He was in command of the flag ship Pennsylvania.

KENNEDY, ANDREW, died in Indiana Dec. 31, 1847, aged 37. At the age of nineteen he could neither read nor write; yet became a lawyer, a member of the State senate, and of congress from 1841 to 1847.

KENNISON, JENNY, died at Brookfield, N. H., Dec. 27, 1810, aged 110, the oldest person in New Hampshire.

KENNISTON, DAVID, died at Chicago Feb. 24, 1852, aged 117; the last of the party who destroyed the tea at Boston.

KENNISTON, JOHN, of Greenland, N. H., was killed by the Indians April 16, 1677, and his house burnt.

KENNON, BEVERLEY, commodore, was killed by the explosion of the great gun on board the steamer Princeton, Feb. 28, 1844. He was chief of the bureau of construction, etc. He had a high reputation in the navy.

KENT, ELISHA, died at Philippi, N. Y., July 17, 1776, aged nearly 72, in the forty-second year of his ministry. A native of Suffield, Conn., the son of John Kent and Abigail Dudley, he was graduated at Yale in 1729. He was a minister of talents and influence, and of a humble, Christian character. His son, Moss Kent, the father of Chancellor Kent, graduated at Yale in 1752, and died in 1794, aged about 62, a lawyer in Dutchess county, N. Y.

KENT, JOSEPH, Dr., governor of Maryland, died near Bladensburg, Nov. 24, 1837, aged 58. He was a physician and farmer; many years a representative; governor from 1826 to 1829; and senator of the United States from 1833 to 1837.

KENT, WILLIAM A., colonel, died in Concord, N. H., April 7, 1840, aged 75, a member of the State senate and treasurer of the State. He was a man much respected for his virtues.

KENT, JAMES, chancellor, died at New York Dec. 12, 1847, aged 84. He was born in 1763, in Dutchess county; his father was Moss Kent, his grandfather was Elisha Kent. He graduated at Yale in 1781, studied law with E. Benson, and practised law in Poughkeepsie and New York. In 1797 he was recorder of the city; in 1798 a judge of the supreme court; in 1804 chief justice; in 1814 chancellor; and he retired from office July 31, 1823, at the age of sixty, as required by the constitution. His brother, Moss Kent, was a senator of the United States. His lectures as law professor of Columbia college were the basis of his commentaries. He was eminently a virtuous and good man, respected and beloved. He lived long, contented and prosperous, and was eminently happy in domestic life. His commentaries on American law, published in 4 vols., in 1830, were by him enlarged. His important decisions in law and equity are preserved in the reports of Caines and Johnson. His biography, it is said, is preparing by his son, William Kent.—*American Almanac*, 1849; *Cyclopedia of Amer. Literature*.

KENTON, SIMON, general, died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836, aged 82. He was a companion of Col. Boone, in exploring the western country and commencing new settlements. Many were his hardships. Once he was tied to a stake by the Indians to be burned, but was rescued by a friend.

KER, NATHAN, Presbyterian minister at Goshen, N. Y., more than forty years, died Dec. 21, 1804, aged 68. Born in New Jersey, he graduated at Princeton in 1761. He published a sermon on the church and union, and on God's

sovereignty in the American preacher, vols. III. and IV.

KERR, HAMILTON, major, was the son of Matthew of Philadelphia, who emigrated to the Muskingum in 1787. He was a bold hunter on the frontiers, as related by Hildreth. His descendants are many.

KERR, ROBERT, a minister of the Scotch Presbyterian church, died at Savannah in June, 1805, having been a preacher thirty-two years.

KERR, JOSEPH, D. D., pastor of the Associate Reformed church at Pittsburg, died in 1829.

KETELTAS, ABRAHAM, minister of Jamaica, L. I., died Sept. 30, 1798, aged 66. He was the son of a minister of the same name; was graduated at Yale college in 1752; and was settled at first the minister of Elizabeth. He preached fluently in Dutch and French. In 1777 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York. His wife, the daughter of William Smith, a distinguished man, died in 1815, aged 84. He published a sermon on extortion, 1778, and other occasional discourses.

KEY, PHILIP BARTON, a member of congress from Maryland, died at Georgetown July 28, 1815, aged 50. His eloquent resistance to the restrictive system gave him celebrity.

KEY, FRANCIS S., district attorney of the United States, died at Baltimore Jan. 11, 1843, aged 63. Born in Frederick county, Maryland, his father was John Ross Key, an officer of the Revolutionary army. He was educated at St. John's college, Annapolis. Having studied law with his uncle Philip, he lived in Fredericktown and Washington. He was a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Taney. His poems were published in New York in 1856. His star-spangled banner, a song, was written on an occasion of deep interest, with the inspiration of patriotism and of poetry. — *Cyclopedia of American Literature*.

KEYES, ABRAHAM J., a Jew, pastor of the Hebrew congregation, Philadelphia, died Oct. 18, 1828, aged 47.

KEYS, THOMAS, a Methodist minister, died in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1828, aged 57.

KIDD, WILLIAM, a pirate, was the commander of a vessel which sailed from New York to London, and in London was recommended by Mr. Livingston of New York as a suitable commander of a vessel, which Lord Rumney and others had fitted out against the pirates of the East Indies, at an expense of 6000 pounds. Kidd first sailed to New York, where he had a family; on his arrival in India he committed many daring acts of piracy. In his infatuation he came from Madagascare to Boston. July 3, 1699, he was summoned before Governor Bellamont, and ordered to draw up a narrative of his proceedings. But not doing this, he was arrested July 6th, with several of his men. A man-of-war was sent

from England to transport them thither for trial. They were condemned and executed. Bradish, who was executed at the same time, had run away with the ship Adventure on a voyage to India, and arrived in March, 1699, at the east of Long Island, where he had deposited in the care of a gentleman his money, rings, and jewels. Multitudes of weak-minded men have dug along the American coast in search of Kidd's money, imagining that he had concealed gold and silver on the shores. Such dupes of covetousness would do well to dig the soil.

KIDDER, JOSEPH, minister of Dunstable, N. H., died in 1818, aged 76. Born in Billerica, he graduated at Yale in 1764; was ordained in 1767; was dismissed in 1796, but continued pastor of the church till his death.

KILBORN, JONATHAN, died in Colchester, Conn., in 1785, aged 78. He was a very ingenious mechanic, and is said to have been the inventor of the iron screw.

KILBURN, JOHN, a brave man, the first settler in 1749 of Walpole, N. H., died April 8, 1789, aged 84. His son, John, died at Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1822, aged also 84. Kilburn's garrison was attacked by about two hundred Indians in 1755. His force consisted of himself and wife and daughter, his son John, and John Peak and his son. Philip, the Indian chief, cried out from behind a tree, "Old John, young John, I know you, come out here; me give you good quarter." — "Begone, or we'll quarter you!" was the reply. The incessant firing lasted till night, the females casting bullets.

KILLAM, REBECCA, died at Hillsborough, N. H., in Sept., 1856, aged 103 years wanting nine days. She was the widow of Daniel K., a soldier under Washington near Boston.

KILLEN, WILLIAM, chancellor of the State of Delaware, died at Dover Oct. 3, 1805, aged 83. He was a native of Ireland. Early in life, before he had attained the age of manhood, he arrived in America, having an excellent education in the English language. After passing through a variety of scenes, incidental to strangers, he settled himself in the family of Samuel Dickinson, the father of John Dickinson of Wilmington. There he devoted himself most assiduously to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, under the direction of Jacob Orr, who was engaged in teaching the sons of Mr. Dickinson, and some other young gentlemen. The diligence and modesty of Mr. Killen made him a favorite of the whole family, and particularly of his instructor. His unwearied attention was rewarded by a rapid proficiency in his studies. After holding the office of county surveyor for some years, he commenced the study of the law. In the courts of Delaware his knowledge, and especially his skill in survey-

ing and in various branches of the mathematics, rendered him an able assistant in suits for land, and in such trials the most eminent men of his day were always pleased to associate with him as their colleague. His practice soon became extensive. His moderation, his modesty, and his punctuality in business, aided by his abilities, led him to wealth and to all the honors of his country. For many years before the Revolution he was selected by his fellow citizens to represent them in the assembly of Delaware. At the commencement of the contest with Great Britain he took a decided and active part in favor of American liberty. Soon after the declaration of independence he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Delaware, which office he held till he was promoted to that of chancellor in 1793. He resigned his seat in the court of chancery in 1801. In all the variety of public business, in which he was engaged, he exhibited the strictest integrity. As a legislator he was wise and attentive to the interests of his constituents, and as a judge he was learned, patient, and impartial. The same uprightness, which marked his public character, was also conspicuous in all the relations of private life. — *New York Spectator*, Oct. 22, 1805.

KILPATRICK, JOSEPH D., minister in Ruthersford co., N. C., died in 1829.

KIMBALL, THOMAS, of Ipswich, one of the first settlers of Bradford, Mass., was killed by the Indians May 3, 1676; and his wife and five children were carried prisoners into the wilderness, but returned in a few weeks. — *Farmer*.

KIMBALL, DANIEL, founder of Union academy in Plainfield, N. H., died in March, 1817, aged 63. He gave the academy between 20 and 30,000 dollars.

KIMBALL, JAMES L., died in 1833, aged 31. A native of Lyndon, Vt., and a graduate of Dartmouth in 1821, he was secretary of the American tract society, Boston.

KIMBALL, JOSEPH HORACE, died at Pembroke, N. H., April 11, 1838. He had been editor of the *Herald of Freedom* at Concord. He and J. A. Thome visited the West Indies and published *Emancipation in the West Indies*, a six months' tour, etc.

KIMBALL, INCREASE, the inventor of the first machine for making cut nails, died at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 16, 1856, aged 80. He was a member of the church. At the age of thirty he gave signs of derangement. In the controversy between the college and the university, he espoused the side of the latter, which was annulled by decision of the supreme court. In his displeasure he took a vow never to shave. So he lived with a long white beard, and, regarding himself as a Jew, he would not eat pork, wearing a long white robe girt about his loins. In the course of half a century such a change came over the world that

he saw many men, who used to regard his long beard as a proof of insanity, themselves wearing long beards without being deemed insane. His invention, patented in 1806, was of no advantage to him, as he would not sell out his right.

KINCAID, MARY, Mrs., died in Monroe co., Va., Nov. 13, 1838, aged 100.

KING, ANDREW, died in Orange co., N. Y., Nov., 1815, aged 69. He had been there a faithful minister for forty years.

KING, WALTER, minister of Williamstown, Mass., died Dec. 1, 1815, aged 57. Born at Wilbraham, he graduated at Yale in 1782, and was a faithful pastor of the second church in Norwich, Conn., from 1787 for twenty-four years, when he was dismissed without any impeachment of his character. He was less than three years at Williamstown, in consequence of apoplexy, which seized him in the pulpit as he was preaching a lecture. He was a solemn preacher and a man of prayer. He published a sermon at ordination of Daniel Hall, 1797; on taking leave of his people. — *Panoplist*, XII. p. 141; *Sprague's Annals*.

KING, CYRUS, major-general, died at Saco, Me., April 25, 1817, aged 44. The son of Richard, he was born at Scarborough. He was the private secretary of his brother Rufus, in London, then studied law in Portland. In 1812 he was a member of congress, and his speeches exhibited a splendor of language and a profusion of imagery, in opposing the increase of taxes and on the bill for filling the ranks of the army in 1814.

KING, RUFUS, minister of the United States to Great Britain, died April 29, 1827, aged 72. He was the eldest son of Richard King, a merchant of Scarborough, Me., and was born in 1755. From Dummer academy at Byfield he went to Harvard college, about the time of the death of his father. His studies had been interrupted at the beginning of the war by the occupation of the college buildings as barracks, but were resumed at Concord. He graduated in 1777, with reputation for classical attainments and particularly for his powers of oratory, to the culture of which he had applied himself with great zeal. In 1778 he was an aid to Sullivan in an expedition against the British in Rhode Island. After studying law with Mr. Parsons, he was admitted to the bar in 1780 at Newburyport, by which town he was soon afterwards chosen a representative in the legislature. It being recommended by congress to the States about 1784 to grant a 5 per cent impost to the general government, a distinction arose between the federal and the State interests. In the debate which followed, Mr. King supported the grant, and prevailed, and James Sullivan, the most popular speaker in the house, opposed it. The legislature appointed him in 1784 a delegate to congress, then in session at Trenton, but soon

adjourned to New York, in which body he introduced, March 1785, a resolution, prohibiting slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio. Of the convention in 1787 to form the present constitution of the United States he was an efficient member, as he was also of the Massachusetts convention for considering that constitution.

Having relinquished his profession in 1784, and in 1786 having married the daughter of John Alsop, an opulent merchant of New York, he removed in 1788 to that city. In 1789 he and Gen. Schuyler were elected senators under the constitution of the United States. During the violent discussions respecting the British treaty in 1794, he co-operated with his friend, Gen. Hamilton, in its defence. Of the papers concerning this treaty, with the signature of Camillus, usually ascribed to Hamilton, all the numbers, except the first ten, were written by Mr. King, displaying much acquaintance with the laws of different nations on the subjects of navigation and trade. When a petition was presented against allowing Mr. Gallatin to take his seat as senator, in consequence of the law of naturalization, a warm debate arose; the right to the seat was maintained by Taylor, Monroe, and Burr, and opposed successfully by Ellsworth, Strong, and King. On this occasion Mr. King displayed great talents as an orator. Being re-elected to the senate, he was nominated by Washington in 1796 minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. At the English court he remained during the administration of Mr. Adams, and two years of that of Mr. Jefferson, with great advantage to his country. His dignity, mildness, and firmness promoted the adjustment of several difficult claims. The convention as to boundaries was, however, rejected by Mr. Jefferson, from misapprehension, perhaps, as to its effect on the boundary of Louisiana, which had been purchased. Had this convention been adopted, the northeastern boundary, which has occasioned much uneasiness, would have been settled by three commissioners, two appointed by the parties, and the third by the two. Mr. King made great efforts to induce the British to renounce the practice of impressing American seamen. After his return in 1803 he lived in retirement until the war of 1812, when he came forward in support of his country. In consequence of the patriotic spirit which he manifested, the democratic legislature of New York appointed him in 1813 a senator of the United States. His speech concerning the conduct of the enemy in the destruction of the city of Washington, gained him great honor. In 1816 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of governor of New York. Re-elected to the senate in 1820, he brought forward the important law, requiring cash payments upon sales of the public lands. In the discussions relating to the admission of Missouri

into the union, he endeavored to extend to that State the prohibition of slavery, which had been wisely imposed upon the northwest territory. The last proposition which he brought forward was to devote the proceeds of the public territory to the removal of slaves and free persons of color to some country beyond the limits of the United States.

On retiring from the senate in 1825 he was induced by Mr. Adams to proceed again as a minister to the British court, in the hope of adjusting several disputed questions. But an overruling Providence did not permit him to accomplish the objects which he had in view. During his voyage he was attacked by a disease, often the consequence of a voyage, which prevented him from entering upon the active discharge of his duties. After remaining abroad a year without amendment, he returned to die in his native land and in the bosom of his family. He died at Jamaica Long Island, in a composed and resigned state of mind. In person Mr. King was above the common size, and somewhat athletic, with a countenance manly and bespeaking high intelligence. His conversation and writings were remarkable for conciseness and force.

KING, FREDERIC GORE, M. D., died at New York in 1829, aged 27. The youngest son of Rufus King, he graduated at Harvard in 1821, and studied medicine, especially anatomy, in New York and in France. He gave lectures at the athenæum, on phrenology and on the structure of the human voice. To the national academy of design he lectured on anatomy. He was surgeon in the New York hospital, and he gave lectures on the preparations in the museum. — *Dr. Williams' Am. Med. Biog.*

KING, JONAS, died in Hawley, Mass., in 1832, and Abigail, his widow, died in 1839, aged 76. These persons were happy in being the parents of Jonas King, who has been for many years, and is still, the distinguished American missionary at Athens in Greece.

KING, EDWARD, general, died at Cincinnati Feb. 6, 1836; a distinguished lawyer, formerly speaker of the house in Ohio.

KING, ELISHA W., a distinguished lawyer of New York, died at Brooklyn Dec. 3, 1836, aged 56.

KING, DAVID, M. D., a physician in Newport, R. I., died Nov. 14, 1836, aged 62. Born at Raynham, Mass., he graduated at Brown university in 1796, and studied physic with Dr. Thacher, of Plymouth, settling at N. in 1799. The medical library of Dr. Center came opportunely into his possession. With great independence he adopted Jenner's practice of inoculation. He was surgeon to the U. S. troops at fort Wolcott. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1819, he would not admit the contagious character of

the disease, but ascribed its prevalence to a general cause. He was a good physician, and president of the Rhode Island medical society. — *S. W. Williams' Am. Med. Biog.*

KING, WILLIAM, Dr., died in Boston in 1839, aged 78. He was the inventor of lightning rods, having many points along the rod. It is said that he saw at the south a company of soldiers, whose bayonets, in a storm, were all tipped with the electric flame, which led him to his invention.

KING, ASA, died in Westminster, Conn., Dec. 2, 1849, aged 78. Born in Mansfield, he was a minister forty-six years; nine years at Pomfret, twenty years at North Killingworth. His labors were remarkably effectual and successful.

KING, WILLIAM, governor, died at Bath, Me., June 17, 1852, aged 84. Born in Scarborough, a brother of Rufus King, he engaged in commerce at Bath. He was the first governor of Maine; he was also commissioner on the Spanish claims, and collector of the port of Bath.

KING, WILLIAM R., vice-president of the United States, died in Selma, or Cahawba, Ala., April 18, 1853, aged 68. Born in North Carolina, he was representative and senator nineteen years; minister to France from 1845 to 1849; for many years president of the senate. He was a man of probity, industry, and of a gentlemanly bearing.

KING, JAMES G., son of Rufus King, died at Highwood, N. J., Oct. 4, 1853, aged 62. He was an eminent banker in New York, the brother of Charles King, president of Columbia college. — *Lives of American Merchants.*

KINGSBERRY, SANFORD, judge, died in Gardiner, Me., in 1849, aged 66. Born in Claremont, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, and settled as a lawyer in G. in 1804. He was a judge of the court of common pleas, and a member of the State senate.

KINGSBURY, SAMUEL, minister of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, died in 1778. He graduated at Harvard in 1759, and was ordained in 1761. His predecessors were T. Mayhew, J. Dunham, S. Wiswall, and J. Newman. His successor was J. Thaxter.

KINGSBURY, JOEL, colonel, died at Franklin, Mo., July 1, 1837, aged 82. A native of Connecticut, he was an officer in the service of the United States forty-two years.

KINGSBURY, Judge, died at Newburg, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1847. He was an early settler on the Reserve, in 1796, and was appointed territorial judge by Gov. St. Clair.

KINGSLEY, JAMES L., professor of languages and ecclesiastical history in Yale college, died Aug. 31, 1852, aged 73 years. He was connected with the college in the department of classical literature, with high reputation, for half a century. He published an eulogy on Prof. Fisher,

1822; sketch of history of Yale college in Quarterly Register, vol. VIII.

KINKELDON, ADAM, a Catholic minister, died at New Orleans in 1837. He was a philanthropist, the founder of an association for the relief of male orphans.

KINNARD, GEORGE L., member of congress from Indiana, died at Cincinnati Nov. 26, 1836, in consequence of the explosion of the steamboat Flora, on the Ohio, Nov. 16th.

KINNE, AARON, minister of Groton, Conn., died July 9, 1824, aged 79. He was born at Newent in Norwich, now Lisbon, was graduated at Yale college in 1763, and was ordained Oct., 1770. The massacre of Ledyard and others of his people, at fort Griswold, diminished his means of support. At last, in 1793, he was dismissed. In 1800 he resided in Winsted, in 1803 at Egremont, Mass., and in 1805 he removed to Alford. He was occasionally employed by the Berkshire missionary society. He died at Talmadge, Ohio, at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Wright, five days after his arrival there. He was a faithful preacher. He published a work on the sonship of Christ; a display of Scripture prophecies, 1813; an explanation of the types, prophecies, revelation, etc., 8vo., 1814.

KINNEY, HENRY, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died Sept. 24, 1854. He sailed with his wife in 1847, and was stationed at Kau on Hawaii. Ill health induced him in 1854 to repair to California, and he died at Sonora, "the mountain city," in great peace. His infidel doctor said: "None but a Christian can die in that way."

KINSEY, JAMES, LL. D., chief justice of New Jersey, died at Burlington Jan. 4, 1802, aged 69. He had been a member of congress before the adoption of the present constitution.

KIRBY, EPHRAIM, first judge of the district court of the United States at New Orleans, died at fort Stoddert, Oct. 20, 1804. He had sustained this office but a short time. He had been for a number of years an inhabitant of Litchfield in Connecticut, and was once a candidate for governor in that State. He published reports of cases adjudged in the supreme court of the State of Connecticut from 1785 to May, 1788, with some determinations in the supreme court of errors, Litchfield, 8vo., 1789.

KIRBY, REYNOLD M., major in the army of the United States, son of the preceding, died at fort Sullivan, in Eastport, Oct. 7, 1842, aged 52. He entered the army in 1813, and on the Niagara was aid to Gen. Ripley, and received him in his arms as he fell wounded. His wife, Harriet, was a daughter of Col. Simon Larned, of Pittsfield.

KIRK, DAVID, Sir, admiral, "a great truck-master," captured and garrisoned, in 1629, fort Kcheck, or Quebec, a great market for beavers and

otters. As late as 1645 he was on the coast of Newfoundland.

KIRKLAND, DANIEL, or Kirtland, as the name was formerly written, minister of Newent, the third society of Norwich, or Lisbon, Conn., died in May, 1773, aged 72. He was of Scotch descent from his grandfather, John, of Saybrook, in 1635, who came from London. His father had also the name of John; and, as he had nine other children, his descendants may have been numerous. Born in Saybrook, he graduated at Yale in 1720, and in 1723 was ordained at Newent, the first pastor of the third church then in Norwich. After thirty years he became deranged, and removed to Groton, but returned to Newent, where he died. His wife was a Miss Perkins, of Windsor. He had two sons, Daniel and Samuel. He was a worthy minister, of fine talents, a scholar, of ready wit and an amiable temper. — *Life of S. Kirkland, by Lothrop; Miss Caulkins' History of Norwich.*

KIRKLAND, SAMUEL, a missionary among the Indians, died March 28, 1808, aged 66. He was the son of Daniel K., minister of Norwich. After enjoying for some time the advantages of Wheelock's school, he finished his education at the college in New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1765. While at school he had learned the language of the Mohawks, and he commenced a journey to the Seneca Indians, in order to acquire their language, Nov. 20, 1764, and did not return till May, 1766. June 19th, he was ordained at Lebanon as a missionary to the Indians. He removed his wife to Oneida castle in 1769. She was Jerusha Bingham, whose mother was a sister of President E. Wheelock, in whose family she long lived. In the spring he went to the house of his friend, Gen. Herkimer, at Little Falls, and there his twin children were born Aug. 17, 1770, of whom one was President Kirkland. His daughter Jerusha married John H. Lothrop, of Utica, the father of Rev. S. K. Lothrop, of Boston. About 1772 he removed to Connecticut, and afterwards lived for a time at Stockbridge. For more than forty years his attention was directed to the Oneida tribe in New York, and he died at Clinton in that State, the place of his residence, in the neighborhood of Oneida. Dr. Norton preached a sermon at his funeral. — *Wheelock's Narratives; Panoplist*, III. 536; *Life by Lothrop, Sparks' Library of American Biography; Wheelock's Life; Sprague's Annals.*

KIRKLAND, JOHN THORNTON, D. D., LL. D., president of Harvard university, died in Boston April 26, 1840, aged 69. He bears the name of Mr. Thornton of London, a correspondent of President Wheelock, and a benefactor of Moor's Indian school. He was the son of the preceding, a descendant on the maternal side from Miles Standish. He was born at Gen. Herkimer's, Ger-

man Flats, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1770; George Whitefield was his twin brother. His mother was then on her return to New England after residing at Oneida. The Indians called the child John Ahganowiska, or Fair Face. Having prepared for college at Andover, he was graduated in 1789, and ordained pastor in Summer street, Boston, in 1794. In 1810 he was elected President of Harvard college, as the successor of President Webber; which office he resigned, after eighteen years, in 1828. He married in 1827 Elizabeth, the daughter of George Cabot. The next year he embarked for Europe, and was absent three or four years. His widow died in 1852. He was eminent as a scholar and writer, and the delight of his associates and friends. He published artillery election sermon, 1795; on the death of Belknap, 1798; of Washington, 1800; at a fast; oration before Phi Beta Kappa society, 1798; at ordination of J. Pison, 1800; address to fire society, 1801; Dudleian lecture, 1813; before society for suppressing intemperance, 1814; election sermon, 1816; life of Fisher Ames, 8vo., 1809; life of Com. Preble, 8vo.; life of Gen. Lincoln in historical collections, vol. III., 2d series; on the death of George Cabot, 1823; in commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, in memoirs of American academy. Other papers of his are in the historical collections.

KIRKLAND, JOSEPH, first mayor of Utica, died Jan. 26, 1844, aged 73. Born in Lisbon, a part of Norwich, Conn., he graduated in 1799. For nearly fifty years he was a prominent man in Oneida county.

KIRKLAND, WILLIAM, died in New York about 1847. He had been a teacher in Hamilton college. His wife was Caroline M. Stansbury, the daughter of a bookseller in New York; she is known by her various writings. They lived several years in Geneva, Switzerland; then two years at Detroit. He published a series of letters from abroad. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

KIRKPATRICK, ALEXANDER, a minister in Laurens district, S. C., died Dec. 30, 1832.

KIRKPATRICK, DAVID, captain, died at Delaware City in 1838, aged 86. He served in the Revolutionary war, in the battles of Monmouth, Germantown, Trenton, Cowpens, and others.

KIRTLAND, TURMUND, died in Poland, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1844, aged 89. Born in Wallingford, Conn., he visited Ohio in 1798, and was the agent of the Connecticut land company, selling extensive tracts to new settlers, and sustaining various public offices with credit.

KISSAM, RICHARD S., M. D., a distinguished surgeon, died in Oct., 1822, aged 58. He was the son of Benj. K., a lawyer, and was born in New York in 1763. At Edinburgh he studied medicine five years. Returning to New York in 1791, he continued in the practice about thirty

years. He was one of the surgeons of the New York hospital. Of sixty-five operations as a lithotomist only three cases were fatal.— *Thacher*.

KEISSAM, BENJAMIN P., a surgeon in the United States Navy, died at Portsmouth in Oct., 1828. He had been a practitioner in New York.

KITTREDGE, JOHN, the ancestor of all in this country who bear the name, died in Billerica Oct. 18, 1676. He was a farmer, who came from England. His sons were John, James, Daniel, Jonathan, and Benoni. John, who had six sons, was called doctor; a title borne by many of the descendants of the common ancestor.— *Farmer*.

KITTREDGE, THOMAS, M. D., a physician, died at Andover in Oct., 1818, aged 72. He was a descendant of John K., whose son, John, was a physician. Born at Andover in July, 1746, he studied with Dr. Sawyer of Newburyport. At the beginning of the Revolution he was a surgeon in the army. After being an eminent physician and surgeon about fifty years, and being often a member of the legislature, he died of the angina pectoris. In his politics he was a strenuous republican. It were not an easy task to reckon up all the physicians in New England, who have had the name of Kittredge.— *Thacher*.

KITTREDGE, BENJAMIN, Dr., died at Tewksbury, Mass., Jan. 18, 1822, aged 81.

KITTREDGE, OLIVER, Dr., died at Salem in Jan., 1823, aged 38. A native of Brookfield, he was the son of Dr. Jacob K., and brother of Dr. Benjamin K., of Salem, both deceased.

KITTREDGE, FRANCIS, Dr., died at Woburn, Mass., in 1828, aged 46.

KITTREDGE, BENJAMIN, died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1839, aged 45. He removed from Salem in 1837.

KITTREDGE, INGALLS, Dr., died in Beverly June 17, 1856, aged 86.

KITTS, THOMAS J., a Baptist minister at Philadelphia, died in 1838, aged 48.

KNAPP, FRANCIS, a poet, was educated at Oxford, and in this country lived at Watertown. In 1717 he wrote a poetical address, congratulating Pope on his Windsor forest, in the best style, then exhibited in our country.

KNAPP, JOSHUA, minister in Winchester, Conn., died in 1816, aged about 67. A graduate of Yale, he was ordained in 1772, and dismissed in 1789.

KNAPP, SAMUEL L., LL. D., died at Hopkinton, Mass., July 8, 1838, aged 53. He was born in Newburyport in 1784; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804; and lived in Boston and New York, and was a lawyer and an author. In 1812 he commanded a regiment of militia. In 1824 he edited the Boston Gazette. He published the travels of Ali Bey, 1818; sketches of lawyers, statesmen, etc.; lectures on American literature,

1829; sketches of public characters, 1830; the bachelor and other tales, 1836; advice in the pursuits of literature; sketches of Americans, 1833; female biography.

KNAPP, JOSIAH, died in Boston in 1843, aged 90; an honorable man of business, cheerful, retaining all his faculties. To him the south part of Boston was much indebted for various improvements.

KNAPP, HORTON O., missionary at the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolulu in March, 1845. Born at Greenwich, Conn., in 1813, he embarked in 1836. He had been a school teacher since 1837. His wife was Charlotte Close of Greenwich. He resided at Waimea and Kailua. Great peace attended his death; "dying was but going home." He gave earnest exhortations and sent dying messages of truth and love.

KNAPP, ISAAC, minister of Westfield, died July 6, 1847, aged 72. A native of Norfolk, Conn., and graduate of Williams college in 1800, he was ordained the fifth minister of W., in 1803; his predecessors were E. Taylor, N. Bull, J. Ballantine, and N. Atwater. His successor was E. Davis. He published a sermon on the death of Gen. W. Shepard, 1818.

KNAPP, UZAL, died at Newburg Jan. 16, 1856, aged 95, the last of Washington's life guard.

KNEELAND, WILLIAM, a physician of Cambridge, died in 1788, aged 56. He was born in Boston; graduated at Harvard college in 1744; and was a tutor about nine years. For many years he was register of probate. He was a man of integrity and religion. The impressions made upon his mind by the instructions of his pious parents were never obliterated.— *Thacher*.

KNICKERBACKER, HARMAN, judge, died in Schaghticoke, or Williamsburg, N. Y., in 1855, aged 75. In 1810–13 he was a member of congress. He was the original of Irving's Diedrich, "a fellow of infinite mirth."

KNIGHT, WILLIAM, the first minister at Topsfield, Mass., died about 1665, Farmer says 1655. He was admitted a freeman in 1638, and began to preach in 1641.

KNIGHT, JOHN M., D. D., died at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1823, aged 70.

KNIGHT, DEBORAH, Mrs., died at Sumner, Me., June 22, 1839, aged 104.

KNIGHT, HENRY C., a graduate of Brown university in 1812, died in early life; he was the brother of Frederick, and was born in Newburyport. He published poems, 1809; another volume of poems, the broken harp, at Philadelphia, 1815; a third collection in 2 vols., Boston, 1821.— *Cycl. of American Literature*.

KNIGHT, JONATHAN, a faithful minister, died in Cranston, R. I., Feb. 15, 1842, aged 82. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

KNIGHT, NATHANIEL, captain, died in Salem

Jan. 20, 1845, aged 84. He was imprisoned in the old Jersey prison-ship at New York. He lived in a house built by his great-grandfather.

KNIGHT, CALEB, minister of Washington, Mass., died in 1854, aged 83. Born in Lisbon, Conn., he graduated at Williams college in 1800; was ordained at Hinsdale in 1802; was dismissed in 1816, and settled in Washington in 1826.

KNIGHT, FREDERICK, died at Rowley, Mass., in 1849, aged 58. He studied law, and was a teacher for a short time. He found friends, with whom he lived, enjoying his simple tastes. He wrote various poetical pieces. A memorial of him was published at Boston, entitled *Thorn cottage, or the poet's home.* — *Cycl. of American Literature.*

KNIGHT, NEHEMIAH R., governor of Rhode Island, died at Providence April 18, 1854, aged 73. He was governor 1817–21, and senator of the United States 1821–41.

KNOLLYS, HANSERD, an early preacher at Dover, N. H., and at Long Island, after being an Episcopal minister some years, came to this country in 1638. For his abuse of the Massachusetts government he made a confession in Boston. About 1642 he returned to England, and formed a Baptist church in London, of which he was many years the minister. He died Sept. 19, 1691, aged 93. He published rudiments of the Hebrew grammar, 1648.

KNOWER, BENJAMIN, died at Watervliet, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1839, aged 64. He lived forty years in Albany, eminent first as a mechanic, then as a merchant.

KNOWLES, JOHN, minister of Watertown, Mass., died April 10, 1685, probably between 80 and 90 years of age. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Cambridge, and was chosen fellow of Catherine Hall, in 1625, in which station he was a respected and successful tutor. He came to New England in 1639; was ordained colleague with George Phillips Dec. 9, 1640; and went as a missionary to Virginia, with Mr. Thompson and Mr. James in 1642. He arrived about Jan. 1, 1643, having been invited by gentlemen of Virginia, who were anxious to hear the gospel. Gov. Berkeley at first received these missionaries courteously; but when he found they were opposed to the common prayer, surplice, etc., he was determined to silence them. In about two months an act was passed, March 2, 1643, prohibiting any minister from preaching in the colony, unless he subscribed an agreement to conform to the church of England. The governor and council were to silence offenders and compel them to leave the country. Without question this act was aimed at the New England ministers, and Virginia had as good right to pass it, as Massachusetts to make enactments against the Quakers for their religion. It was clearly an act of bigotry and persecution.

In consequence of this act Mr. Knowles returned to Watertown in June, 1643. Probably Mr. James remained longer, as he was for some time in Maryland. Cotton Mather is mistaken in supposing the Indian massacre occurred at the time Mr. Knowles left Virginia, for the date of the massacre was April 18, 1644. In 1650 Mr. K. returned to England, and was a preacher in the cathedral of Bristol. After being silenced in 1662 he preached, at the hazard of imprisonment, in London, where he was useful during the plague in 1665. — *Calamy.*

KNOWLES, JAMES DAVIS, died at Newton of the small pox May 9, 1838, aged 39. He was professor of rhetoric, etc., in N. theological seminary. He was born in Providence; became a Baptist minister in Boston in 1825, and removed to Newton in 1832. He conducted the Christian review, and wrote the memoirs of Mrs. Judson, 1829; and the memoir of Roger Williams, 1834. He published a sermon on spirituous liquors, 1829; address to Newton theological institution, 1832.

KNOWLES, D., a Freewill Baptist minister, died at Guilford, N. H., in 1840, aged 60.

KNOX, JOHN, a captain in the British army, published an historical journal of the campaigns in North America, for 1757–1760, 2 vols., 4to., London, 1769.

KNOX, HENRY, a major-general in the army of the United States, died in Thomaston, Me., Oct. 25, 1806, aged 56. He was born in Boston July 25, 1750. Before hostilities between this country and Great Britain in the Revolutionary war commenced, he discovered an uncommon zeal in the cause of liberty. Being placed at the head of an independent company in Boston, he exhibited in this station a skill in discipline, which presaged his future eminence. It was at the unanimous request of all the officers of artillery, that he was intrusted with the command in that department. When the corps of artillery in 1776 was increased to three regiments, the command was given to Knox, who was promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general. He was actively engaged during the whole contest. After the capture of Cornwallis in 1781, he received the commission of major-general, having distinguished himself in the siege at the head of the artillery. Previously to the adoption of the present constitution he succeeded Gen. Lincoln as secretary at war in March, 1785; and after our present government was organized in 1789, Washington nominated him for the same office. He continued to fill this department till the close of the year 1794, when he resigned it. In his letter to the president he says: "After having served my country near twenty years, the greater portion of the time under your immediate auspices, it is with extreme reluctance I find

myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a situation. But the natural and powerful claims of a numerous family will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests. In whatever situation I shall be, I shall recollect your confidence and kindness with all the fervor and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible." Washington in reply assured him of his sincerest friendship, and declared him to have "deserved well of his country." During the last years of his life Gen. Knox lived at Thomaston. It has been stated, that he failed in 1798 for the large sum of 400,000 dollars, and that Gen. Lincoln shared in the loss 150,000 dollars, and that Col. Jackson was also a sufferer. His death was occasioned by his swallowing the bone of a chicken. His wife, the daughter of J. Flucker, secretary of Massachusetts, died June 20, 1824. In April, 1796, he lost two children by death in one week; and in a manner almost as sudden he had previously lost five children.

He was distinguished for his military talents, and possessed in an uncommon degree the esteem and confidence of Washington. Though a soldier and a statesman, he did not dismiss the amiable virtues of the man. There was a frankness in his manners, which was pleasing, and his heart was susceptible of the kindly affections.—*Bradford's Sermon on his death; Marshall, III. 62; IV. 495; V. 25, 213, 614; Thacher's Eulogy.*

KNOX, SAMUEL, president of Baltimore college, died Sept., 1832, aged 76.

KNOX, RUTH, died in Blandford July 19, 1847, aged 84, the widow of Elijah Knox, who died in 1833, with whom she had lived fifty years. She was strong-minded, skilled in family government, and blessed in her pious labors. Nine children survived, and her descendants were scattered in six different States. Such mothers have been God's great benefactions to New England and our whole country.

KNOX, WILLIAM, died in Berwick, Me., May 24, 1851, aged 103 years and 6 months.

KNYPIAUSEN, BARON, lieutenant-general, commanded the Hessian troops in the British service in the war of the Revolution. In June, 1780, he made an incursion into New Jersey, with five thousand men. Landing at Elizabethtown, he proceeded to Connecticut Farms, where he burned thirteen houses and the church. Being reinforced, he repulsed the Americans near Springfield, and burned the town, consisting of about thirty houses. He died at Berlin, Prussia, in June, 1789, aged 59.

KOLLOCK, HENRY, D. D., minister of Savannah, died Dec. 19, 1819, aged 41. He was born at New Providence, N. J., Dec. 14, 1778; was graduated at Princeton in 1794; in Dec., 1800, was ordained at Elizabethtown, to which place

his parents had removed, but in Dec., 1803, was appointed professor of theology at Princeton, having the care also of the church. His abilities and eloquence procured him great respect. In 1806 he removed to Savannah, where he was a minister about thirteen years. For a time some ecclesiastical difficulties, founded on charges of indiscretion, interrupted his quietude. He went to Europe in 1817, and returned with invigorated health. After his death his sermons were published in 4 vols.

KOLLOCK, LEMUEL, a physician, died at Savannah in 1823, aged 57. He was a native of Massachusetts, and settled in South Carolina, and then in Georgia, where he was distinguished.

KOLLOCK, SHEPHERD, an officer of the Revolution, died at Philadelphia, July, 1839, aged 87. He was born at Lewistown, Del., in 1750. He was in the battle of Trenton, fort Lee, and Short Hills. In 1779 he established the New Jersey Journal, at Chatham; in 1783 he removed his press to New York and established the New York Gazette, first weekly, then three times a week; in 1787 revived at Elizabethtown the New Jersey Journal, which he edited thirty-one years, supporting the democratic administrations. For thirty-five years he was judge of the court of common pleas. He was greatly respected for his usefulness and his exemplary religious character.

KONKAPOT, JOHN, captain, lived at Wnahtukook or Stockbridge, when Mr. Sergeant went there as a missionary; his cabin was on a knoll north of the Konkapot brook, east of the county road. Gov. Belcher gave him a captain's commission. Mr. Hawley in 1770 spoke of him as less than 80 years old at his death some years before.

KONKAPOT, JOHN, Jr., a Mohegan Indian of Stockbridge, gave, more than fifty years ago, a list of Mohegan words, which was published in the Massachusetts historical collections, vol. IX. He was a grandson of the warrior Hendrick, who was the son of Wolf, a Mohegan chief, by a Mohawk woman, Hunnis, the daughter of a chief.

KOSCIUSKO, THADDEUS, a Polish officer in the American Revolutionary war, was born in Lithuania in 1756, of an ancient and noble family, and educated at the military school at Warsaw. He afterwards studied in France. He came to America, recommended by Franklin to Gen. Washington, by whom he was appointed his aid. He was also appointed engineer, with the rank of colonel, in Oct., 1776. At the unsuccessful siege of Ninety-six, in 1791, he very judiciously directed the operations. It was in 1784 that he left this country, and in 1786 he returned to Poland. In 1789 the diet gave him the appointment of major-general. In the campaign of 1792 he distinguished himself against the Russians. When, in 1794, the Poles made a noble attempt to recover their liberty and independence, Kosciusko

was intrusted with the supreme command. In April, at the head of 4,000 men, he defeated 12,000 Russians, but was subsequently defeated and obliged to retire to his intrenched camp near Warsaw, in which city he was soon besieged by 60,000 Russians and Prussians. When, after two months, an assault was made, he with only 10,000 men repelled the attack. An insurrection in Great Poland compelled the king of Prussia to raise the siege. Kosciuszko, with 20,000 regular troops and 40,000 armed peasants, had resisted the combined armies, amounting to 150,000 men. At last, Oct. 10, at Maczewice, fifty miles from Warsaw, an overwhelming Russian force defeated Kosciuszko, who had only 21,000 men. Being wounded, he fell from his horse, saying, "Finis Poloniae," and was made a prisoner.

"And Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell."

He was thrown into prison by Catharine; but was released by Paul I. When the emperor presented him with his own sword, he declined it, saying, "I no longer need a sword, since I have no longer a country." Never afterwards did he wear a sword. In Aug., 1797, he visited America and was received with honor. For his Revolutionary services he received a pension. In 1798 he went to France. Having purchased an estate near Fontainebleau, he lived there till 1814. In 1816 he settled at Soleure in Switzerland. In 1817 he abolished slavery on his estate in Poland. He died at Soleure, in consequence of a fall with his horse from a precipice near Vevay, Oct. 16, 1817, aged 61. He was never married. His body was removed to the tomb of the kings at Cracow, beneath the cathedral. Gray-headed warriors bore the relics on their shoulders; two maidens with wreaths of oak-leaves and branches of cypress followed; then came the general staff, the senate, and clergy. Count Wodziki delivered a funeral oration on the hill Wawel, and in the church a prelate gave an eloquent address. The senate of Cracow decreed, that a lofty mound should be raised on the heights of Bronislawad. For three years men of every class and age toiled in this work, from Oct. 16, 1820, to Oct. 16, 1823, till the Mogila Kosciuszki, the hill of Kosciuszko, was raised to the height of three hundred feet. A serpentine foot-path leads to the top, from which there is a fine view of the Vistula and of the ancient city of the Polish kings. He erected himself a better monument to his memory. In 1798 he made a bequest for the emancipation and education of slaves in Virginia. In 1826 the amount was about 25,000 dollars. B. L. Lear was the executor. A suit was pending, in 1830, instituted by the heirs, who claimed the bequest.

KRAYNE, ROBERT, died in Boston about 1650. He was an early settler; a merchant tailor, who came from London; his benefactions to the town

and college make him worthy of honorable remembrance. He gave to Boston the first market-house and conduit, and the first public library. To Harvard college he gave a house. The court of assistants, in consequence of his "liberal gifts to the country," gave his widow five hundred acres of land. He was allied by marriage to Rev. Mr. Wilson.

KREMER, GEORGE, member of congress from 1823 to 1829, died in Union co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1854, aged 79.

KRIMMEL, JOHN LEWIS, a distinguished painter, was drowned, while bathing near Germantown, July 15, 1821, aged 35. He was president of the society of American artists, having resided about ten years in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was engaged to paint a large historical picture of the landing of Wm. Penn. His genius and amiable manners secured to him respect and esteem.

KUHN, ADAM, M. D., a physician, died at Philadelphia July 5, 1817, aged 75. He was born at Germantown, Nov. 17, 1741, old style; his father came from Swabia, and was a useful physician and an elder of the Lutheran church. In 1761 he proceeded to Europe, and studied at Upsal under Linnæus, and by him was highly esteemed. After visiting various countries of Europe, he returned to this country in Jan., 1768, and in May commenced his first course in botany. For twenty-two years he attended the Pennsylvania hospital. In 1789 he was appointed professor of medicine in the university, but resigned in 1797. He practised physic about fifty years. He left two sons. A biographical sketch was published, 1818. — *Thacher*.

KUHN, FREDERIC, Dr., died at Lancaster, Pa., in March 1816, aged 68.

KUNZE, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, D. D., professor in Columbia college, N. Y., died July 24, 1807, aged 73. For fourteen years he was the minister of the German Lutheran church in Philadelphia, and a professor in the college of that city. In 1784 he removed to New York, where he was a minister twenty-three years, also professor of the oriental languages. His valuable cabinet of coins and medals is now owned by the N. Y. Historical society.

KURTZ, J. DANIEL, D. D., died at Baltimore June 30, 1856, aged 92. He was for more than half a century a minister of the German Lutheran church; preaching always Christ and him crucified, and justification through faith in his blood.

KUYPERS, GERARD A., D. D., minister of the reformed Dutch church, in New York city, died June 28, 1833, aged 66.

KUYPERS, ZACHARIAH H., D. D., died in New York, Oct. 4, 1850, aged 80, the son of Warmoldus K., D. D., of Rhinebeck. He was

thirty-six years pastor of Jamaica, Newtown, Inness, and Oyster Bay congregations; then twelve years of Wyckoff, Ponds, and Preakness, N. J.

KYAN, JOHN II., an Englishman, who lived a short time in this country, died in New York in 1849 or 1850, aged 75. He was the inventor of the chemical process of hardening wood, making what is called Kyanized wood.

LABAT, J. B., published in French a voyage to the American isles, 6 vols., 1722.

LACOCK, ABNER, general, died near Freedom, Beaver county, Penn., April 12, 1837. He was a native of Virginia. With little education, he by his talents, industry, and much worth, became eminent as a legislator and statesman. He was a representative in congress from 1811 to 1813, and a senator of the U. S. from 1813 to 1819.

LACY, JACOB, died in 1840, at Longhill, N. J., aged 100, a Revolutionary pensioner.

LADD, JOSEPH BROWN, a poet, died in 1786, aged 31. He was the son of Wm. L. of Little Compton, R. I. Having commenced the practice of physic, the rejection of his addresses by a young lady, to whom he was extremely attached, induced him to remove to Charleston, S. C. There he proved himself destitute of moral and religious principles by fighting a duel in consequence of a political controversy. He was wounded, and neglected the means of recovery. The poems of Aronet were published in 1786; a sketch of his life, with poems, in 1832. — *Specimens of American Poetry*, i. 334.

LADD, WILLIAM, president of the American peace society, died at Portsmouth, N. H., April 9, 1841, aged 63. His residence was at Minot, Me. Born in Exeter in 1778, he graduated at Harvard in 1797. His widow died in Boston in 1856; he left no children. He took a very active part in promoting the interests of the peace society, in which perhaps the first movement was made by Dr. Noah Worcester. For years he was the president and the agent of the society, which was indebted more to his toils than to those of any other person. He made many public addresses and he labored abundantly with his pen. His views in regard to the right of defensive war accorded with those of the Quakers and of Mr. Grimké and Mr. Dymond. Many persons believed that the incorporation of the denial of this right into the constitution of the peace society, which he formed, was greatly injurious to the cause of peace, as not being founded in truth. He edited the *Friend of Peace*, begun by Dr. Worcester; also the *Harbinger of Peace*. He was a man honest, earnest, benevolent, and pious. He published, among other essays and addresses, an address to the peace society of Maine, 1824; to that of Massachusetts, 1825; a dissertation on a congress of nations, 1832.

LAET, JOHN DE, a historian, and a director of the Dutch East India company, died at Antwerp in 1649. Among other works he published *Novus Orbis*, fol., 1633.

LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTTIER, marquis de, died in Paris May 20, 1834, aged 76; an honored friend of American liberty. Born in Auvergne, France, he was educated at Paris, and at the age of seventeen married the grand-daughter of the Duke de Noailles. In 1777, when the American struggle seemed very doubtful, he, at the age of nineteen, espoused the cause of freemen; and when the agents of our country confessed that they were not able to convey him to America, "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself!" And in such a vessel he arrived at Charleston, April 25, bringing hope to the desponding, and producing an amazing sensation through the land. He was immediately offered a command in the army, but he chose rather to raise and equip a body of men at his own expense, and to enter the service as a volunteer, without pay. In July he was appointed major-general; in September was wounded at Brandywine. He served in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1778. He embarked at Boston Jan., 1779, for France, in order the more effectually to aid our country. He returned soon with the assurance that a French force would follow him, and took the command of two thousand men, partly equipped at his expense. He marched to Virginia in Dec., 1780, raising 2000 guineas on his own credit at Baltimore, to supply the troops. In the siege of Yorktown he shared, storming a redoubt. Again he went to France, honored, of course, with the commendatory resolutions of congress, and urged upon the French government the sending of a strong and decisive force to America. Such a force, of forty-nine ships and twenty thousand men, he found at Cadiz, ready to follow him, had not peace prevented. Invited to revisit America, he landed Aug. 4, 1784, and, after spending a few days at Mount Vernon, visited the great cities and received the acknowledgments which were his due. The world hardly furnishes such an instance of noble, effectual aid, on the part of an individual, a foreigner, to a national struggle for freedom; and no American can hear the name of Lafayette without a tide of gratitude rushing through his heart. On his return to France he toiled for the benefit of Protestantism, and the abolition of slavery. In 1789 he commanded the national guards of Paris. In 1790 he renounced the title of nobility, and sustained the constitution of a representative monarchy. He defended the king, but soon resigned his command and retired to his estates. The Jacobins triumphing, he left France, and, falling into the hands of the Austrians, was imprisoned several years at Olmutz. He was released in 1797. He declined the dignity of senator and

of a peerage, offered by Bonaparte. In 1824 he visited the United States, and was enthusiastically received, in twenty-four States, as the nation's guest. Congress made him a grant of 200,000 dollars and a township of land. He was carried home in the frigate Brandywine, so named in compliment to him, in Sept., 1825. In 1830 he was made marshal of France. In 1834 his earthly course was finished. His eldest son, George Washington, who accompanied him in his visit to America, died at Lagrange, in France, Jan. 6, 1856. He was a consistent, noble-minded, disinterested patriot. His engagement in the cause of America is an unparalleled event in history; and the honorable treatment which he received from America is a proof that republics are not always ungrateful.

LAFON, BARTHELEMY, a geographer, died at New Orleans, where he had long been a citizen, Sept. 29, 1820. He published a map of Lower Louisiana and New Orleans. About 1814 he proposed for publication a work, entitled, *Uranic geography*, designed to prove, that America was known to the ancients, and was the native place of Orpheus, etc.

LAILLIE, ARCHIBALD, D. D., the first minister of the Dutch church in America, who officiated in the English language, was a native of Scotland, and had been for four years a minister of the Dutch church of Flushing in Zealand, when he received a call from New York. He arrived in America in the year 1764, and died at Red Hook Nov. 14, 1779, during his exile from the city, occasioned by the Revolutionary war. His wife was the daughter of Col. Martin Hoffman. He was a man of a vigorous mind and of singular piety; a sound divine; an evangelical, commanding, and powerful preacher, and indefatigably faithful in his pastoral labors. His ministry was much blessed and attended with an uncommon revival of religion. — *Christian's Magazine*, II. 13.

LAKE, THOMAS, captain, a merchant, was the joint owner with Maj. Clarke, of Boston, of Arrousic island in Kennebec river, where he had a house. Here he was killed by the Indians, Aug. 14, 1676.

LAKE, MARY, a pioneer Christian of Ohio, died at Marietta in 1802, aged 60. A native of Bristol, England, she married Mr. Lake, who emigrated to New York, and worked in a ship-yard. She was a member of Dr. Rodgers' church. In 1789 he removed to Marietta. One of the first Sunday schools in America was taught by her in 1791. At this time Mr. Storey preached once on each Sunday. She taught the catechism and lessons from the bible to twenty scholars. They removed to a farm a few miles up the Muskingum. Her children were all pious; two of her sons were aged in 1852. — *Hildreth*.

LAKE, WILLIAM, a poet, was born at Kings-

ton, Penn., in 1787, and died Dec. 17, 1805. His poems, entitled the Parnassian pilgrim, were published at Hudson, 12mo., 1807.

LALLEMAND, HENRY, baron, general of artillery in the Imperial guard of France, espoused the side of Napoleon on his return from Elba, for which he was condemned to death for contumacy, having escaped to this country. He died at Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 15, 1823. He published in this country a valuable work on artillery.

LAMB, GEORGE, a worthy, much esteemed Freewill Baptist minister, pastor of a church in Brunswick, Maine, died in Dec., 1836, aged 48. His son, George W. Lamb, LL. B. at Cambridge, a graduate of Bowdoin college in 1837, and a lawyer in New Orleans, died recently.

LAMB, ANTHONY, general, died at New York May 13, 1855, aged 84.

LAMB, EDWARD, Dr., died at Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 4, 1845, aged 74; for half a century a distinguished physician and citizen.

LANCASTER, THOMAS, minister of Scarborough, Me., died in 1831, aged 88. Born in Rowley, he graduated at Harvard in 1764, and was settled in 1775.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, died at New York, Oct. 24, 1838, aged 68, of wounds received from a gig, while he was walking in the street. He was born in England and bred a Quaker. He came to America about 1820, and introduced his system of education, called the Lancasterian. He published several works relating to education.

LANE, JOB, an excellent tutor of Yale college, died in 1768, aged 26. Born at Bedford, Mass., he graduated at Yale in 1764. He was once a soldier; and he studied theology. For his last two years he was a tutor. President Daggett in a sermon highly commended him. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LANE, EZEKIEL, died at Buffalo in May, 1828, aged 103. In 1795 there were only four buildings in Buffalo; the first was erected by Lane and his father-in-law, Martin Middaugh, a double log-house.

LANE, OTIS, died at Southbridge, Mass., in 1842, aged about 64. Born in Rowley, Mass., he was graduated at Harvard in 1798; was minister of Sturbridge from 1801 to 1819; and was installed at Sterling, Conn., in 1828. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LANE, AMOS, colonel, died in Lawrenceburgh, Ind., in 1850. He was a member of congress from 1833 to 1837, and was speaker, and a lawyer of talents.

LANG, DAVID, a Baptist minister, died at Colerain, Mass., in 1831, aged 78.

LANG, JOHN, died at New York March 17, 1836, aged 67; editor of the New York Gazette, connected with it from the first. He was a man of moral worth, of integrity and benevolence.

LANG, RICHARD, a man of business at Hanover, N. H., the seat of Dartmouth college, died in 1840, aged 71.

LANGDON, SAMUEL, minister of York, Me., died in 1794, aged 71. He was born in Farmington, Conn.; his mother's name was Elizabeth Lee. He graduated at Yale in 1747. He was ordained over the second church in York in 1754. He was a man of talents and a faithful preacher; but much depressed by his little success. — *Piscataqua Magazine*, 1.

LANGDON, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and president of Harvard college, died Nov. 29, 1797, aged 74. He was a native of Boston, and was graduated in 1740. He was ordained as the successor of Mr. Fitch Feb. 4, 1747. He was inducted into the office of president as the successor of Mr. Locke Oct. 14, 1774, but resigned it, in consequence of the disaffection of his pupils, occasioned by his want of dignity and authority, Aug. 30, 1780. President Willard succeeded him. He now entered again on the milder task of presiding over an assembly of Christians. He was installed at Hampton Falls, N. H., Jan. 18, 1781. His extensive knowledge, hospitality, patriotism, and piety secured to him, in this calm retreat, the affection and respect of the people of his charge, and of his numerous acquaintance. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Macclintock, 1756; on the conquest of Quebec, 1759; an impartial examination of R. Sandeman's letters on Theron and Aspasio, 1765; a summary of Christian faith and practice, 1768; a rational explication of St. John's vision of the two beasts, 1771; Duddleian lecture, 1775; before the provincial congress, 1775; at the ordination of E. Sprague, 1777; on the death of professor Winthrop, 1779; New Hampshire election sermon, 1788; observations on the revelations of Jesus Christ to saint John, 1791; the efficacy of the gospel above all earthly wisdom, the business of life and hope in death, two sermons in American preacher, iv.; before the Piscataqua association, 1792; corrections of some great mistakes committed by J. C. Ogden; remarks on the leading sentiments of Dr. Hopkins' system of doctrines, 1794. — *Alden's account of the Religious Society of Portsmouth*; *Hist. Coll.* x. 51; *Sprague's Annals*.

LANGDON, JOHN, LL. D., governor of New Hampshire, died at Portsmouth Sept. 19, 1818, aged 78. He was the grandson of Tobias L., and the son of John L., a farmer of Portsmouth. After being educated at a public grammar school, he became acquainted with mercantile business in the counting-house of Daniel Rindge, and afterwards prosecuted business upon the sea until the commencement of the controversy with Great Britain. He was one of the party which removed

the powder and the military stores from fort William and Mary, at Newcastle, in 1774. In 1775 and 1776 he was chosen a delegate to congress. Commanding a company of volunteers, he served for a while in Vermont and Rhode Island. In his own State, he was in 1776 and 1777 speaker of the house and judge of the court of common pleas. In 1779 he was continental agent in New Hampshire and contracted for the building of several public ships-of-war. June 13, 1783, he was again appointed delegate to congress. He was afterwards repeatedly a member of the legislature, and speaker. In March, 1788, he was chosen president of the State; and in November was elected senator of the United States. He was opposed to the funding system. In 1794 he was re-elected for another term of six years. He was afterwards representative and speaker in the State legislature. From 1805 to 1808, and in 1810 and 1811, he was governor of the State. After 1811 his days were passed in the calmness of retreat from public life. In his politics he acted with Mr. Jefferson and was known as a republican. In 1801 Mr. Jefferson solicited him to accept the post of secretary of the navy. In 1812 the majority in congress selected him for vice president, but he declined the honor, to which he would have been elevated instead of Mr. Gerry, had he consented to be a candidate. For several years he was a member of the first church in Portsmouth; he enjoyed the consolations of religion; and nothing gave him so much pain as to see the doctrines of grace rejected and assailed. His habits were social; and in his manners he was easy, polite, and pleasing. — *Annals of Portsmouth*, 370; *Farmer's Belknap*, 1. 405.

LANGDON, JOHN, minister of Bethlehem, Conn., died in 1830, aged 40. He graduated at Yale in 1809, and was a tutor from 1811 to 1815. He was pastor at B. from 1816 to 1825. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LANGSTAFF, HENRY, died by a fall at Bloody Point, N. H., in 1705, aged 100: a hale, strong man; the first in New England who reached a century. But in the next one hundred and forty years there were one hundred and sixty persons who attained the same or a greater age. See W. Perkins.

LANGWORTHY, CONTENT, Mrs., died at Stonington, Conn., in 1814, aged 105.

LANKTON, LEVI, died in Alstead, N. H., in 1843, aged about 87. Born in Southington, Conn., he was graduated at Yale in 1777, and was pastor in Alstead from 1789 to 1828. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LANMAN, JAMES, died at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 7, 1841, aged 72. He graduated at Yale in 1788, and was a senator of the United States, and

a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. His brother, Peter L., died Dec. 29, 1854, aged 83.

LANSING, ABRAHAM, the original proprietor of Lansingburgh, N. Y., died at New York in 1791, aged 72.

LANSING, JOHN, chancellor of New York, died in Nov., 1829, aged 75. He went out from the City hotel, New York, one stormy evening, and was never heard of afterwards.

LANSING, NICHOLAS, minister at Tappan, N. Y., died in 1835, aged 86.

LAPHAM, DARIUS, died in Cincinnati in 1850, aged 42. He was an engineer, first employed on the Erie canal; and was a man of science.

LARCUM, MARY, Mrs., died at Hartford, Conn., in 1839, aged 100.

LARNED, SYLVESTER, minister of New Orleans, died Aug. 31, 1820, aged 24. He was the son of Col. Simon Larned, of Pittsfield, Mass., who was a native of Thompson, Conn., and a Revolutionary officer, and died in 1817. His mother, of extraordinary intellectual power and pious zeal, was of the name of Bull, of Hartford. He was born Aug. 31, 1796, and after being for a short time a member of Williams college, he removed to Middlebury with his friend, Solomon Allen, and there in his senior year his mind was first impressed by religious truth. He graduated in 1813, having the English oration. His talents were very early developed. His theological education was at Andover and Princeton. At this period no one equalled him in extemporary debate. After he became a preacher, in 1817, and was ordained as an evangelist, he repaired to New Orleans, where he arrived Jan. 22, 1818. Mr. Cornelius had been there as a missionary about three weeks, endeavoring to form a congregation. On the arrival of Mr. Larned the society was quickly established, and he was settled as the minister of the first Presbyterian congregation. In the summer he visited New England, and procured materials for the erection of a church. The corner-stone was laid Jan. 8, 1819. He fell a victim to the yellow fever the next year. He preached on the preceding Sabbath from the words, "For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain;" and closed his discourse in tears. Mr. Hull, the Episcopal minister, read the funeral service over him in the Presbyterian church. His widow, Sarah Wyer, of Newburyport, died at Washington city Jan. 20, 1825, aged 25. Mr. Larned was distinguished for his powerful talents and pathetic eloquence. He was sanguine, bold, and confident, yet not haughty. He had pressing solicitations from churches in Alexandria, Baltimore, and Boston, to become their pastor; but he deemed his Christian influence more important at New Orleans. Probably no preacher in the United States occupied a more important

station, or was more admired for his eloquence. By his death, a kind of sacrifice to duty, he left a deep impression of the courage and value of true piety.

"Revolving his mysterious lot,
I mourn him, but I praise him not;
Glory to God be given,
Who sent him, like the radiant bow,
His covenant of peace to show,
Athwart the breaking storm to glow,
Then vanish into heaven."

LARNED, CHARLES, general, died of the cholera at Detroit Aug. 13, 1834; a son of Col. Simon L. of Pittsfield.

LARNED, ERASTUS, minister of Canterbury, Conn., died before 1840. He graduated at Brown university in 1795.

LASELL, EDWARD, died at Auburndale Jan. 31, 1852, aged 42, of typhus fever. He had been eighteen years professor of chemistry at Williams college. He had projected and established with others a female seminary at Auburndale.

LATHROP, JOHN, the first minister of Scituate and Barnstable, Mass., died Nov. 8, 1653. He was educated at Oxford, and was an Episcopal minister in Kent. About 1624 he renounced his Episcopal orders and was chosen successor of Henry Jacob, who in 1616 became the pastor in London of the first Independent or Congregational church in England, but removed in 1624 to Virginia, where he died. The congregation met in private houses. In April, 1632, the bishop seized and imprisoned forty-two of them; eighteen escaped. Mr. L., after an imprisonment of two years, obtained liberty "to depart the kingdom." Mr. Canne succeeded him. With about thirty followers he came to New England in 1634. He removed from Scituate to Barnstable Oct. 11, 1639. He was meek, humble, learned, and faithful. His successors were Walley, Russell, and Shaw. He left several sons and daughters; his son, Samuel, who settled at Norwich, was the ancestor of those who bear the name in Connecticut, New York, and Vermont. Mr. L. wrote his name Lothrop; Morton wrote it Laythrop; some of his descendants in Plymouth county still write it Lothrop, as the word is pronounced in Massachusetts; but it is generally written Lathrop. A descendant at Norwich, Dr. Joshua L., died Oct. 29, 1807, aged 84. Two of his letters to Gov. Prince are in 2 hist. coll. i. 171. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LATHROP, ELIJAH, minister of Gilead in Hebron, Conn., died in 1797, aged 73. He graduated at Yale in 1749.

LATHROP, JOSHUA, Dr., died at Norwich, Conn., in 1807, aged 84. He was a graduate of Yale in 1743; a man highly esteemed. David Austin married his only daughter.

LATHROP, EBENEZER, general, died in Barnstable in 1815, aged 72, an officer of the Revolution.

LATHROP, JOSEPH, D. D., minister of West Springfield, Mass., a descendant of John L., died Dec. 31, 1820, aged 89. He was the son of Solomon and Martha L., and was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 20, 1731. After the decease of his father in 1733, his mother removed to Bolton. He graduated at Yale college in 1750, having first made a profession of religion. Becoming the teacher of a school at Springfield, he studied theology with Mr. Breck, and was ordained Aug. 25, 1756, and was pastor sixty-three years. In 1819, Dr. Sprague, now of Albany, was settled as his colleague. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Seth Dwight of Hatfield, died in 1821. His son was president of the senate. He stood as the patriarch of the Congregational churches; no minister was more respected and venerated. He was as eminent for candor and charity as he was devout and holy in life. A man once had the impudence to ask him: "Dr. Lathrop, do you think you have got any religion?" He replied: "None to speak of." When one in another parish asked his advice in regard to his minister, whom he did not well like, he advised him, as he was a rich farmer, to send a generous piece of his beef, when he slaughtered a fat animal, to his minister, accompanied with this passage: "Let him that is taught in the word, communicate in all good things to him that teacheth." As a writer he was remarkably perspicuous, plain, and useful. His publications were numerous, and more extensively known than those of any contemporary theologian of this country. They consisted of sermons, six volumes of which were published during his life, on various subjects, chiefly practical. After his death an additional volume was published, accompanied by a memoir of his life, written by himself. This autobiography is remarkable for its simplicity and candor. His sermons were published 2 vols., 1796; 1 vol., 1806: 5 vols., 2d edit., 1807-9; and a volume of discourses on the epistle to the Hebrews, 8vo., 1801. He published the following sermons: on the death of R. Breck, 1784; of Dr. Gay, Suffield; of Dr. G.'s wife, 1796; of Mrs. Whitney, 1800; of Rev. Mr. Atwater, 1802; of four young women drowned at Southwick, 1809; at a thanksgiving relating to the insurrection, 1786; the perspicuity of the Scriptures, in American preacher, 1791; four discourses on baptism, 1793; on the dismissal of Mr. Willard of Wilbraham, 1794; on American independence, 1794; at a thanksgiving, 1795; a century discourse for the town; to children, 1796; God's challenge to infidels, at a fast, 1797; at a fast, 1798; also, 1803; also, 1808; at the ordination of Mr. Ball, 1797; of Mr. Bemis, 1801; of E. D. Andrews, 1807; of

Thaddeus Osgood, 1808; century sermon, 1800; at the dedication of Westfield academy, 1800; before a missionary society, 1802; on leaving the old meeting-house; dedication of the new, 1802; two discourses on the Sabbath, 1803; two on the church of God, 1804; on old age; on suicide, two sermons; on the drought; on the opening of the bridge, 1805; on Christ's warning to churches; on the consulting of the witch of Endor; on the solar eclipse, 1806; warning to beware of false prophets, 1811; before a bible society, 1814; two sermons on the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination, 1816. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LATHROP, JOHN, D. D., minister in Boston, a great-grandson of John L., of Barnstable, died Jan. 4, 1816, aged 75. He was born in Norwich, Conn., May 17, 1740, and was one of ten sons. He graduated at Princeton college in 1763, and soon afterwards became an assistant to Mr. Wheelock in his Indian school at Lebanon. He was ordained May 18, 1768, at the Old North church, Boston, where the Mathers were ministers. In 1779, his society having united with Dr. Pemberton's, of the new brick church, their own church being demolished by the enemy, he became the pastor of the united society, called the second church. He was an officer of various literary and charitable societies. He published the following sermons: soon after 5th March, 1770; on early piety, 1771; at the artillery election; at the thanksgiving, 1774; on 5th March, 1778; on the death of his wife, Mary L., 1778; of S. West, 1808; of his wife, Elizabeth L., 1809; of J. Eckley, 1811; of J. Eliot, 1813; at the ordination of W. Bentley, 1783; on the peace, 1784; before the humane society, 1787; catechism, 1791; Duddleian lecture, on popery, 1793; before the fire society, 1796; at the Thursday lecture, 1797; at Brattle-street, 1798; on the fast, 1799; on the commencement of the nineteenth century; before the society for propagating the gospel; before the female asylum; at Milton, 1804; at the thanksgiving, 1808; at the same, 1811; a birth-day discourse, 1812; at the fast, 1812; on the law of retaliation, 1814; on the peace; history of the late war, 1815. — *Parkman's Sermon*.

LATHROP, JOHN, son of the preceding, died at Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 30, 1820, aged 48. He was born in Boston in 1772, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1789. Having studied law, he settled at Dedham; but, soon returning to Boston, he devoted himself to literary and social indulgence with Paine, Prentice, and others, neglecting his profession. Embarking for India, he lived at Calcutta ten years, teaching a school, and writing for the journals. In 1809 he returned and engaged in the business of teaching, and gave lectures on natural philosophy. In 1819 he proposed to publish a work on the manners and customs of India. He went to the

south, and delivered lectures. At last he obtained a place in the post-office. Improvident and destitute of foresight, his talents scarcely procured him subsistence. He published an oration July 4, 1796; speech of Canonieus, a poem, Calcutta, 1802; the same, Boston, 1803; pocket register and freemason's anthology, 1813. — *Specimens American Poetry*, II. 101-108.

LATHROP, SAMUEL, died at West Springfield July 11, 1846, aged about 75. He was the son of Rev. Dr. L., and a graduate of Yale in 1792. He was a member of congress 1818-1826. His widow died in 1853, aged 73. His minister, Rev. Dr. Sprague, now of Albany, was his son-in-law.

LATTA, JAMES, died at Chestnut Level, Lancaster co., Penn., in 1801, aged 67. He was a preacher from Ireland. He had four sons, who were ministers, of whom Francis A. L. died at Menon, the preceptor of Moscow academy, near Philadelphia, in 1834, aged 67. John E. Latta, of New Castle, Del., delivered a sermon before the general association of Connecticut in 1809, which was published. He died in Delaware in 1824.

LAUDERDALE, JAMES, lieutenant-colonel, was killed in battle under Gen. Jackson, Dec. 13, 1814. Born in Virginia, of an ancient family, he removed to West Tennessee. He was distinguished in three battles under Gen. Coffee, with the Creek Indians. — *Analect. Magazine*, v.

LAURENS, HENRY, president of congress, died Dec. 8, 1792, aged 69. He was a native of South Carolina, and took an early part in opposing the arbitrary claims of Great Britain at the commencement of the American Revolution. When the provincial congress of Carolina met in June, 1775, he was appointed its president, in which capacity he drew up a form of association, to be signed by all the friends of liberty, which indicated a most determined spirit. After the establishment of the temporary constitution in 1776, he was elected vice-president. Being appointed a member of the general congress after the resignation of Hancock, he was appointed president of that illustrious assembly in Nov., 1777. In 1780 he was deputed to solicit a loan from Holland, and to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands. But on his passage he was captured by a British vessel on the banks of Newfoundland. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by a sailor. Being sent to England, he was committed to the tower Oct. 6th as a state prisoner, upon a charge of high treason. Here he was confined more than a year, and was treated with great severity, being denied, for the most part, all intercourse with his friends, and forbidden the use of pen, ink, and paper. His capture occasioned no small embarrassment to the ministry. They dared not to condemn him as a rebel, through fear of retaliation, and they

were unwilling to release him, lest he should accomplish the object of his mission. The discoveries found in his papers led to war between Great Britain and Holland, and Mr. Adams was appointed in his place to carry on the negotiation with the United Provinces. During his imprisonment it was intimated to Mr. Laurens that it might be of advantage to him if he could induce his son, then on a mission to France, to withdraw from that country. He replied, "that such was the filial regard of his son, that he knew he would not hesitate to forfeit his life for his father; but that no consideration would induce Col. Laurens to relinquish his honor, even were it possible for any circumstance to prevail on his father to make the improper request." At length, in Dec., 1781, enfeebled in health and apparently sinking into the grave if continued in confinement, he sent a petition to the house of commons for release, stating that he had labored to preserve the friendship between Great Britain and the colonies, and had extended acts of kindness to British prisoners of war. At the close of the year he was accordingly released. Proceeding to Paris, he, with Franklin, etc., signed the preliminaries of peace Nov. 30, 1782, having been appointed by congress one of the commissioners. He returned to this country in 1783, and died at Charleston. He directed his son to burn his body on the third day, as the sole condition of inheriting an estate of sixty thousand pounds sterling. Dr. Ramsay married his daughter. His son, Henry L., died in May, 1821. — *Gordon; Ramsay's Rev.*, II. 213; *History of South Carolina*, I. 33, 38, 93; *Warren; Marshall*, III. 339; IV. 5, 572.

LAURENS, JOHN, a brave officer in the American war, died in 1782. He was the son of the preceding, and was sent to England for his education. He joined the army in the beginning of 1777, from which time he was foremost in danger. At Germantown he was wounded. He was present and distinguished himself in every action of the army under General Washington, and was among the first who entered the British lines at Yorktown. Early in 1781, while he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was selected as the most suitable person to depute on a special mission to France, to solicit a loan of money, and to procure military stores. He arrived in March and returned in August, having been so successful in the execution of his commission, that congress passed a vote of thanks for his services. Such was his dispatch, that in three days after he repaired to Philadelphia he finished his business with congress, and immediately afterward rejoined the American army. In conjunction with Dr. Franklin, Count de Vergennes, and Marquis de Castries, he arranged the plan of the campaign for 1781. August 27, 1782, in opposing a forag-

ing party of the British, near Combahee river, in South Carolina, he was mortally wounded, and he died at the age of 29. His father, just released from imprisonment, and happy in a son of such distinction and virtues, now witnessed the desolation of all his hopes. Col. Laurens, uniting the talents of a great officer with the knowledge of the scholar and the engaging manners of the gentleman, was the glory of the army and the idol of his country. Washington, who selected him as his aid, and reposed in him the highest confidence, declared that he could discover no fault in him, unless it was intrepidity, bordering upon rashness. His abilities were exhibited in the legislature and in the cabinet, as well as in the field. He was zealous for the rights of humanity, and, living in a country of slaves, contended that personal liberty was the birthright of every human being, however diversified by country, color, or powers of mind. His insinuating address won the hearts of all his acquaintance, while his sincerity and virtue secured their lasting esteem. — *Ramsay's South Carolina*, II. 21, 105, 206, 306, 374; *Gordon*; *Warren*, II. 465; III. 54, 55; *Marshall*, III. 486, 508; IV. 407, 485, 575; *Gordon*.

LAURIE, Mrs., wife of Thomas Laurie, missionary to Mosul, died Dec. 16, 1843. She was born in Westford, Mass., and embarked in 1842. She died in peace. Though her missionary life was brief, she did not live in vain.

LAVAL, FRANÇOIS DE, first bishop of Canada, arrived in June, 1659. He was also the pope's apostolic vicar. In 1662 he procured the establishment of the seminary at Quebec. He sent out various missionaries amongst the Indians. He made great and commendable exertions to prevent the supply to the Indians of strong liquors, for all his promising Christians were becoming drunkards. But he struggled in vain against the covetousness of the traders, who were not opposed by the government. He, therefore, in 1662 repaired to France and presented his complaint to the king, and obtained an order for the suppression of the detestable traffic. It was afterwards resumed, and representations were made of the indispensable necessity of it in order to secure the friendship of the Indians. The bishop was for some time engaged in another struggle; but in 1678 he procured another order for the suppression of the traffic, under severe penalties to offenders. — *Charlevoix*.

LAVAL, LE PERE, a Jesuit, published *voyage de la Louisiane* en 1720, 4to., 1728.

LAVAT, R. P., published *Nouveau voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique*, 12mo., 8 vols., 1711.

LAW, JONATHAN, governor of Connecticut, died Nov. 6, 1750, aged 76. He was born at Milford, Aug. 6, 1674; was graduated at Harvard college in 1695; and from 1715 to 1725,

excepting one year, was a judge of the supreme court. In 1725 he was appointed chief justice and lieutenant-governor, which offices he held till he was chosen governor, as successor of Joseph Talcott, in 1741. He was succeeded by Roger Wolcott. Governor Law, in his zeal against the more zealous preachers of his day, the followers of Mr. Whitefield, the new lights, etc., gave his sanction to some persecuting acts of the legislature. Trumbull remarks: "Gov. Talcott, who called those days times of refreshing, was now no more, and a gentleman of a different character was chosen governor. Under his administration a number of severe and persecuting laws were enacted." Mr. Law was of the Arminian, or "old-light" party, and the outrageous enactments were ascribed to him. President Finley, for preaching in Connecticut, was, agreeably to one of those laws, carried as a vagrant out of the colony.

LAW, RICHARD, LL. D., chief justice of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, died Jan. 26, 1806, aged 72. He was born at Milford, and graduated at Yale college in 1751. After a lucrative practice of law for some years at New London, he was appointed a judge of the county court; in 1784 a judge of the supreme court; and in 1786 chief judge. In 1789 he was appointed district judge of the United States, in which office he continued till his death.

LAW, ANDREW, Rev., a teacher of music for forty years, died at Cheshire, Conn., July, 1821, aged 73. He was graduated at Brunswick in 1775. He invented four characters to express always the four syllables of music. He published rudiments of music, 1783; musical primer, on a new plan, with the four characters, 1803; musical magazine, 1804; collection of hymn tunes.

LAW, LYMAN, died at New London, in 1842, aged 71, an eminent counsellor. He graduated at Yale in 1791. His father and grandfather were distinguished in the councils of the State and nation. He was a member of congress in the time of Jefferson.

LAWLER, JOAB, a member of congress from Alabama, died at Washington in 1838. He was a Baptist minister, and much respected.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, the minister of Lincoln, Mass., died in 1780, aged about 57. He graduated at Harvard in 1743, and published a sermon at the ordination of S. Farrar.

LAWRENCE, JAMES, a naval commander, died June 6, 1813, aged 31. He was the son of James L., a lawyer, and was born at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 1, 1781. He had early a predilection for a seafaring life, which his friends could not conquer. At the age of sixteen he received a midshipman's warrant. In the war against Tripoli he accompanied Decatur as his first lieutenant in the hazardous exploit of destroying the

frigate Philadelphia. He remained several years in the Mediterranean and commanded successively the Vixen, Wasp, Argus, and Hornet. While cruising in the latter off Delaware, he fell in with the British brig, Peacock, and after an action of fifteen minutes captured her, Feb. 24, 1813. On his return he was received with distinction. Being promoted to the rank of post captain, he was intrusted with the command of the frigate Chesapeake. While in Boston roads, nearly ready for sea, the British frigate Shannon, Capt. Brooke, appeared off the harbor, and made signals expressive of a challenge. Although under many disadvantages, with an undisciplined crew, etc., yet Capt. L. determined to accept the challenge. He put to sea in the morning of June 1; the Shannon bore away. At four the Chesapeake hauled up and fired a gun; the Shannon then hove to. Soon after the action commenced, Capt. L. was wounded in the leg. Soon the anchor of the Chesapeake caught in one of the Shannon's ports, in consequence of which her guns could not be brought to bear upon the enemy. As Capt. L. was carried below in consequence of a second and mortal wound from a bullet, which lodged in his intestines, he cried out, "Don't give up the ship!" But after the action had continued eleven minutes the enemy boarded and captured the Chesapeake. The loss of killed and wounded was one hundred and forty-six; that of the Shannon eighty-six. Capt. L. lingered four days in extreme pain and then died. He was honorably buried at Halifax. His body and that of Lieut. Ludlow were brought by Capt. G. Crowninshield, at his own expense, to Salem, and then removed to New York. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Montauvert, a merchant of New York. She survived with two children.

LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, major and deacon, the father of a distinguished family, died in Groton Nov. 8, 1827, aged 73. His widow, Susanna Parker, daughter of William P., died May 2, 1845, aged 89. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Lawrence of Great St. Albans, Herefordshire, who came to Watertown, probably of Winthrop's party, in 1635, and who in 1660 removed to Groton, where he was an influential and respected citizen. Deacon Lawrence, when a youth, heard the alarm from Concord and immediately mounted his horse and rushed into the contest. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and served during the war. For forty years he was a deacon of the church.

LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE, a Methodist minister in Maryland, presiding elder in Chesapeake district, died April 4, 1829.

LAWRENCE, LUTHER, son of Deacon Samuel L., died at Lowell April 27, 1839, aged 61. He was mayor of the city, and was killed by a fall through the scuttle of a mill. A graduate

of Harvard in 1801, he was a lawyer, a speaker of the house of representatives, a man respected for his virtues.

LAWRENCE, NATHANIEL, minister of Tyngsborough, Mass., died Sunday, Feb. 5, 1843, aged 77, in the fiftieth year of his ministry. His death was sudden. He preached in the morning; walked home half a mile in a snow-storm; and was fatally attacked at his table. He published a sketch of Tyngsborough in historical collections.

LAWRENCE, JOHN J., missionary at Madura, died at Tranquebar Dec. 20, 1846, aged 39. Born in Geneseo, N. Y., he graduated at Union college in 1829, at Andover seminary in 1834. He sailed from Boston in May, 1835, and continued in the Madura mission till his death. His wife was Mary Hulin of Troy.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, the son of Deacon Samuel L., died in Boston Oct. 14, 1848, aged about 64. Brought up a farmer, he became a merchant; at first he kept a small store; then he was a partner with his brother Samuel. In 1825 he commenced domestic manufactures. The Suffolk bank system, much commended, originated with him. He married a daughter of William Boardman, and left his wife and four children. He was a man of integrity, kindness, and religious faith. His munificence to Lawrence academy in Groton is worthy of honorable record; in all by gift and bequest he gave 40,000 dollars to the academy. His portrait and a memoir are in Barnard's American Journal of Education, July, 1856.

LAWRENCE, MYRON, died in Belchertown, Mass., in 1852, aged 57. A graduate of Middlebury, he was a lawyer and senator of Massachusetts. His daughter, Mrs. Sara, wife of Gov. Robinson, published in 1856 a well-written account of Kansas, to which she was an emigrant, entitled, Kansas, its interior and exterior life. He published agricultural address, 1832.

LAWRENCE, AMOS, the son of Deacon Samuel L., died in Boston Dec. 31, 1852, aged 77. He early settled in Boston as a merchant. Modest and unassuming, his private noiseless charities were unceasing and unequalled. He expended, not in splendid donations bringing fame, but in private charities in various forms and with unceasing consideration and care, as much as six hundred thousand dollars! To Williams college he gave at different times about 25,000 dollars; to the Bunker Hill monument 10,000 dollars; and some thousands to Groton academy. Though not ranked among the orthodox in his faith, he believed in the high rank and atonement of Jesus Christ. His memoirs were published by his son.

LAWRENCE, ABBOTT, died in Boston Aug. 18, 1855, aged 62, brother of the preceding. At the age of sixteen he entered the store of his brother Amos, at 39 Cornhill; a connection in

business followed, and the acquisition at last of great wealth, a million and a half or two millions of dollars, by merchandise and manufactures. He assisted in establishing the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester. He was several years a member of congress. The place of secretary of the navy, offered him by President Taylor, he declined. He was our minister to England in 1849, and in subsequent years. He gave 50,000 dollars to Harvard college to found a scientific school, and bequeathed a like sum. He married in 1819, Katharine, daughter of Timothy Bigelow, and left three sons and two daughters. Of his several brothers only Samuel survived him. Although an attendant at Brattle-street church, in Boston, his friends, or some of them, did not regard him as in his faith a Unitarian.

LAWRENCE, ELEAZER, Dr., died at Pepperell, Mass., in 1856, aged 86. A graduate of Harvard in 1795, he practised physie fifty-one years in Hampton, N. H. He gave but little medicine.

LAWSON, JOHN, a traveller, was surveyor-general of North Carolina. While exploring lands on the river Neus, accompanied by the Baron Graffenreid, the Indians seized him and solemnly tried him for encroaching on their territory, before a large council, and condemned and executed him in the autumn of 1712. This was the commencement of an Indian war. The baron escaped by representing, that he was not of the English party, but king of the Palatines. He published a journal of one thousand miles' travels amongst the Indians, with a description of North Carolina, 4to., London, 1700; the same, 1711; also the same at Hamburg, 1712; history of Carolina, 4to., London, 2d edit., 1714; the same, 1718. — *Holmes*, i. 507.

LAY, BENJAMIN, a benevolent Quaker of great singularities, died in 1760, aged 79. He was a native of England and brought up to the sea. About the year 1710 he settled in Barbadoes. Bearing his open testimony in all companies against the conduct of the owners of slaves, he became so obnoxious to the inhabitants, that he left the island in disgust, and settled in Pennsylvania. He fixed his residence at Abington, ten miles from Philadelphia. On his arrival he found many quakers, who kept slaves. He remonstrated against the practice with zeal, both in public and private. To express his indignation at the practice of slave-keeping, he once carried a bladder filled with blood into a public meeting, and in the presence of the whole congregation thrust a sword into it, which he had concealed under his coat, exclaiming, "Thus shall God shed the blood of those persons, who enslave their fellow-creatures." Calling upon a friend in Philadelphia, he was asked to sit down to breakfast. He first inquired, "Dost thou keep

slaves in thy house?" On being answered in the affirmative, he said, "Then I will not partake with thee of the fruits of thy unrighteousness." After an ineffectual attempt to convince a farmer and his wife in Chester county of the iniquity of keeping slaves, he seized their only child, a little girl of three years of age, under the pretence of carrying her away, and when the cries of the child and his singular expedient alarmed them, he said, "You see and feel now a little of the distress which you occasion by the inhuman practice of slave-keeping." In 1737 he wrote a treatise, entitled, all slave-keepers, that keep the innocent in bondage, apostates. It was printed by Dr. Franklin, who told the author, when the manuscript was brought to him, that it was deficient in arrangement. "It is no matter," said Mr. Lay; "print any part, thou pleasest, first." This worthy Quaker died at his house in Abington. He was temperate in his diet, living chiefly upon vegetables, and his drink was pure water. When tea was introduced into Pennsylvania, his wife brought home a small quantity, with a set of cups and saucers. In his zeal he seized them, and, carrying them back to the city, he scattered the tea from the balcony of the court house, in the presence of a multitude of spectators, and broke to pieces the instruments of luxury, delivering at the same time a striking lecture upon the folly of introducing a pernicious herb in the place of the wholesome diet of the country. He often visited schools, carrying a basket of religious books with him, and distributing them as prizes among the scholars, imparting also frequently some advice and instruction. So much was he the enemy of idleness, that when the inclemency of the weather confined him to his house, or his mind was wearied with reading, he used to spend his time in spinning. All his clothes were manufactured by himself. Though kind to the poor, he had no pity on common beggars, who, he said, if able to go abroad to beg, were able also to earn four pence a day, and this sum was sufficient to keep any person above want or dependence in this country. He once attempted to imitate our Saviour by fasting forty days; but he was obliged to desist from the attempt. His weaknesses and eccentricities disappear before the splendor of his humanity and benevolence. His bold, determined, and uniform reprehension of the practice of slavery, in defiance of public opinion, does him the highest honor. The turbulence and severity of his temper were necessary at the time in which he lived; and the work which he began was completed by the meek and gentle Anthony Benezet. — *Rush's Essays*, 305-311; *Mass. Magazine*, iv. 28-30.

LAYNE, CHARLES, died in Campbell co., Va., in 1821, aged 121, leaving a wife aged 110. He was a native of Virginia.

LEAKE, WALTER, governor of Mississippi, succeeded Geo. Poindexter in 1821, and was succeeded by David Holmes in 1825. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He died at Mount Salus, in Hines county, Miss., Nov. 17, 1825.

LEAMING, JEREMIAH, D. D., an Episcopal minister, died at New Haven in Sept., 1804, aged 86. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1719, and was graduated at Yale college in 1745. He preached in Newport, R. I., eight years; at Norwalk, Conn., twenty-one years; and at Stratford eight or nine years. In the Episcopal controversy he wrote with great ability upon the subject. He published a defence of the Episcopal government of the church, containing remarks on some noted sermons on Presbyterian ordination, 1766; a second defence of the Episcopal government of the church, in answer to Noah Welles, 1770; evidences of the truth of Christianity, 1785; dissertations on various subjects, which may be well worth the attention of every Christian, 1789.

LEAR, Mrs., died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1775, aged 103.

LEAR, BENJAMIN, a hermit, died at Sagamore Creek, in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 17, 1802, aged 82. For more than twenty years he lived entirely alone, in a miserable hut; yet on his own farm, which was sufficient for the support of a large family. He tilled his land, milked his cows, made his butter and cheese, but subsisted entirely on butter and milk. At the age of eighty-two his face was as free from wrinkles as that of a man of fifty. He died alone in the morning after a cold night, in which the thermometer was four degrees below zero.

LEAR, TOBIAS, colonel, died at Washington Oct. 11, 1816. He was consul-general at St. Domingo in 1802; he was afterwards consul-general at Tripoli, and in 1804 commissioner with Barron to negotiate a peace, which he effected, much to the dissatisfaction of Gen. Eaton, then at the head of an army at Derne, agreeing to pay for two hundred prisoners 60,000 dollars. At the time of his death Mr. Lear was accountant of the war department.

LEASURE, JOSEPH, died in Garrard county, Ky., July 21, 1836, aged 104; being born March 21, 1732. He walked seven miles the day of his death.

LEAVENWORTH, MARK, minister of Waterbury, Conn., died in 1797, aged about 80. He graduated at Yale in 1737, and was ordained in 1740. In the French war he was a chaplain. He published a sermon on the death of D. Southmayd, 1754; at the election, 1772.

LEAVENWORTH, HENRY, brigadier-general, died at Cross Timbers, one hundred and twenty miles west of fort Towson, July 22, 1834. He commanded on the southwest frontier.

LEAVITT, FREEGRACE, first minister of Somers, Conn., died in 1761, aged about 38. He graduated at Yale in 1745.

LEAVITT, DUDLEY, minister of the Tabernacle church, Salem, died in 1762, aged 42. Born in Stratham, he graduated at Harvard in 1739.

LEAVITT, DUDLEY, died at Meredith, N. H., Sept. 22, 1851, aged 78; for half a century an almanac-maker. He was born in Exeter.

LE BARON, FRANCIS, a physician, died in Plymouth in 1704, aged 36. A native of France, he was a surgeon in a privateer wrecked in Buzard's Bay in 1696, and was made a prisoner. His surgical skill having been experienced at Plymouth, the people, although he was a Catholic, solicited his liberation and his residence among them. There he married. His son, Lazarus, who studied with Dr. Mackay, a Scotch physician of Southampton, L. I., after long practice, died in Plymouth in 1773, aged 75; and two of his sons died physicians in Plymouth, and another son, Lemuel, was the minister of Rochester.

LE BARON, LEMUEL, minister of Rochester, Mass., died in Nov., 1836, aged 89, in the sixty-fifth year of his ministry. He graduated at Yale in 1768, and succeeded Ivory Hovey, and was succeeded by Thomas Robbins. He was a descendant of Dr. Francis Le Baron, who came to Plymouth from France. The Indian name of the village of Rochester was Mattapoissett, meaning a place of rest.

LECHFORD, THOMAS, a lawyer from London, lived in Boston from 1638 to 1641. Being dissatisfied with the country, he returned to England. He published, plain-dealing, or news from New England's present government, ecclesiastical and civil, compared, etc., London, 1642.

LEDERER, JOHN, an early explorer to the west of Virginia, published his discoveries in three numbers in 1669 and 1670, translated from the Latin in 1672. — *Cycl. Am. Lit.*

LEDYARD, JOHN, a distinguished traveller, died Jan. 17, 1789, aged 38. He was born in Groton, Conn., in 1751. His father died while he was yet a child, and he was left under the care of a relative in Hartford. Here he enjoyed the advantages of a grammar school. After the death of his patron, when he was eighteen years of age, he was left to follow his own inclinations. With a view to the study of divinity he now passed a short time in Dartmouth college, where he had an opportunity of learning the manners of the Indians, as there were several Indian pupils in the seminary. His acquaintance with the savage character, gained in this place, was of no little advantage to him in the future periods of his life. His poverty obliging him to withdraw from the college before he had completed his education, and, not having a shilling in his pocket to defray the expense of a journey to Hartford, he

made him a canoe, fifty feet in length and three in breadth, and being generously supplied with some dried venison for his sea-stores, he embarked upon the Connecticut, and, going down that river, which is in many places rapid, and with which he was totally unacquainted, he arrived safely at Hartford, at the distance of one hundred and forty miles. He soon went to New York, and sailed for London in 1771, as a common sailor. When Captain Cook sailed on his third voyage of discovery, Ledyard, who felt an irresistible desire to explore those regions of the globe which were yet undiscovered, or imperfectly known, accepted the humble station of corporal of marines, rather than forego an opportunity so inviting to his inquisitive and adventurous spirit. He was a favorite of the illustrious navigator, and was one of the witnesses of his tragical end in 1778. He ascribed the fate of Cook to his rashness and injustice toward the natives. He surprised his American friends, who had heard nothing of him for eight years, by a visit in 1781. His mother kept a boarding-house at Southold; he took lodgings with her, and she did not recognize her son. Having offered his services to several merchants to conduct a trading voyage to the northwest coast, and meeting with no encouragement, he again embarked for England in 1782. He now resolved to traverse the continent of America from the northwest coast, which Cook had partly explored, to the eastern coast, with which he was already perfectly familiar. Disappointed in his intention of sailing on a voyage of commercial adventure to Nootka sound, he crossed the British channel to Ostend with only ten guineas in his purse, determined to travel overland to Kamschatka, whence the passage is short to the western coast of America. When he came to the gulf of Bothnia, he attempted to cross the ice, that he might reach Kamschatka by the shortest way; but finding that the water was not frozen in the middle, he returned to Stockholm. He then travelled northward into the arctic circle, and, passing round the head of the gulf, descended on its eastern side to St. Petersburg. There his extraordinary appearance attracted general notice. Without stockings or shoes, and too poor to provide himself with either, he was invited to dine with the Portuguese ambassador, who supplied him with twenty guineas, on the credit of Sir Joseph Banks. Through his interest he also obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores destined to Yakutz for the use of Mr. Billings, an Englishman, who was intrusted with the schemes of northern discovery in which the empress was then engaged. From Yakutz, which is situated in Siberia, six thousand miles east of Petersburg, he proceeded to Oezakow, or Ochotsk, on the Kamschatkan sea; but, as the navigation was completely obstructed by the ice, he returned

to Yakutz, intending to wait for the conclusion of the winter. Here, in consequence of some unaccountable suspicion, he was seized in the name of the empress by two Russian soldiers, who conveyed him, in the depth of the winter, through the north of Tartary to the frontier of the Polish dominions, assuring him, at their departure, that, if he returned to Russia, he should certainly be hanged; but, if he chose to return to England, they wished him a pleasant journey. Poor, forlorn, and friendless, covered with rags, and exhausted by fatigue, disease, and misery, he proceeded to Konigsberg, where the interest of Sir Joseph Banks enabled him to procure the sum of five guineas, by means of which he arrived in England.

He immediately waited on Sir Joseph, who recommended him to an adventure as perilous as that from which he had just returned. He now was informed of the views of the association, which had been lately formed for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa, which were then little known. Sparrman, Patterson, and Vaillant had travelled into Caffraria, and Nordon and Bruce had enlarged the acquaintance of Europeans with Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. In regard to other parts of this quarter of the globe, its geography, excepting in relation to its coasts, was involved in darkness. Ledyard engaged with enthusiasm in an enterprise, which he had already projected for himself; and, receiving from Sir Joseph a letter of introduction to one of the members of the committee appointed to direct the business and promote the object of the association, he went to him without delay. The description, which that gentleman has given of his first interview, strongly marks the character of this hardy traveller. "Before I had learned," says he, "from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye. I spread the map of Africa before him, and, tracing a line from Cairo to Sennaar, and from thence westward in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that that was the route by which I was anxious that Africa might, if possible, be explored. He said, he should think himself singularly fortunate to be intrusted with the adventure. I asked him when he would set out. To-morrow morning, was his answer."

From such zeal, decision, and intrepidity the society naturally formed the most sanguine expectations. He sailed from London June 30, 1788, and in thirty-six days arrived in the city of Alexandria; and, having there assumed the dress of an Egyptian traveller, proceeded to Cairo, which he reached Aug. 19th. He travelled with peculiar advantages. Endowed with an original and comprehensive genius, he beheld with interest

and described with energy the scenes and objects around him; and, by comparing them with what he had seen in other regions of the globe, he was enabled to give his narrative all the varied effect of contrast and resemblance. His remarks on Lower Egypt, had that country been less generally known, might have ranked with the most valuable of geographical records. They greatly heightened the opinion which his employers already entertained of his singular qualifications for the task which he had undertaken. Nor was his residence at Cairo altogether useless to the association. By visiting the slave markets, and by conversing with Jelabs, or travelling merchants of the caravans, he obtained without any expense a better idea of the people of Africa, of its trade, of its geography, and of the most prudent manner of travelling, than he could by any other means have acquired; and the communications on these subjects, which he transmitted to England, interesting and instructive as they were, afforded the society the most gratifying proofs of the ardent spirit of inquiry, the unwearied attention, the persevering research, and the laborious, indefatigable, anxious zeal, with which their author pursued the object of his mission.

He had announced to his employers, that he had received letters of earnest recommendation from the Aga; that the day of his departure was appointed; that his next dispatch would be dated from Sennaar; and the committee expected with impatience the result of his journey. But that journey was never to be performed. The vexation, occasioned by repeated delays in the departure of the caravan, brought on a bilious complaint, which, being increased at first by incautious treatment, baffled the skill of the most approved physicians at Cairo, and terminated his earthly existence.

The society heard with deep concern of the death of a man, whose high sense of honor, magnanimous contempt of danger, and earnest zeal for the extension of knowledge had been so conspicuously displayed in their service; whose ardor, tempered by calm deliberation, whose daring spirit, seconded by the most prudent caution, and whose impatience of control, united with the power of supporting any fatigue, seemed to have qualified him above all other men, for the very arduous task of traversing the widest and most dangerous part of the continent of Africa. Despising the accidental distinctions of society, he seemed to regard no man as his superior; but his manners, though unpolished, were not disagreeable. His uncultivated genius was peculiar and capacious. The hardships to which he submitted, in the prosecution of his enterprises and in the indulgence of his curiosity, are almost incredible. He was sometimes glad to receive food as in charity to a madman, for that character he had assumed in or-

der to avoid a heavier calamity. His judgment of the female character is very honorable to the sex. "I have always remarked," said he, "that women in all countries are civil and obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, not supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable in general to err than man, but in general also more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the widespread regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so. And to add to this virtue, so worthy the appellation of benevolence, their actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarsest morsel, with a double relish."

Besides his communication to the African association, he published an account of Cook's voyage in 1781. Several of his manuscripts were a few years ago in the hands of his brother, Dr. Isaac Ledyard, health officer of the city of New York. His life by J. Sparks was published in 1828.

LEDYARD, colonel, commanded in 1781 fort Griswold in Groton, Conn., on the Thames, exactly opposite to New London, when, Sept. 7, he was attacked by Col. Eyre with a large force. With one hundred and fifty men he fought bravely; Col. Eyre and Maj. Montgomery being killed, the command of the British devolved on Maj. Broomfield. When the fort was carried by assault with the bayonet, Broomfield inquired, who commanded. Ledyard replied: "I did command, sir, but you do now;" and presented to him his sword. The ferocious officer instantly run him through the body; and between sixty and seventy Americans were slaughtered, after they had surrendered. The whole American loss was seventy-three killed; about thirty wounded; and about forty taken prisoners. The British loss was forty-eight killed, one hundred and forty-three wounded. On the other side of the river Arnold burned New London. Col. Ledyard was a brave, sensible, polished, noble-minded citizen. He fell by the hand of a brutal assassin. His widow Ann married A. Hodge, and died at Philadelphia Nov. 8, 1848, aged nearly 91. — *Dwight*, II. 525.

LEE, SAMUEL, first minister of Bristol, R. I., died in 1691, aged 66. He was born in London in 1625, and was the son of Samuel L., an emi-

nent and wealthy citizen, whose estate he inherited. At the age of fifteen he went for his education to Oxford, where he was admitted to the degree of master of arts in 1648. He was soon settled in a fellowship in Waldham college, and in 1651 was appointed a proctor of the university. He was afterwards preferred by Cromwell to a church near Bishopsgate in London, but was ejected in 1662. He was then a lecturer of Great St. Helen's church in London. After the restoration he was not silenced for nonconformity, for he had no preference to lose; but he lived for some time in Oxfordshire, occasionally preaching. In 1678 he removed to Newington-green, near London, where he was for several years minister of an Independent church. His learned tutor, Bishop Wilkins, advised him to enter the established church; but his views of truth and duty would not suffer him to do it. Being apprehensive that the rights of conscience would soon be further invaded by the return of Popery, he in June, 1686, removed to New England, and preached in the town of Bristol. When a church was formed May 8, 1687, he was chosen minister. After the Revolution in his native country, he was eagerly desirous of returning. Just before he sailed in 1691, he told his wife that he had viewed a star, which, according to the rules of astrology, presaged captivity. He was accordingly captured by a French privateer, and carried into St. Maloe, in France, where he died about the time of Christmas, and was buried without the city as a heretic. He was a very learned man, who spoke Latin with elegance, was a master of physic and chemistry, and well versed in all the liberal arts and sciences. He had studied the astrological art, but, disapproving of it, he burned a hundred books, which related to the subject. Though a conscientious nonconformist, he possessed a catholic, liberal spirit. His learning was united with charity, and the poor were often relieved by his bounty. In a manuscript treatise on Rev. XI., he expressed his belief that the period of 1260 years would end between 1716 and 1736, and that the broad wings of the eagle mean the eastern and western empires. He published *Chronicon Cestrense*, an exact chronology of all the rulers of Cheshire and Chester, in church and state, from the foundation of the city, 1656; or his miraculum, or the temple of Solomon portrayed by scripture light, folio, 1659; this was printed at the charge of the university; *de excidio antichristi*, folio, 1659; a sermon on the means to be used for the conversion of carnal relations, 1661; contemplations on mortality, 8vo., 1669; a sermon on secret prayer, 1674; the visibility of the true church, 1675; the triumph of mercy in the chariot of praise, a discourse of secret and preventing mercies, 1677; two discourses on the mournful state of the church, with

a prospect of her dawning glory, 1679; a dissertation on the ancient and successive state of the Jews, with Scripture evidence of their future conversion and establishment in their own land, 1679; this is printed with Fletcher's *Israel redux*; the joy of faith, 1689; answer to many queries relative to America, as to its natural productions, diseases, etc., 1690; the great day of judgment, preached before a court at Bristol, 1695. He also wrote a preface to John Rowe's *Immanuel*, with his life. His triumph of mercy was much read in New England; Judge Davis says, it is now, with his other works, "lost in oblivion." But I have a copy in my possession, printed at Boston, 1718; also a copy of his contemplations on mortality. They display learning and genius. — *Wood's Ath. Oxonienses*, II. 882, 883; *Calamy's Nonconformists' Memorial*, I. 104; *Mather*, III. 223; *Account of origin of Bristol*; *Sprague's Annals*.

LEE, CHARLES, a major-general in the army of the United States, died Oct. 2, 1782. He was born in Wales, and was the son of John Lee, a colonel in the British service. He entered the army at a very early age; but, though he possessed a military spirit, he was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. He acquired a competent skill in Greek and Latin, while his fondness for travelling made him acquainted with the Italian, Spanish, German, and French languages. In 1756 he came to America, and was engaged in the attack upon Ticonderoga in July, 1758, when Abercrombie was defeated. In 1762 he bore a colonel's commission, and served under Burgoyne in Portugal, where he much distinguished himself. Not long afterwards he entered into the Polish service. Though he was absent when the stamp act passed, he yet by his letters zealously supported the cause of America. In the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, he rambled over all Europe. During this excursion he was engaged with an officer in Italy in an affair of honor, and he murdered his antagonist, escaping himself with the loss of two fingers. Having lost the favor of the ministry and the hopes of promotion in consequence of his political sentiments, he came to America in Nov., 1773. He travelled through the country, animating the colonies to resistance. In 1774 he was induced, by the persuasion of his friend, General Gates, to purchase a valuable tract of land of two or three thousand acres in Berkeley county, Va. Here he resided till the following year, when he resigned a commission which he held in the British service, and accepted a commission from congress, appointing him major-general. He accompanied Washington to the camp at Cambridge, where he arrived July 2, 1775, and was received with every mark of respect. In the beginning of the following year he was dispatched to New York to prevent the

British from obtaining possession of the city and the Hudson. This trust he executed with great wisdom and energy. He disarmed all suspicious persons on Long Island, and drew up a test to be offered to every one whose attachment to the American cause was doubted. His bold measures carried terror wherever he appeared. He seems to have been very fond of this application of a test; for, in a letter to the president of congress, he informs him that he had taken the liberty at Newport to administer to a number of the Tories a very strong oath, one article of which was, that they should take arms in defence of their country, if called upon by congress; and he recommends that this measure should be adopted in reference to all the Tories in America. Those fanatics who might refuse to take it, he thought, should be carried into the interior. Being sent into the southern colonies, as commander of all the forces which should there be raised, he diffused an ardor among the soldiers which was attended by the most salutary consequences. In October, by the direction of congress, he repaired to the northern army. As he was marching from the Hudson through New Jersey, to form a junction with Washington in Pennsylvania, he quitted his camp in Morris county to reconnoitre. In this employment he went to the distance of three miles from the camp, and entered a house for breakfast. A British colonel became acquainted with his situation by intercepting a countryman, charged with a letter from him, and was enabled to take him prisoner. He was instantly mounted on a horse, without his cloak and hat, and carried safely to New York. He was detained till April or May, 1778, when he was exchanged for General Prescott, taken at Newport. He was very soon engaged in the battle of Monmouth. Being detached by the commander-in-chief to make an attack upon the rear of the enemy, Washington was pressing forward to support him, June 28th, when, to his astonishment, he found him retreating without having made a single effort to maintain his ground. Meeting him in these circumstances, without any previous notice of his plans, Washington addressed him in terms of some warmth. Lee, being ordered to check the enemy, conducted himself with his usual bravery, and, when forced from the ground, on which he had been placed, brought off his troops in good order. But his haughty temper could not brook the indignity which he believed to have been offered him on the field of battle, and he addressed a letter to Washington, requiring reparation for the injury. He was on the 30th arrested for disobedience of orders, for misbehavior before the enemy, and for disrespect to the commander-in-chief. Of these charges he was found guilty by a court martial, at which Lord Stirling presided, and he

was sentenced to be suspended for one year. He defended himself with his accustomed ability, and his retreat seems to be justified from the circumstance of his having advanced upon an enemy whose strength was much greater than was apprehended, and from his being in a situation, with a morass in his rear, which would preclude him from a retreat, if the British should have proved victorious. But his disrespectful letters to the commander-in-chief it is not easy to justify. His suspension gave general satisfaction to the army, for he was suspected of aiming himself at the supreme command. After the result of his trial was confirmed by congress, in Jan., 1780, he retired to his estate in Berkeley county, where he lived in a style peculiar to himself. Glass windows and plaster would have been extravagances in his house. Though he had for his companions a few select authors and his dogs, yet, as he found his situation too solitary and irksome, he sold his farm in the fall of 1782, that in a different abode he might enjoy the conversation of mankind. He went to Philadelphia, and took lodgings in an inn. After being three or four days in the city he was seized with a fever, which terminated his life. The last words which he uttered were: "Stand by me, my brave grenadiers."

In his person Gen. Lee was rather above the middle size, and his remarkable aquiline nose rendered his face somewhat disagreeable. He was master of a most genteel address, but was rude in his manners and excessively negligent in his appearance and behavior. His appetite was so whimsical, that he was everywhere a most-troublesome guest. Two or three dogs usually followed him wherever he went. As an officer he was brave and able, and did much towards disciplining the American army. With vigorous powers of mind and a brilliant fancy, he was a correct and elegant classical scholar, and he both wrote and spoke his native language with propriety, force, and beauty. His temper was severe. The history of his life is little else than the history of disputes, quarrels, and duels in every part of the world. He was vindictive, avaricious, immoral, impious, and profane. His principles, as would be expected from his character, were most abandoned, and he ridiculed every tenet of religion. He published about the year 1760 a pamphlet on the importance of retaining Canada. After his death, memoirs of his life, with his essays and letters, were published, 12mo., 1792. — *Lee's Memoirs*.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY, president of congress, died June 19, 1794, aged 62. He was a native of Virginia, and from his earliest youth devoted his talents to the service of his country. His father was Thomas Lee of Stratford, Westmoreland county, and in 1749 president of

the council, who died in 1750, leaving six sons, all of whom were men of distinction; Philip Ludwell, a member of the council, Thomas Ludwell, a member of the assembly, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William, and Arthur. Richard Henry was born Jan. 20, 1732. He was educated in a school at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. He had a seat in the house of burgesses in 1757; but it was only after several years, that he was able to surmount his natural diffidence. His public life was distinguished by some remarkable circumstances. He had the honor of originating the first resistance to British oppression in the time of the stamp act in 1765. He proposed in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1773, the formation of a committee of correspondence; whose object was to disseminate information, and to kindle the flame of liberty throughout the continent. He was a member of the first congress, in 1774, and in October prepared the draft of the memorial to the people of British America, ordered by congress. He also made and ably supported the Declaration of Independence June 7, 1776. From June 10th till Aug., he was absent from congress on account of the sickness of his family. The second eloquent address to the people of Great Britain was drawn up by him as chairman of the committee. After the adoption of the articles of the confederation, he was under the necessity of withdrawing from congress, as no representative was allowed to continue in congress more than three years in any term of six years; but he was re-elected in 1784, and continued till 1787. It was in Nov., 1784, that he was chosen president of congress. When the constitution of the United States was submitted to the consideration of the public, he contended for the necessity of amendments previously to its adoption. After the government was organized, he and Mr. Grayson was chosen the first senators from Virginia in 1789. This station he held till his resignation in 1792, when John Taylor was appointed in his place. Mr. Lee died at his seat at Chantilly in Westmoreland county, Va. By two marriages he left many children. He supported through life the character of a philosopher, a patriot, and a sage; and he died as he had lived, blessing his country. A letter which he wrote against Deane is published in the Virginia Gazette of Jan. 1, and the Independent Chronicle of Feb. 11, 1779, and a letter to Gov. Randolph respecting the constitution in the American museum. He is supposed to have been the author of observations leading to a fair examination of the system of government, proposed by the late convention, in letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican, 1787. His life, with his correspondence, was published by R. H. Lee in 2 vols., 8vo., 1825.—*Gazette of United States*, July 8, 1794; *Marshall*, II. 180—

183, 209, 402, 409; *Gordon*, II. 274; *Warren*, I. 306; *Holmes' Annals*, II. 401; *American Museum*, II. 553–558; *Jay's Memoirs*, II. 382.

LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT, a statesman of Virginia, brother of the preceding, died in April, 1797, aged 62. He was born Oct. 14, 1734. He was educated under the care of Mr. Craig, a domestic tutor. The estate, bequeathed him by his father, was in the county of Loudoun, from which county he was a member of the house of burgesses in 1765. In 1772, having married the daughter of Col. John Tayloe of Richmond, he removed to that county. In 1775 the convention of Virginia elected him a member of congress, in which body he continued till the spring of 1779. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Though he seldom took part in the public discussions, his patriotic spirit was not less determined than that of his brother, Richard Henry Lee. After being called again to the legislature of Virginia, he withdrew from public life for the quietness of domestic retirement. In his disposition he was benevolent; his manners were courteous; and in his intercourse with his friends he was uncommonly interesting and instructive. At the approach of death the gospel gave him consolation and hope. He died of the pleurisy, and his wife in a few days afterwards died of the same disease.

LEE, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was born about 1737, and was sent to London before the Revolution as the agent of Virginia. Being a zealous whig, and a favorite of the livery of London, he was elected one of the sheriffs in 1773. During the Revolution he was the agent of congress at Vienna and Berlin.

LEE, ARTHUR, M. D., minister of the United States to the court of Versailles, the youngest brother of the preceding, died Dec. 14, 1782, aged nearly 42. He was born in Virginia Dec. 20, 1740. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he also pursued for some time the study of medicine. On his return to this country he practised physic four or five years in Williamsburg. He then went to London about 1766, and commenced the study of the law in the Temple. At this time he became the intimate friend of Sir William Jones. During his residence in England he kept his eye upon the measures of government, and rendered the most important services to his country by sending to America the earliest intelligence of the plans of the ministry. When the instructions of Gov. Bernard were sent over, he at the same time communicated information to the town of Boston, respecting the nature of them. In 1769 he wrote his Monitor's letters in vindication of the colonial rights. From 1770 to 1776 he enjoyed a lucrative practice of law. At this period he wrote a series of letters, under the signature of Junius

Americanus, which were much celebrated. In 1775 he was in London as the agent of Virginia, and he presented, in August, the second petition of congress to the king. All his exertions were now directed to the good of his country. When Mr. Jefferson declined the appointment of a minister to France, Dr. Lee was appointed in his place, and he joined his colleagues, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, at Paris, in Dec., 1776. He assisted in negotiating the treaty with France. In 1779 he and Mr. Adams, who had taken the place of Deane, were recalled, and Dr. Franklin was appointed sole minister to France. His return had been rendered necessary by the malicious accusations with which Deane had assailed his public conduct. In the preceding year, Deane had left Paris, agreeably to an order of congress, and come to this country in the same ship with the French minister, Gerard. On his arrival, as many suspicions hovered around him, he thought it necessary to repel them by attacking the character of his colleague, Dr. Lee. In an inflammatory address to the public he vilified him in the grossest terms, charging him with obstructing the alliance with France, and disclosing the secrets of congress to British noblemen. He at the same time impeached the conduct of his brother, William Lee, agent for congress at the courts of Vienna and Berlin. Dr. Lee also was not on very good terms with Dr. Franklin, whom he believed to be too much under the influence of the French court. Firm in his attachment to the interests of his country, honest, zealous, he was inclined to question the correctness of all the commercial transactions in which the philosopher had been engaged. These dissensions among the ministers produced corresponding divisions in congress, and Monsieur Gerard had so little respect to the dignity of an ambassador, as to become a zealous partizan of Deane. Dr. Lee had many friends in congress, but Dr. Franklin had more. When the former returned to America in 1780, such was his integrity that he did not find it difficult to reinstate himself fully in the good opinion of the public. In 1784 he was appointed one of the commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations. He accordingly went to fort Schuyler and executed this trust in a manner which did him much honor. In Feb., 1790, he was admitted a counsellor of the supreme court of the United States by a special order. Having purchased a farm in the county of Middlesex, near Urbana, on the banks of the Rappahannock, while assisting in planting an orchard he exposed himself in a cold and rainy day, in consequence of which he died of the pleurisy. He was never married. He was a distinguished scholar, being well skilled not only in the Greek and Latin, but also in the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. He was a man of uniform

patriotism, of a sound understanding, of great probity, of plain manners, and strong passions. During his residence for a number of years in England he was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the interests of his country. Besides the Monitor's letters, written in 1769, and the letters of Junius Americanus, he wrote an appeal to the English nation; he also published extracts from a letter to the president of congress, in answer to a libel by Silas Deane, 1780; and observations on certain commercial transactions in France, laid before congress, 1780. His life by R. H. Lee was published in 2 vols., 8vo., 1829. This work contains many of his letters. His public letters are published in Sparks' diplomatic correspondence.

LEE, ANN, founder of the sect of Shakers in America, died Sept. 8, 1784. She was born in Manchester, England, about 1736, and was the daughter of a blacksmith, who lived in Toad lane. Her trade was that of a cutter of hatter's fur. Not being instructed in what she afterwards taught was the way of rectitude, she committed the sin of marrying Abraham Standley, a blacksmith, who lived in her father's house. Her four children died in infancy. At the age of twenty-two, about 1758, she became a convert to James Wadley, who was originally a Quaker, but who, in 1747, imagining that he had supernatural visions and revelations, established the sect, called Shakers, from their bodily agitations. Having become a member of this society, — which was merely a new form of the fanaticism of the French prophets fifty years before, — she passed through the exercises of the sect. In her fits, as she clinched her hands, it is said the blood flowed through the pores of her skin. Her flesh wasted away, and in her weakness she was fed like an infant. Thus was she exercised nine years, by the end of which time, it might be thought, she had lost her reason. At length, about 1770, she made the discovery of the wickedness of marriage, and opened her testimony against it. She called herself "Ann, the word," signifying, that in her dwelt the word, and to this day her followers say, that "the man who was called Jesus, and the woman who was called Ann, are verily the two first pillars of the church, the two anointed ones," etc. Soon after Mrs. Standley began her testimony against "the root of human depravity," her exercises induced the people of Manchester to shut her up in a mad-house, where she was kept several weeks. She came to America in the ship Maria, Capt. Smith, and arrived at New York in May, 1774, having as her companions her brother, Wm. Lee, James Whitaker, John Hocknell, called elders, and others. As her husband's name is not mentioned, probably he was left behind. During the voyage the ship sprung a leak, and she and the elders, being strong and lusty, put their hands to the

pumps, and the ship arrived safe; in consequence, as the Shakers say in their book, of their "power, which was above the natural power of man." In the spring of 1776, she went to Albany, and thence to Niskeuna, now Watervliet, eight miles from Albany. Here she and her followers lived unknown a few years, holding their meetings as usual.

But in the beginning of 1780, when there was an unusual religious commotion, principally among the Baptists in New Lebanon and some adjacent towns, in the midst of the wildness and extravagance of fanaticism some account of the elect lady reached the bewildered enthusiasts. Immediately the road to Niskeuna was crowded with deluded beings in quest of greater delusions. The mother received them with many smiles, and told them she knew of their coming before; declared herself to be the woman clothed with the sun, mentioned in the twelfth chapter of the revelation; claimed the power of ministering the Holy Spirit to whom she pleased; asserted that she was daily judging the dead of all nations, who came to her for that purpose; and that no favor could be shown to any person but through the confession of their sins unto her. These impious pretensions, enforced upon persons, some of whom were already bereft of reason, by the magical charms of wry looks, odd postures, whimsical gestures, unintelligible mutterings, alternate groans and laughter, and the solemn ceremony of hopping, dancing, and whirling, completed the work of converting rational beings into idiots, and brought her in a fine harvest of deluded followers. One of these was Valentine Rathbun, a Baptist minister; who, however, in about three months recovered his senses, and published a pamphlet against the imposture. He says, that there attended this infatuation an inexplicable agency upon the body, to which he himself was subjected, that affected the nerves suddenly and forcibly, like the electric fluid, and was followed by tremblings and the complete deprivation of strength. When the good mother had somewhat established her authority with her new disciples, she warned them of the great sin of following the vain customs of the world, and having fleeced them of their ear-rings, necklaces, buckles, and every thing which might nourish pride, and having cut off their hair close by their ears, she admitted them into her church. Thus metamorphosed, they were ashamed to be seen by their old acquaintance, and would be induced to continue Shakers to save themselves from further humiliation. The impostor asserted, that she was not liable to the assaults of death, and that, when she left this world, she should ascend in the twinkling of an eye to heaven. But, unhappily for her claims, she was not exempted from the same event which befalls beasts, and her bones

are mouldering in the vile ground. She died at Watervliet. After her death James Whitaker was head man; and after his death in 1787, Elder Joseph Meacham and Luey Wright, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., stood in the "spiritual relation of a joint parentage" to the society; and on Meacham's death in 1796, Luey Wright, as she chose to be called, though her husband, Mr. Goodrich, was still living, stood to the Shakers "in the order of the first mother of their redemption." There are now several societies in different parts of our country. Rejeeting the ordinances which Jesus Christ most expressly enjoined, and substituting revelations and impressions upon their minds, in the place of the consistent and plain instructions of Scripture, they are to be classed with those, who choose rather to be guided by their own reason or imagination, than by the wisdom of God. Of the art of Mother Ann, an instance is given in the account of Col. John Brown. She had the gift of speaking in an unknown tongue. An honest man, who was once her follower, assured me, that in her presence he once uttered many unmeaning words with Latin and Dutch terminations,—for he had studied the Latin Grammar and knew a little of the Dutch,—and asked her what it meant, when she replied, that "He was talking to the spirits, and they understood his language." But, he remarked, he knew better when she said so, for he could not understand it himself. Tho. Brown, who was once a Shaker, and published an account of the Shakers in 1812, gives the following specimen of one of his miraculous speeches: "Liero devo jirankemango, ad sileabana, duren subramo devirante diacerimango, jasse vah pe eri evanigalio; de vom grom seb erinom, os varc eremo domo." Learned inquirers into the affinities of spiritual languages and unknown tongues may compare this precious morsel with the following, which was uttered by one of Mr. Irving's congregation in London in 1831:

"Hippo-gerosto hippo booros senooto
 Foorime oorin hoopio tanto noostin
 Noorastin niparos hipanos bantos boorin
 O Pinitos el elastio hallimngitos dantitu
 Hampootine farimi aristos ekanapos
 Epongos vangami berecessio tereston
 Sa tinootino alinocosi O fastos sungor O fuston sungor
 Eletanteti eretino menati."

As to the moral character of Mother Ann, Reuben Rathbun, who was once a Shaker, testifies, that he once saw her come to hard blows with Wm. Lee. He adds, "it appears to me, that the mother, at that time, was very much overcome with strong liquor." He considered her also as well skilled in profane and indecent language. But, whatever might have been her moral deportment, it is one of the deplorable facts, of which the history of the world is full, evincing the blindness and depravity of man, that rational beings

should yield their minds to her blasphemous religious pretensions. — *New York Theol. Mag.* I. 82; *V. Rathbun's Hints*; *D. Rathbun's, Taylor's, West's and Brown's Account of Shakers.*

LEE, JONATHAN, first minister in Salisbury, Conn., died Oct. 10, 1788, aged 70. He was the son of David Lee of Coventry, who married in 1695 Lydia Strong, daughter of Jedidiah Strong and Freedom Woodward, and grand-daughter of Elder John Strong, and about 1709 removed from Northampton to Coventry. David Lee's parents were John Lee, who died in 1690, and Mary Hart of Farmington. Mr. Lee was born in Coventry about 1718; was graduated at Yale college in 1742; and, having studied theology with Mr. Williams of Lebanon, was ordained Nov. 23, 1744. The church of Salisbury was formed on the principles of the Cambridge platform; the association of the county, adhering to the Saybrook platform, suspended the ministers who ordained Mr. Lee, — Mr. Humphreys of Derby, Mr. Leavenworth of Waterbury, and Mr. Todd of Northbury. A fierce zeal against the zealous Calvinistic preachers occasioned this and other strange proceedings in Connecticut, which are related by Dr. Trumbull. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Metcalf of Falmouth, Mass.; his second was Love Graham Brinkerhoff, a widow, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Graham. He had eleven children, of whom Elizabeth married Rev. Thomas Allen; Love married Rev. Aaron Cook Collins; Elisha Lee lived in Sheffield; and Dr. Chauncey Lee was minister of Marlborough, Conn. He was an animated and popular preacher. He published the election sermon, 1766; a sermon on the death of Abigail Spencer, 1787.

LEE, JOHN, born in Marblehead, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war commanded a private armed vessel, owned by the Tracys, merchants. With a vessel of six iron guns and some wooden ones he captured a heavy armed merchantman; approaching in the dark, and extending indistinct lights beyond the bowsprit and stern to produce the appearance of great length, he produced a ready submission to the inferior force of the shrewd Yankee. In his last days he amended his habits, and became considerate, meek, and patient in suffering, and was cheered with the Christian hope. — *Knapp's Lectures.*

LEE, JOSEPH, died at Cambridge Dec. 5, 1802, aged 93. A graduate of 1729, he was a justice of the common pleas.

LEE, JOHN, a physician of great promise, died at Ashfield, Mass., in 1813, aged 27. He was born in Amherst. — *Williams' Amer. Med. Biog.*

LEE, JESSE, called the apostle of American Methodism, died in August, 1816, aged 58, and was buried at Baltimore. He was born in Prince George's county, Virginia, and he was a minister

of zeal and ability, and the apostle of Methodism, especially in the New England States.

LEE, JOSEPH, first minister of Royalston, Mass., born at Concord, was graduated at Harvard in 1765; ordained Oct. 19, 1768; and died Feb. 16, 1819, aged 77. He published four sermons, 12mo., 1782; a sermon at the ordination of W. B. Weston, 1803; half-century, 1818.

LEE, EZRA, captain, an officer in the Revolutionary war, died at Lyme, Conn., Oct. 29, 1821, aged 72. He was selected by Gen. Parsons, at the request of Washington, to navigate Bushnell's submarine vessel, called the marine turtle, in the harbor of New York, for the purpose of blowing up the British ship Asia. The copper of the ship prevented him from attaching the instrument of destruction to it, though he toiled two hours under water; but the explosion at a little distance alarmed the fleet and caused its removal to the Hook. He was amiable and benevolent, and respected for his valor, having fought bravely in several battles.

LEE, THOMAS SIM, governor of Maryland, from 1779 to 1783, was afterwards a member of congress, and of the convention which formed the constitution. He was again chosen governor in 1792. He died at Needwood, in Frederic county, Nov. 9, 1819, aged 75. He was much attached to agricultural pursuits.

LEE, CHARLES, attorney-general of the United States, succeeded Mr. Bradford Dec. 10, 1795, and was succeeded by L. Lincoln in 1801. He died in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 24, 1815, aged 58.

LEE, HENRY, general, governor of Virginia, died March 25, 1818, aged 62. He was born in Virginia Jan. 29, 1756, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1773. While his father, in 1774, was engaged in negotiating a treaty with the Indian tribes, he was intrusted with the management of the private concerns of the family. In 1776 he was appointed a captain of cavalry under Col. Bland; in Sept., 1777, he joined the main army. His skill in discipline and gallant bearing soon attracted the notice of Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of major, with the command of a separate corps of cavalry, and then advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From 1780 to the end of the war he served under Greene. The services of Lee's legion in various actions were very important. He particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Guilford; afterwards he succeeded in capturing fort Cornwallis and other forts; he was also conspicuous at Ninety-six and at the Eutaw Springs. In 1786 he was appointed a delegate to congress from Virginia, in which body he remained till the constitution was adopted. In the convention of Virginia he advocated its adoption. In 1791 he succeeded Beverly Randolph as governor, and

remained in office three years. By appointment of Washington, he commanded the forces sent to suppress the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. In 1799, while a member of congress, he was selected to pronounce a funeral oration on Washington. After the accession of Mr. Jefferson in 1801 he retired to private life. In his last years he was distressed by pecuniary embarrassments. While confined, in 1809, within the bounds of Spotsylvania county for debt, he wrote his valuable memoirs of the southern campaigns. Being in Baltimore in 1814, when the mob attacked a printing-office, he was one of the defenders, and was carried to jail for safety; in the attack on the jail, when Gen. Lingan was killed, he was severely wounded. Repairing to the West Indies for his health, on his return he died at Cumberland island, near St. Mary's, Georgia, at Mrs. Shaw's, the daughter of Gen. Green. By his wounds at Baltimore he was rendered decrepid, and afterwards life was a burden. It has been represented, that he was dissipated and without moral principle. Being once taken by an officer for debt, the ingenuity of the soldier procured his release from the sheriff; he told him, he was glad that he was about to lodge him in prison, for he had been bitten by a mad dog and might do mischief. After a while, as they were riding, he began to rave, and the terrified officer was glad to escape from a man who had been bitten by a mad dog! General Lee's son, Major Henry Lee, published a work, entitled, the campaign of 1781, etc., the design of which was to vindicate the memory of his father against the representations which are to be found in Johnson's life of General Greene. General Lee himself published an oration on the death of Washington, 1800; memoirs of the war in the south, 2 vols., 8vo., 1812.

LEE, THOMAS BLAND, a member of the first congress from Virginia, died at Washington March 12, 1827, aged 65 years. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Madison, and was a man of high talents and public virtue.

LEE, ELIAS, a Baptist minister, died at Balls-ton Spa in 1829, aged 63.

LEE, FRANCIS, died in Boston in 1830, leaving by his will 20,000 dollars to the McLean asylum for the insane.

LEE, ANDREW, D. D., minister of Lisbon, Conn., died Aug. 25, 1832, aged 87. He was born in Lyme, the son of John Lee, a lawyer, who died when his son was an infant. He graduated at Yale in 1766; was ordained at Hanover, now Lisbon, in 1768; and toiled as a minister till within a year of his decease. He was beloved and honored. At the time of the Revolution he was a glowing patriot. In his theology he avoided extremes, and was rather liberal. He published a fast sermon, 1776; at the funeral of B. Throop,

1785; an inquiry as to a willingness to be damned, 1786; at the ordination of J. Ellis, 1789; of D. Palmer, 1800; declensions of Christianity, 1793; at election, 1795; two discourses on Rom. ix., 1811; a half-century sermon, 1818; sermons, 8vo., 1803. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LEE, ELISHA, a lawyer of Sheffield, Mass., died in 1835, aged about 78. He was the son of Rev. Jonathan Lee, and graduated at Yale in 1777; in 1784 he settled at Sheffield. Mr. Sedgwick was settled there previously. His wife was the widow of Rev. Moses Allen of Georgia. He sustained a high Christian character.

LEE, ELIZABETH, Mrs., died in Baltimore in April, 1836, aged 112 years.

LEE, THOMAS G., M. D., died in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 29, 1836, aged 28, superintendent of the McLean asylum, a man of talents and usefulness.

LEE, HENRY, consul at Algiers, died in Paris in 1837, aged 50. He was the son of Gen. Henry Lee, born at Stratford, Va., and educated at William and Mary college. He served as a major in the war of 1812. In vindication of his father's fame he published the campaigns of 1782, in the Carolinas, 1782; observations on the writings of Jefferson, 1832; an incomplete life of Napoleon, 1835. — *Cycl. of Am. Lit.*

LEE, THOMAS, died at Charleston, S. C., in 1839, aged 69. He was judge of the United States court for South Carolina, and held various offices, and was much respected.

LEE, SAMUEL, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Barre, his birth-place, Oct. 17, 1839, aged 72. His monument of marble, protected by a portico and roof of granite, cost 2,000 dollars. It has inscribed these lines:

"To freedom's cause his ardent youth was given;
His riper age to rural cares and Heaven."

His son Charles, a merchant of Boston, perished in the Lexington steamboat, when it was burnt in the sound, Jan. 13, 1840, aged 43. — *Boston Advertiser*, July 13, 1851.

LEE, WILLIAM, died at Boston in 1840, formerly consul at Bordeaux, late second auditor of the treasury of the United States.

LEE, GIDEON, died at Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1841, aged 63; born in Amherst, Mass. He was a dealer in leather in New York, and mayor; also member of congress. He was a man of talents, integrity, and philanthropy, and acquired a large fortune.

LEE, CHAUNCEY, D. D., minister of Colebrook, Conn., died in Hartwick, N. Y., Nov. 5 or Dec., 1842, aged 79. He was the son of Rev. Jonathan Lee of Salisbury by his second wife, who was the widow Love Brinkerhof, the daughter of Rev. John Graham of Southbury. He graduated at Yale in 1784, and studied law with Mr. Reeve of Litchfield, and then practised there for

a short time. He studied theology with Dr. West, and was ordained in Sunderland, Vt., in 1790; another pastor was settled the same day in another part of the town, who gained in a lawsuit some land which had been given to the first settled minister, as he was settled two minutes the first! After about seven years he left S., and resided in Lansingburgh and Hudson as a teacher and preacher. Installed in Colebrook in 1800, he remained there twenty-seven years, and was then pastor of Marlborough, Conn., eight years. For the last five or six years of his life he resided with one of his sons in Hartwick, N. Y. By his wife, Abigail Staunton, he had a son, Chauncey Graham, who was a minister; his second wife was the widow of A. Spencer, the brother of Chief Justice Spencer of New York; his third wife he married in 1818. Dr. Lee was courteous and gentlemanly, and had a kindly, a benignant spirit. In his theology he was attached to the ancient school, and rejected modern novelties, against which he wrote in his letters. He was a writer of poetry and was skilled in music. Sometimes he indulged in sallies of harmless wit, which amused, but which he sometimes lamented. He was a classical scholar and a man of learning. He published an arithmetic, 1797; a poetical version of Job, 1807; election sermon, 1813; on the death of A. R. Robbins, 1813; sermons for revivals, one vol., 1824; letters from Astarchus to Philemon, 1833. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LEE, MOSES ALLEN, M. D., professor of materia medica in Berkshire Institution, died at Pittsfield, Mass., June 16, 1842, aged 35. He was the son of Samuel L. of Salisbury, and brother of Dr. Charles A. L.; and studied physic with his brother-in-law, Dr. Luther Ticknor. His wife was Adelia, daughter of Joseph Merrick of Pittsfield. He died of an epidemic erysipelas. — *Williams' American Medical Biography*.

LEET, WILLIAM, governor of Connecticut, died April 16, 1683. He came to New England in 1637, in company with Eaton and Hopkins. Sept. 29, 1639, he, Mr. Whitefield, and others purchased Menunkatuck, or Guilford, of the sachem squaw, the owner. The agreement was made at New Haven, and was confirmed by the general court Jan. 31, 1640. When the church of Guilford was formed in 1643, he was one of the seven pillars, or first members. Whitefield and Higginson were two others. For many years he was the clerk of the town. He was an assistant of New Haven colony from 1643 to 1657, and governor from 1661 to 1665; and after the union of New Haven and Connecticut, was deputy governor from 1669 to 1675, and governor, after Winthrop, from 1676 to 1680. Having removed to Hartford, he died there. His sons were John and Andrew; his posterity are numerous. He conducted the public affairs with integrity and wis-

dom. In 1660, when the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, were in danger of being arrested, he nobly protected them.

LEFFINGWELL, THOMAS, of Saybrook in 1637, was one of the purchasers of the town of Norwich, in 1659, from Uncas and his sons Owaneeo and Attawanhood.

LE FORGE, HENRY, died at Hamden, Conn., in 1839, aged 100.

LEFTWICH, JOEL, general, died at Bedford, Va., in 1846, aged 86; a brave soldier of the Revolution.

LEGARE, HUGH SWINTON, died at Boston June 20, 1843, aged about 50. He lived at Charleston, S. C., and was a member of congress, attorney-general, and chargé to Brussels. He was a scholar, and a writer in *Southern Review*.

LEGGETT, WILLIAM, died in New York May 24, 1839, editor of the *Evening Post* and the *Plaindealer*, author of poems and miscellaneous writings.

LEGGETT, ABRAHAM, major, a Revolutionary soldier, died at New York in 1842, aged 88. He was made prisoner at the capture of fort Montgomery.

LEIGH, BENJAMIN W., died at Richmond Feb. 2, 1849, aged 67. He was a lawyer and statesman. From 1829 to 1841 he was reporter of the State of Virginia, frequently a member of the legislature, and of the senate of the United States from 1834 to 1837.

LELAND, JOHN, minister of Peru, Mass., died in 1826. He was born in Holliston, settled in 1783, and received R. Hawkes as a colleague in 1815. Rev. Dr. Aaron W. Leland, of South Carolina, is his son.

LELAND, JOHN, a Baptist minister, died at Cheshire, Mass., Jan. 14, 1841, aged 85. He was born at Grafton in 1754. From 1776 he lived fourteen years in Virginia; in 1791 he settled in Cheshire. In 1810 he had baptized 1163 persons, about 700 of them in Virginia. He was a zealous political friend of Jefferson, and published various tracts, political and religious. His people sent him to Washington city to present a great cheese to Mr. Jefferson, whose politics they approved. It was made from curds furnished on a particular day by the dairywomen of the town; it weighed 1,450 pounds. The speaker presented it in behalf of his people as "a peppercorn" of their esteem for the democratic president. He published oration, 1802; on the death of Mrs. Northrop; the *Virginia Chronicle*, 12mo., 1790; the rights of conscience, 1793.

LELAND, AARON, deacon, died at Sherburne, Mass., Sept. 17, 1846, aged 95, the last of four brothers and four sisters, all of whom, but one, lived above eighty years, showing a family of industry and temperance.

LEMELL, ELEANOR, died in Lafayette parish, La., in 1839, aged 105.

LE MERCIER, ANDREW, minister in Boston, died in 1762. He had for many years the care of the Protestant French church, which was founded by Protestants, driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1686. Daillé was their first minister. The society being very much diminished, he at length desisted from his public labors, and the house was in 1748 occupied by Mr. Croswell's church. He sustained a reputable character. He published a church history of Geneva, 12mo., 1732, and a treatise on detraction. — *Hist. Coll.*, III. 264, 301.

LENOIR, WILLIAM, general, died in 1839 at fort Defiance, Wilkes co., N. C.; an officer of the Revolutionary war. He was president of the senate; a patriot, a man of integrity, generous, hospitable.

LENOX, ROBERT, died in New York Dec. 13, 1839, aged 80; a merchant, a native of Scotland, enterprising and wealthy.

LENT, ISAAC, died in Ballston, N. Y., in 1847, aged 102. A native of New York, he was a Revolutionary pensioner.

LENTHALL, ROBERT, minister of Weymouth, was there from 1638 to 1640. Barnard, Hull, and Jenner were ministers before him; all came from England.

LEONARD, NATHANIEL, minister of Plymouth, died in 1770, aged about 72. He graduated at Harvard in 1719, and was ordained in 1724 as successor of Mr. Little. He ceased to preach from ill health in 1757, and removed to Norton, and Mr. Robbins was ordained his successor in 1760.

LEONARD, ABIEL, D. D., son of Rev. Nathaniel L., died in 1778, aged about 40. He graduated at Harvard in 1759, and was a chaplain in the army. He published a thanksgiving sermon at Woodstock, Conn., 1767; at the ordination of G. Wheaton, 1772.

LEONARD, GEORGE, LL. D., died at Raynham July 26, 1819, aged 90. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1748. He was a descendant of Judge Thomas Leonard, on whom, after his death in 1713, S. Danforth published an eulogy. His father was Col. George L., a judge of probate and of the common pleas. He himself sustained the same offices, and was one of the first members of congress under the constitution. He was a man of wealth. His ancestors were as follows: Lennard, Lord Dacre, created a baron in 1297; James and Henry Leonard settled at Raynham in 1652, and built the first forge in America. Henry removed to New Jersey. Of the great ages attained by this family, it is stated that in 1793 it was known that one had died aged 100, two over 90, seventeen over 80, and fifty-three over 70. Thirteen had graduated

at Cambridge. James L. lived in friendship with King Philip. Among his descendants were Judge Daniel Leonard of Bermuda, Judge Ward Chipman of New Brunswick, Judge Wilde of Massachusetts, L. White, Lieut.-Gov. Cobb, and Dr. Howard.

LEONARD, ELIAH, died Feb. 8, 1834, aged 74, minister of second society in Marshfield, Mass., forty-five years. He graduated at Yale in 1783.

LEONARD, DAVID, a minister, graduated at Providence in 1792, and published a sermon on the death of John Holmes at Holmes' harbor, 1795; a masonic oration at Nantucket, 1797.

LEONARD, ABIGAIL, died in Raynham Jan. 25, 1845, aged nearly 101; a descendant of John Alden. Her husband was high-sheriff of Bristol. In early life she was consecrated to the Redeemer. She devoted a portion of every day to literature and the bible. For the last fifteen years she could read without glasses. She was cheerful, pious, happy.

LEONARD, JONATHAN, Dr., died at Sandwich, Mass., in 1849, aged 86; a graduate of Harvard in 1786.

LE ROY, HERMAN, died in New York in 1841, aged 84; a prosperous merchant.

LESCARBOT, MARC, published *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, two vols., 12mo., 2d edit., 1612.

LESLIE, GEORGE, minister of Washington, N. H., died in 1800, aged 72. He was the son of James, of Topsfield, a Scotchman; was graduated at Harvard in 1748; was ordained at Linebrook in Ipswich in 1749, and dismissed in 1779; and was pastor at W. from 1780 to his death. He fitted young men for college, and some for the ministry. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Perley. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LEVERETT, JOHN, governor of Massachusetts, died March 16, 1679, aged 62. He was the son of Elder Thomas L., and came to this country with his father in 1633, and was admitted a freeman in 1640. He signalized himself by his bravery in the early periods of his life. He was long employed in public affairs and places of great trust. He was in England at the Restoration, and appeared an advocate for the colony. Upon his return to this country he was chosen a member of the general court for Boston. In 1664 he was chosen major-general, and in 1665 an assistant. He was elected governor in 1673 as successor to Bellingham, and was continued in that office till his death. His administration is spoken of with respect. He was succeeded by Bradstreet. — *Magnalia*, II. 19; *Neal*, II. 32; *Hutchinson*.

LEVERETT, JOHN, president of Harvard college, died May 3, 1724, aged 61. He was grandson of Governor Leverett, and was graduated at the college, which was afterwards intrusted to his

care, in 1680. He was first appointed a tutor in this seminary. He next was chosen a member of the house of representatives, and then speaker. He was successively a member of his majesty's council, a justice of the superior court, and a judge of the probate of wills. After the death of the vice-president Willard, he was chosen president, and was inducted into this office Jan. 14, 1708. In this station he continued till his sudden death. He was succeeded by Wadsworth. President Leverett received from the gift of God great powers of mind, which he diligently cultivated. He was conspicuous for his learning, and he was an eminent divine as well as statesman. In an early period of his life he occasionally preached. So extensive was his knowledge and so correct was his judgment, that in almost every difficult case the people resorted to him for information and advice. He was a man of courage and resolution and firmness, as well as learning. No difficulties discouraged him, when he once engaged in any affair of importance; he encountered them with cheerfulness, and by his perseverance and diligence frequently effected what would have been impossible to a mind of feeble texture. When his object could not be accomplished, he yielded it without disquietude. At the head of the university he was respected, for he possessed personal dignity and a talent of government. There was a majesty in his speech, behavior, and countenance, which secured the reverence of all who conversed with him, and impressed the youth who were subject to his authority with awe. Yet he did not lose their affections, for his dignity was not the offspring of pride. He was a good man, of unaffected piety and of a holy life, a cordial friend to the Congregational churches, but placing religion not so much in particular forms, as in the weightier matters of righteousness, faith, and love. In his care of the college he was indefatigable, and it flourished much during his presidency. He was its glory, and he was also the ornament of his country. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of President Rogers; his second, Mrs. Harris, who afterwards married Dr. Colman. His daughter Sarah married Rev. E. Wigglesworth; Mary married Major John Denison.—*Funeral Sermons by Appleton, Colman, and Wadsworth.*

LEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, a preacher, arrived at Salem in the ship James, Oct. 10, 1633, and preached at Dover till 1635. In 1640 he was in Sandwich, and was employed as a missionary in 1657 by the commissioners of the united colonies. He accompanied the first settlers to Huntington, L. I.; but in 1670 he removed to Newtown, where he died, and where his posterity remain.—*Farmer.*

LEWIS, DANIEL, first minister of Pembroke, Mass., died in 1753, aged 68. He graduated at

Harvard in 1707. His daughter married Mr. Howland, minister of Carver from 1746 to 1804, when he died, aged 83; his grand-daughter married Mr. Weld, minister of Braintree. He published a sermon at ordination of J. Stacey, 1720; the sins of youth, 1725; the election sermon, 1748.

LEWIS, JOSIAH, minister of Wellfleet, Mass., died in 1786, aged 84. A graduate of Harvard in 1723, he was ordained in 1730.

LEWIS, JOHN, minister in Wethersfield, Conn., died April 28, 1792, aged about 42. Dr. Chapin was his successor. He graduated at Yale in 1770, was tutor from 1773 to 1778, and was ordained at Rocky Hill in 1781. He published two sermons on forbearance to weak consciences, 1789.—*Sprague's Annals.*

LEWIS, FRANCIS, a patriot of the Revolution, died Dec. 30, 1803, aged 90. He was born in Landaff, South Wales, in 1713. He was educated at Westminster. In 1735 he arrived at New York, where he engaged extensively in navigation and foreign trade. His commercial transactions induced him to visit Russia and other parts of Europe. As agent for supplying the British troops, he was at fort Oswego when it surrendered to Montcalm, after Col. Mersey had been killed by his side. He was carried a prisoner to Montreal, and thence to France. After his liberation, in the Revolutionary movements of the country he was among the first of "the sons of liberty." In April, 1775, he was elected a member of congress; the next year he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was employed in the importation of military stores and other secret services. In 1775 he removed to Long Island; in the autumn of 1776 his house was plundered by the British; his library and papers were destroyed, and Mrs. Lewis taken prisoner. She was confined several months by the brutal foe, without a bed to lie upon; her sufferings were such as to occasion her death in one or two years. Mr. Lewis in his last days lived in comparative poverty.—*Goodrich.*

LEWIS, MERIWETHER, governor of Upper Louisiana, died Oct. 11, 1809, aged 35. He was born near Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 18, 1774. He relinquished his academic studies at the age of eighteen, and, after being a farmer for two years, enlisted as a volunteer in the militia, called out at that time, and soon entered the army. From 1801 to 1803 he was the private secretary of President Jefferson, who appointed him in 1803 to the command of the exploring party, directed to cross the continent to the Pacific Ocean. His unshaken firmness and undaunted courage, his prudence and enterprise, besides his knowledge of botany, qualified him for this service. Accompanied by William Clarke, he returned from this expedition in about three years. He was re-

warded by a tract of land. Soon after his return in 1806 he was made governor of Louisiana, and Clarke was made a general and agent for Indian affairs. On his arrival, he was successful in composing some dissensions which had sprung up. Some difficulty as to his accounts, which distressed him, induced him to set out on a journey to Washington. Landing at Chickasaw Bluffs, he thence proceeded by land. On the borders of Tennessee, about forty miles from Nashville, he killed himself with a pistol and a razor. This event was ascribed to the protest of some bills which he drew on the public account. He had written an account of his expedition up the Missouri and to the Pacific, which was published, under the care of Paul Allen, in 2 vols., 8vo., 1814, in which appeared his life, written by Mr. Jefferson.

LEWIS, COMFORT, Miss, died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept., 1834, aged 105.

LEWIS, LAWRENCE, major, died at Arlington house, near Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, 1839, aged 73. He was of Wood Lawn, a nephew of George Washington, the last of his near blood relatives. His widow, grand-daughter of Martha Washington, died in 1852, aged 83.

LEWIS, ISAAC, D. D., minister of Greenwich, Conn., died Aug. 27, 1840, aged 94, in the seventy-second year of his ministry. Born in Stratford Feb. 1, 1746, he graduated at Yale, in 1765, in a class of forty-seven, which sent out twenty-one ministers. His conversion was ascribed to the preaching of Whitefield. He studied theology with S. Buell and J. Mills. He was first installed at Wilton; from 1786 to 1818 he was the minister of Greenwich, Conn., and was dismissed at his request at the age of 72; his son Isaac being installed in his place the same day. He made his last address at the communion-table at the age of 90. He was a man much venerated; of various learning, urbane, courteous, cheerful, sound in the faith, fervent in his preaching. Of his five sons, two were ministers and three were lawyers. His wife died in 1829, aged 86. He published a sermon at ordination of J. Mitchell; at Yale college, 1790; divine mission of Christ, 1796; election sermon, 1797; at inauguration of President Day; at installation of his son; piety in ministers.

LEWIS, ZACHARIAH, the son of Rev. Dr. Isaac L., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1840, aged 67. A graduate of Yale in 1794, he was licensed to preach, and was several years a tutor in the college. His health failing, he became the editor of the Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator, and thus toiled seventeen years, from 1803 to 1820. He was secretary of the New York tract and missionary societies, and vice-president of the American bible society. He edited the Missionary Register. He was a good

scholar, a close reasoner, a man endowed with the Christian virtues. He published an oration before the Cincinnati, 1799; remarks and reply relating to a subterranean wall in South Carolina, 1802; reports of tract society. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LEWIS, SETH, died at Rapides, Louisiana, in 1848, aged 84. He was a district judge, and an eminent jurist.

LEWIS, ISAAC, D. D., son of Rev. Dr. Isaac L., and twin-brother of Zachariah, died at New York Sept. 23, 1854, aged 82. He was graduated at Yale in 1794; was a Presbyterian, settled as pastor at Cooperstown in 1800, afterwards at Goshen. On the decease of his father at Greenwich, Conn., in 1818, he was settled in that place, and last at Bristol, R. I. One of his daughters married Dr. Harvey E. Peet, president of the New York institution for the deaf and dumb. He published a sermon at ordination of J. Knight, 1804; at thanksgiving, 1812; on the divinity of Christ; address to Bible society, 1824; union of believers with Christ; Connecticut election sermon, 1827. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LEWIS, MORGAN, general, died at New York April 7, 1844, aged 89, the son of Francis Lewis of New York, who signed the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Princeton in 1773, and was a colonel in the army at the surrender of Burgoyne. In 1791 he was attorney-general, chief justice in 1801, and governor in 1804. He was a kind parent, a benevolent man, and a good citizen.

LEWIS, DIXON II., a senator from Alabama, died at New York Oct. 25, 1848, aged 46. A native of Virginia, he was the largest man in congress.

LEYDT, JOHN, a Dutch minister in New Brunswick, N. J., died in 1772. He sought the independence of the Dutch churches in America, and published several pamphlets on the subject. He was answered by Mr. Rützema of New York. He assisted in forming the union in 1771.

LIL, the name of a slave who died in Northampton about 1821, very aged. She lived in the family of Col. Dwight, and then of his son, President Dwight; and through her care were thirteen children brought up. She was a pious woman, a member of the church of N. She was liberated, if not by the act of her master, yet by the constitution of Massachusetts, many years before her death. Though called Lil, her name was Sylvia Church.

LILLY, ANNA, Mrs., died in Sutton July 6, 1843, aged 100. At the age of 90 she plied her spinning-wheel.

LINCOLN, BENJAMIN, general, died May 9, 1810, aged 76. He was a descendant of Thomas L., a cooper, who lived at Hingham, Mass., in 1636. His father was Benjamin L., a maltster

and farmer, a member of the council, and one of the principal men in the county. He was born Jan. 23, 1733, old style, and had few advantages of education, though his brother, Bela, was a graduate of 1754. His vocation was that of a farmer till he was more than forty years of age. He toiled every day, except when engaged in civil or military duties. He was a magistrate, representative, and lieutenant-colonel of the militia. In 1776 he was much employed in training the militia, being major-general. In Feb., 1777, he joined Washington's army with a reinforcement, and was soon created a major-general by congress. On the approach of Burgoyne, Washington sent him to join the northern army, but first to receive at Manchester and form the militia, as they came in, and to operate in the rear of the enemy. September 13th, he detached Col. Brown on a successful service. He himself joined Gates on the 29th. Commanding in the works, he did not participate in the action of Oct. 7th. The next day, as he was returning from a post he had visited, a party of the enemy having been advanced, he found himself within the reach of their fire, and was severely wounded in the leg, rendering it necessary for him to be removed to Albany and to Hingham. It was several years before the wound was healed; but he was able to rejoin Washington in August, 1778. Being now appointed to the chief command in the southern department, he proceeded to Charleston in December. As the enemy in the same month had landed in Georgia, and defeated Gen. Robert Howe, and captured Savannah, Gen. Lincoln marched in April, 1779, toward Augusta, in order to cover the upper parts of Georgia, but was recalled to protect Charleston against Gen. Prevost. June 19, he attacked the enemy intrenched at Stono ferry; but as their works were strong, and they were reinforced from John's island, opposite to Stono, he was repulsed. On the arrival of Count D'Estaing with French troops, it was resolved to recover Savannah. An assault was made by the combined American and French forces Oct. 9th, but it was unsuccessful, with the loss of nearly one thousand men. In February, 1780, Sir H. Clinton conducted an expedition from New York against Lincoln; besieged him in Charleston; and constrained him to capitulate May 12th. But, notwithstanding his misfortunes, his reputation as an able, prudent, brave officer was untarnished. Admitted to his parole, he returned to Hingham; but was exchanged in November. In 1781 he joined the army of Washington. At the siege of Yorktown he commanded a central division; the same terms were granted to Cornwallis which were granted at Charleston to Lincoln, who was appointed to receive the submission of the captured troops, and

to conduct them to the field where their arms were deposited.

Congress elected him, Oct. 31, 1781, the secretary of war, which office he discharged, still retaining his rank in the army, for three years, when he retired to his farm, with a vote of congress commending his capacity and faithfulness in his office and his meritorious services in the field. In 1786 and 1787 he was intrusted with the command of the militia for the suppression of the Shays insurrection. He proceeded to Hampshire and to Pittsfield in Berkshire and restored order. In May, 1787, he was elected lieutenant-governor; but at the next election the democratic party gained the ascendancy and chose Samuel Adams. In 1789 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, which office he held nearly twenty years, till he resigned it two years before his death. He had offered to resign it a year or two before Gen. Dearborn succeeded him. In 1789 he was a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians, and in 1793 a commissioner to make peace with the western Indians. After a short attack of disease he died at Hingham. He lived with his wife fifty-five years. His sons, Benjamin and Theodore, were graduates of 1777 and 1785; the former, who married a daughter of James Otis, died in 1788. Gen. Lincoln was temperate, frugal, and methodical; cheerful in his temper; and for a great part of his life a deacon in the church. No profane expression ever fell from the lips of this soldier. About the year 1799 his pecuniary responsibilities for Gen. Knox subjected him to much temporary inconvenience; but his large income for the last twenty years enabled him to distribute considerable sums amongst his children. He published, in the historical collections, observations on the climate, etc., of the eastern counties of Maine; on the religious state of the same, vol. IV.; on the Indian tribes, their decrease and claims, vol. V. — *Hist. Collections*, III. 233-255

LINCOLN, LEVI, attorney-general of the United States and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, died at Worcester April 14, 1820, aged 71. He was a descendant of Samuel L. of Hingham, who came to this country from Hingham, England, in 1637. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1772, and settled as a lawyer in Worcester, where he rose to distinction. In the party divisions during Mr. Adams' administration, he was a zealous democrat or republican. He wrote, at that period, a series of political papers, called farmer's letters. On the triumph of Mr. Jefferson he was appointed attorney-general, March 5, 1801, as successor of Charles Lee, and was succeeded by R. Breckinridge, Dec. 23, 1805. In 1807 and 1808 he was chosen lieutenant-governor, and on the death of Mr. Sullivan, acted as governor in Jan.,

1809. His speech, delivered at a difficult political period, reprehending the resistance to the embargo laws, was not responded to in sentiment by the senate and house; and in the spring Mr. Lincoln, who was a candidate for the office of governor against Mr. Gore, failed to be elected. In 1810 Mr. Gerry was chosen governor and Mr. Gray lieutenant-governor. His widow, Martha, died at Worcester in April, 1828, and was followed to the grave by two sons, then governors,—Levi, governor of Massachusetts, and Enoch, governor of Maine.

LINCOLN, ENOCH, governor of Maine, son of the preceding, died Oct. 8, 1829, aged 40. He was born Dec. 28, 1788, and having studied law, settled in Fryeburg, Maine, and afterwards in Paris. He was a member of congress from 1819 to 1826. Having been elected governor, he entered upon the duties of his office in Jan., 1827. In the autumn of the same year and in 1828 he was re-elected; but at the election in Sept., 1829, he was not a candidate. He died at Augusta, whither in bad health he had taken a journey of fifty or sixty miles, to deliver an address to a female academy. He was never married. As the governor of the State he maintained the right of Maine to the whole controverted eastern territory, and denied the power of the United States to alienate it, whatever might be the decision of the umpire to whom the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the northeastern boundary had been referred. He published, while he lived at Fryeburg, the village, a poem, 1816. The first vol. of Maine historical collections contains a few remarks on the Indian languages, and an account of the Catholic missions in Maine, found among his papers. — *Spec. American Poetry*, II. 303.

LINCOLN, NATHANIEL, captain, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Windham in 1834, aged 105.

LINCOLN, RUTH, widow, died in Mansfield, Mass., March 27, 1842, aged 101. Her husband had been dead twenty-six years; for his military services she received a pension of 100 dollars a year for ten years. She left many descendants.

LINCOLN, WILLIAM, died at Worcester Oct. 5, 1843, aged 42. The son of Levi Lincoln, he graduated at Harvard in 1822. He studied law with his brother, and entered into business with R. Newton. He edited the *National Ægis*; with Mr. Baldwin he published the *Worcester magazine*. He was an early and efficient member of the antiquarian society. His own descent he could trace from Samuel of Hingham, Mass., who came from Hingham, England, in 1637. He published an oration, 1816; *W.* magazine and historical journal, 1826-7; address on Mr. Baldwin, 1835; history of Worcester, 1837. — *Hist. Coll.* x. 3d series.

LINCOLN, THEODORE, judge, died at Denny-

ville, Me., June 15, 1852, aged 89. A son of Gen. Benjamin L., he was an early settler of D., and was judge of the court of common pleas. His father had bought much eastern land of Judge Lowell and others. Mr. L. was the father of Benjamin L., professor of anatomy and surgery at Burlington university, who died in 1835, aged 32, being a graduate of Bowdoin in 1823.

LINCOLN, LUTHER B., died in Deerfield May 11, 1855, aged 53, then a member of the legislature. He was a graduate of 1822. He was a teacher in Sandwich and Greenfield, and preceptor of Deerfield academy, and Derby academy in Hingham. For thirty years he ardently devoted himself to the work of teaching.

LINDALL, TIMOTHY, speaker of the house of Massachusetts, died at Salem in 1760, aged 82. He was the son of Timothy of Duxbury and Salem; and grandson of James of Duxbury, as early as 1640, who died in 1652. He graduated at Harvard in 1695, and was judge of the court of common pleas.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM, colonel of the United States army, died at Huntsville, Ala., in 1838. He was a native of Virginia, much respected.

LINDSLEY, PHILIP, D. D., died of apoplexy at Nashville, Tenn., May 25, 1855; he was attending, as a delegate from New Albany, the old school general assembly. He was once a professor at Princeton college, then president of the university of Nashville. He died in the midst of his children, in the place where he spent the years of his manhood. He published a plea for the theological seminary at Princeton; discourses on the improvement of time, 1823; baccalaureate address, 1831.

LINES, HENRY, a Baptist minister, died in New Haven, Conn., in 1835, aged 52.

LINGAN, JAMES MACCUBIN, general, a victim to a mob, was a native of Maryland, and an officer of the Revolutionary army; he fought in the battle of Long Island. At the surrender of fort Washington he was taken prisoner and shared in the sufferings of the horrible prison ship. At the close of the war he returned to Georgetown, of which port he was appointed by Washington the collector. For several years before his death he lived retired in the country, happy in domestic life. He was murdered by a mob at Baltimore, his brains being beaten out with clubs, July 28, 1812, aged about 60. The following is a brief history of the event. The war had just been declared against Great Britain. In June, Mr. Hanson had published something in his *Federal Republican*, which so irritated the populace, that they destroyed the printing-office. Mr. H., resolving to issue his paper anew, took possession of a house on Sunday, July 26, supported by a number of his zealous political friends, well armed. The next morning the paper was issued,

containing animadversions on the police and people of Baltimore; in the evening the house was attacked, but, assisted by Gens. Lingan and Lee and about twenty others, he repelled the assault by firing upon the assailants, killing Dr. Gale and wounding others. In the morning of the 28th, the gentlemen in the house found it necessary for their security to surrender to the civil authority, and were conducted to jail. In the evening of the same day a bloodthirsty mob forced the jail, and killed Gen. Lingan and dreadfully mangled eleven others. A few escaped in the crowd. Eight of the wounded were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead. Of this number were Mr. Hanson and Gen. Lee. Dr. Hall preserved them by persuading the mob to intrust the supposed dead bodies to his care. He removed them first to the jail room, and then to places of safety.

LINING, JOHN, M. D., an eminent physician and philosopher of South Carolina, died in 1760. He was born in Scotland in 1708, and received an excellent education. He came to America about the year 1730. He corresponded with Dr. Franklin on the subject of electricity, and was the first person who introduced an electrical apparatus into Charleston. He practised physic in Charleston nearly thirty years, and was reckoned one of its most skilful physicians. He published a series of judicious statical experiments, which were conducted from 1738 to 1742. In 1753 he published a history of the yellow fever, which was the first account of that disease that was given to the world from the American continent. — *Milner*, II. 364.

LINN, WILLIAM, D. D., minister in New York, died at Albany, Jan., 1808, aged 55. He was born in 1752, and was graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1772. He was at first connected with the Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania. During the war of the Revolution he was chaplain in the army. A few years after the peace he attached himself to the Reformed Dutch church, and settled in the city of New York. He was finally constrained to resign his pastoral charge by indisposition, though his friends regarded his complaints as imaginary. Before disease broke down his strength, he was distinguished and useful. His eloquence was for the most part natural, impressive, and commanding, though at times he had too much vehemence in his manner. He married a daughter of Rev. John Blair. One of his daughters married Chas. B. Brown; another, Simeon De Witt. The following are his publications: a military discourse, delivered in Carlisle, 1776; the spiritual death and life of the believer, and the character and misery of the wicked, two sermons in American preacher, I.; a sermon on American independence, 1791; sermons historical and characteristic, 12mo., 1791; at a fast,

1798; a funeral eulogy on Washington, 1800. — *Panoplist*, III. 431, 432; *Life of J. B. Linn*, 1.

LINN, JOHN BLAIR, D. D., a poet, and minister in Philadelphia, the son of the preceding, was born in Shippensburg, Penn., March 14, 1777. He early evinced a strong attachment to books. At the age of thirteen he returned from a seminary in Flatbush on Long Island, where he had passed two or three years in the full enjoyment of health, and delighted with the beauties of nature. He now entered Columbia college, and engaged in a new scene, being subject to new discipline and interested by new associates. During the four years which he passed in the college, he evinced a powerful tendency to poetry and criticism. Admiring the great works of the dramatic writers, it was natural for him, when unrestrained by deep seriousness, and in a city, where there is an established theatre, to hasten where he might behold these works invested with the charms of life and action on the stage. But though the theatre became his chief passion, he was not seduced into vicious pleasures. When his academical career was ended, he was eighteen years of age, and his choice of a profession fell upon the law. He was placed under the direction of Alexander Hamilton, who was the friend of his father; but he did not apply himself with much assiduity to his new pursuit. He regarded the legal science every day with new indifference, and at the close of the first year relinquished the profession altogether. Before this event he ventured to produce a new dramatic composition, called *Bourville Castle*, on the stage. Its success was encouraging; but other objects now claimed his attention, and his dramatic career was entirely renounced. His passion for theatrical amusements yielded to affections of a more serious and beneficial nature, and those religious impressions, which from his earliest infancy he had occasionally felt, now sunk permanently into his heart. He was ordained, June 13, 1799, as the colleague of Rev. Dr. Ewing of Philadelphia. The two succeeding years of his life were passed in diligent and successful application to the duties of the pastoral office, which were rendered more arduous by the increasing infirmities of his venerable colleague. In the summer of 1802 his constitution suffered irreparable mischief from a fever. His brain afterwards was frequently seized with dizziness, which was followed by a heavy depression of mind. He struggled manfully with his infirmity, but his strength was wasting, and he was sinking into the earth.

The gloom which hovered over his mind became deeper and more settled. He could look beyond the grave without fear, but the terrors of death were almost insupportable. In the summer of 1804 he was induced to take a journey to the eastern States. The images of melancholy, the

gloom, the despondence, the terror, which he had before felt, still, however, attended him. He returned to Philadelphia in July. Aug. 30th, he arose with less indisposition than usual. On the evening of that day he had scarcely laid his head upon the pillow, when he said to his wife: "I feel something burst within me. Call the family together; I am dying." A stream of blood now choked his utterance. But after a short interval he recovered strength to exclaim with fervency, clasping his hands and lifting his eyes, "Lord Jesus, pardon my transgressions, and receive my soul!" Such was the termination of his life, Aug. 30, 1804.

He prepared for the press and published soon after he left college, without his name, 2 volumes of miscellanies in prose and verse, 12mo. His poem on the death of Washington was written in imitation of the manner of Ossian, and published in 1800; and his powers of genius in 1801; a funeral sermon on Dr. Ewing, 1808; his two tracts in the controversy with Dr. Priestley, 1802. After his death there was published from his manuscripts, Valerian, a narrative poem, intended in part to describe the early persecutions of Christians, and rapidly to illustrate the influence of Christianity on the manners of nations, 4to., 1805. Prefixed to this is a sketch of Dr. Linn's life by Mr. Brown, written in a style of uncommon excellence. — *His Life in Valerian; Portfolio*, new series, i. 21-29, 129-134, 195-203; *Blair's Funeral Sermon*.

LINN, JOHN, died at Belvidere, N. J., in 1841, aged 108; a native of Maryland. He was a carpenter, and assisted in building a log court-house near Washington city.

LINN, LEWIS F., died at St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1843, aged 49. He was a physician, and a senator of the United States, born near Louisville, Ky. Mr. Benton, in a speech, delineated his character. — *Williams' Am. Med. Biog.*

LINSLEY, JAMES H., died in Stratford, Conn., Dec. 26, 1843. He was a native of Brandford, and a graduate of 1817. For several years he was a Baptist minister, till his health failed. Directing his attention to natural history, he published various communications in the American Journal of Science; a catalogue of mammalia in vol. XLIII., and of birds in vol. XLIV.

LIPPITT, CHARLES, died at Providence Aug., 1845, aged 91; an officer of the Revolution, a good citizen, and a Christian.

LISLE, HENRY M., a native of the West Indies, died at Tortola in 1814. He resided at Milton, Mass., and practised law. He published an oration on the death of Washington, 1800; Milton hill, a poem; a masonic address, 1805.

LISPCOMB, JAMES, major, died in Columbus, Miss., in 1850, aged 55, president of the State

senate. He was esteemed for his large and liberal mind.

LITCHFIELD, PAUL, minister of Carlisle, Mass., died in 1827, aged 75. Born in Scituate, he graduated at Harvard in 1775, and was ordained in 1781. He published a sermon to missionary society, 1805. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LITCHFIELD, JOSEPH, minister in Kittery, Me., died in 1828, aged 78. Born in Scituate, he graduated at Brown university in 1773, and was settled in the second church in 1782.

LITCHFIELD, FRANKLIN, Dr., died at Puerto Cabello, where he was U. S. consul, in 1844, aged about 59. He was the son of Rev. Paul L., and a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Lawrence L., who removed soon after 1643 from Barnstable to Scituate. He graduated at Harvard in 1810.

LITTELL, WILLIAM, LL. D., died in Frankfort, Ky., in 1824. He was reporter of the decisions of the court of appeals, the compiler of Littell's laws of Kentucky.

LITTLE, EPHRAIM, minister of Plymouth, died Nov. 23, 1723, aged 47. Born in Scituate, he graduated at Harvard in 1695, and was ordained the successor of Mr. Cotton, Oct. 4, 1699, having first preached there two years. He was succeeded by Mr. Leonard. He was active and useful, generous and charitable.

LITTLE, EPHRAIM, minister of Colechester, Conn., died in 1787, aged about 80. A descendant of Thomas, who early lived in Plymouth, he was the son of David, a lawyer of Scituate, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1728. He was ordained in 1732. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LITTLE, DANIEL, minister of Kennebunk, Me., died in 1801, aged 77. Born in Newburyport, he was educated under Mr. Sewall, but obtained an honorary degree from Cambridge in 1766. He was for half a century pastor of the second church in Wells. He was cheerful and sociable, and visited his people from house to house. He disliked controversy. A fifth of his income he spent in hospitality and charity. He sometimes acted as a missionary in the new plantations. N. H. Fletcher became his colleague in 1800.

LITTLE, HARVEY D., a lawyer, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1803. For several years he followed the business of a printer and editor in Ohio, and afterwards entered the profession of the law. He died at Columbus Aug. 22, 1833, aged 30. He edited the eclectic and medical botanist.

LITTLE, MOSES, a distinguished physician of Salem, was a descendant of George L., who lived in Newburyport in 1640. He was born there in 1766, graduated at Harvard college in 1787, and died at Salem Oct. 13, 1811, aged 45. He and his wife, the daughter of George Williams, and

two children, were the victims of the consumption. In his surgical practice he once successfully punctured the liver. — *Thacher*.

LITTLE, EZEKIEL, died in Atkinson, N. H., in 1840, aged 77. He graduated at Harvard in 1784, and was for many years the popular teacher of the Eliot school in Boston.

LITTLE, EDWARD, died in Danville, Me., Sept. 21, 1849, aged 76; for years a lawyer of Newburyport. From Portland he removed to D., where he thrived by the good management of real estate, derived from his father. He endowed an academy, and contributed liberally for charitable and religious objects.

LITTLEJOHN, JOHN, a Methodist minister, died in Louisville, Ky., in 1836, aged 82.

LITTLEPAGE, LEWIS, an adventurer, died July 19, 1802, aged 39. He was born at South Wales, Hanover co., Va., Dec. 19, 1762, and lost his father when he was young. At the request of his uncle, Benjamin Lewis, Mr. Jay, minister at Madrid, was induced to patronize him, and received him into his family in Sept., 1780, and soon advanced for him, as his uncle failed to make him a remittance, about 1,000 dollars, in cash. He volunteered under the Duke De Crillon in the expedition against Minorca in 1781, and afterwards accompanied the Count Nassau to the siege of Gibraltar, and thence to Constantinople and Warsaw. The king of Poland made him his confidential secretary in 1786, and sent him as his agent or ambassador to Russia. On the revolution in Poland he returned to Virginia, and died at Fredericksburg. When he was at New York, in Nov., 1785, Mr. Jay arrested him for the debt of 1,000 dollars, without interest, which was still unpaid. For this he challenged Mr. Jay. The correspondence between him and Mr. Jay was published in 1786. Mr. Jay had reason to complain, not only of the pecuniary imposition, but also of other abuse, as he expresses himself, from the young man "with my money in his pocket and my meat still sticking in his teeth."

LITTLE TURTLE, an Indian chief, was defeated by General Wayne in 1792, on the Miami. The confederated Indians were Wyandots, Miami, Pottowattomies, Delaware, Shawanoes, Chippewas, Ottoways, and some Senecas. He lived many years afterwards, and was esteemed and respected for his courage and humanity, his wisdom and consistency. He did much to abolish the horrible custom of human sacrifices. His grave is near fort Wayne.

LIVERMORE, SAMUEL, LL. D., chief justice of New Hampshire, died in May, 1803, aged 71. He was probably a descendant of John L., who lived in Watertown in 1642; and was born in Waltham about 1732. He graduated at Princeton in 1752, was judge-advocate of the admiralty court before the Revolution, from 1782 to 1790

was a judge of the superior court, and a senator of the United States from 1793 to 1801. He died at Holderness. His wife was the daughter of A. Browne, of Portsmouth. His sons, Edward St. Loe and Arthur, were judges of the same court. — *Farmer*.

LIVERMORE, ARTHUR, judge, died in Camp-ton, N. H., July 1, 1853, aged nearly 67, being born in Londonderry July 26, 1776. From 1799 to 1816 he was a judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, afterwards a member of congress, and from 1825 to 1833 a judge of the common pleas. He was a son of Judge Samuel L.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT, first possessor of the manor of Livingston, in the State of New York, and founder of one of the most distinguished families in this country, was the son of John L., who received the degree of A. M. at Glasgow in 1621, and was the minister of Ancrum; but, refusing to take the oath of allegiance in 1663, was banished, and removed to Rotterdam, where he was a minister of the Scot's chapel, and died Aug. 9, 1672, aged 69. Robert L. was born at Ancrum in 1654, and came to this country with his nephew about 1672. He was a member of the council in 1698. His wife was the sister of Peter Schuyler, and the widow of Nicholas Van Rensselaer. He left three sons: Philip, Robert, and Gilbert. A Mr. Livingston, perhaps Mr. R. L., who was many years speaker of the assembly of New York, died at Boston Oct. 1, 1728.

LIVINGSTON, PETER VAN BRUGH, a native of New York, was graduated at Yale college in 1731, and was long distinguished as a judicious, well-informed, and public-spirited man. He died at an advanced age. — *Miller*, II. 345.

LIVINGSTON, PHILIP, a patriot of the Revolution, grandson of Robert L., died June 12, 1778, aged nearly 62. He was the fourth son of Philip L., who inherited the manor of Livingston. He was born at Albany Jan. 15, 1716, and was graduated at Yale college in 1737, and soon afterwards settled in New York, where he engaged prosperously in commercial pursuits. In 1754 he was elected an alderman; the population of the city was then only about ten thousand. In 1759 he was chosen a member of the assembly, the whole colony having only one hundred thousand inhabitants. He exerted an important influence in promoting measures for the prosecution of the French war, and also for advancing the interests of agriculture and commerce. In 1764, in the answer to a speech of Lieutenant-Governor Colden, which he wrote, he spoke of "that great badge of English liberty, of being taxed only with our own consent." In 1770, when Edmund Burke was agent of the colony in London, Mr. Livingston, as chairman of the committee of the legislature, conducted the correspondence with

him. He was chosen a member of congress in 1774, and again in 1776, when he signed the Declaration of Independence, and also in 1777. It was in a state of ill health, from the dropsy in the chest, that he took his seat in congress at York, Penn., May 5, 1778. He had visited his friends in Albany, and bid adieu to his family at Kingston, whither they had been obliged to flee from the city. His health rapidly declined. During his few last days his son, Henry Philip, then a member of Washington's family, was with him. His wife was the daughter of Col. Dirk Ten Broeck, by whom he had several children. He firmly believed the truths of Christianity, and was a humble follower of the Saviour. By a donation in money in 1746 he laid the foundation of the professorship of divinity at Yale college. — *Goodrich's Lives.*

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, LL. D., governor of New Jersey, brother of Philip L., died July 25, 1790, aged 67. He was born about the year 1741. He afterwards pursued the study of the law. Possessing from the gift of God a strong and comprehensive mind, a brilliant imagination, and a retentive memory, and improving with unwearied diligence the literary advantages which he enjoyed, he soon rose to eminence in his profession. He early embraced the cause of civil and religious liberty. When Great Britain advanced her arbitrary claims, he employed his pen in opposing them and in vindicating the rights of his countrymen. After sustaining some important offices in New York he removed to New Jersey, and as a representative of this State was one of the principal members of the first congress in 1774. After the inhabitants of New Jersey had sent their governor, William Franklin, under a strong guard to Connecticut, and had formed a new constitution in July, 1776, Mr. Livingston was elected the first chief magistrate, and such was his integrity and republican virtue, that he was annually re-elected till his death. During the war he bent his exertions to support the independence of his country. By the keenness and severity of his political writings he exasperated the British, who distinguished him as an object of their peculiar hatred. His pen had no inconsiderable influence in exciting that indignation and zeal which rendered the militia of New Jersey so remarkable for the alacrity with which, on any alarm, they arrayed themselves against the common enemy. He was in 1787 a delegate to the grand convention which formed the constitution of the United States. After having sustained the office of governor for fourteen years, with great honor to himself and usefulness to the State, he died at his seat near Elizabethtown. He was succeeded by William Patterson. Judge Brockholst L. was his son. Mr. Jay married his daughter.

Governor Livingston was from his youth re-

markably plain and simple in his dress and manners. Always the enemy of parade, he never exhibited himself in splendor. He was convivial, easy, mild, witty, and fond of anecdote. Fixed and unshaken in Christian principles, his life presented an example of incorruptible integrity, strict honor, and warm benevolence. He obeyed the precepts of the gospel, and, in the opinion of his Christian friends, was sincerely pious. He relied for salvation solely upon the merits of Christ. In his political principles he was purely republican, having an abhorrence of the monarchical form of government. He was an excellent classical scholar. His writings evince a vigorous mind and a refined taste. Intimately acquainted with the celebrated writers of his day and of the preceding age, he acquired an elegance of style which placed him among the first of modern writers. He was unequalled in satire. He published a poem, called philosophical solitude; a funeral eulogium on President Burr, 1758, which is considered as a fine specimen of eloquence; a letter to the bishop of Landaff, occasioned by some passages in his sermon, 1767; and a number of miscellaneous tracts, in various periodical works. The review of the military operations of 1753–1756, ascribed to him and W. Smith and Scott, which is in Massachusetts historical collections, VII., a literary gentleman of Philadelphia has said was not written by them. His son, William Livingston, issued proposals, a few years ago, for publishing memoirs of his life, with his miscellaneous writings, in prose and verse; but the work was not given to the public. — *Macwhorter's Funeral Sermon; Miller's Retrospect*, II. 369.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT R., chancellor of the State of New York, died Feb. 26, 1813, aged 66. He was born Nov. 27, 1746. His grandfather, Robert L., was the second son of the first owner of Livingston's manor, and died at Clermont June 27, 1775, aged 88; his father, Robert Livingston, was a judge of the supreme court, who died at Clermont Dec. 9, 1775, aged 58; his mother was Margaret Beekman. He was graduated at King's college, New York, in 1765. Having studied law with Wm. Smith, he was appointed by Gov. Tryon recorder of the city; an office which he resigned at the beginning of the Revolution. In April, 1775, he was elected from Dutchess county to the assembly. In 1776 he was a member of congress, and was placed on the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, and Sherman, for drawing up the Declaration of Independence, and on other important committees. In Aug., 1781, he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs; and he commenced his duties Oct. 20th. The foreign concerns of congress had been previously conducted by the committee of secret correspondence. He was diligent, prompt, and energetic. Domestic affairs were also in

part intrusted to him. His valuable correspondence is published in the diplomatic correspondence, edited by Jared Sparks. On his resignation in 1783 he received the thanks of congress, and was succeeded by Mr. Jay. Under the new constitution of New York, which he assisted in forming as chairman of the committee, he was appointed chancellor, and continued in that place till 1801. In 1788 he was chairman of the State convention which adopted the federal constitution, uniting his efforts at that time with those of Jay and Hamilton. In 1794, on his declining the place of minister to France, which Washington offered him, it was given to Mr. Monroe. But in 1801 he was induced to proceed as minister plenipotentiary to Paris, appointed by Mr. Jefferson. By the first consul he was received with respect, and, after his mission had closed, Napoleon presented him with a splendid snuff-box, with a miniature of himself by Isabey. Assisted by Mr. Monroe, he made the very important purchase of Louisiana, for 15,000,000 of dollars. In Paris he formed an intimacy with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and money. After his resignation and the arrival of Gen. Armstrong, his successor, he travelled in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, returning to his seat, called Clermont, on the Hudson, in June, 1805. He rebuilt a venerable old mansion, his summer residence, on an ample patrimonial estate, called the upper Livingston's manor, and devoted the rest of his days to the promotion of improvements in agriculture and the arts. He caused the introduction of steam navigation in this country. He introduced the merino sheep in New York, and the use of gypsum; of an agricultural society, and of the academy of fine arts, he was a president. He died suddenly at Clermont. His widow, Maria, died at Washington in March, 1814. He published an oration before the Cincinnati, 1787; an address to the society for promoting the arts, 1808; essays on agriculture; a work on the merino sheep.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN II., D.D., president of Queen's college, New Jersey, died Jan. 29, 1825, aged 78. He was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1746, and graduated at Yale college in 1762. In May, 1776, he went to Holland to prosecute his theological studies in the university of Utrecht, where he resided about four years, obtaining the degree of doctor in theology in 1770, in which year he returned to this country and became the pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in the city of New York. At this period the Dutch churches in this country were divided into the *Conferentie* and the *Coetus* parties; by the efforts of Dr. Livingston a happy union was effected in 1772, and the Dutch churches became independent of the classis of Amsterdam. For this independence he had negotiated while in Holland. In 1784 he

was appointed theological professor in the Dutch church. The duties of minister and professor he performed till 1810, when, on the removal of the theological school to Queen's college, New Brunswick, he was appointed the president of the college, in which place he remained till his death. His father was Henry, his grandfather was Gilbert L., son of Robert. His wife was a daughter of P. Livingston; one of her sisters married S. Van Rensselaer; another was the mother of Mrs. D. Clinton. He was eminently learned, pious, and useful. He published two sermons on growth in grace in American preacher, vol. I.; sanctuary blessings, vol. III.; before New York missionary society, 1799; address at the commencement at Queen's college, 1810.—*Observer*, March 20, 1851.

LIVINGSTON, BROCKHOLST, LL. D., judge of the supreme court of the United States, died March 18, 1823, aged 65. He was the son of Gov. William L. of New Jersey, and was born in New York Nov. 25, 1757. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1774; and in 1776 entered the family of Gen. Schnyler, commander of the northern army, and was afterwards attached to the suite of Arnold, at the time of the capture of Burgoyne. In 1779, when Mr. Jay, who had married his sister, repaired to the court of Spain, he accompanied him as his private secretary. After an absence of three years Col. Livingston returned and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1783; was appointed judge of the State supreme court Jan. 8, 1802; and in Nov., 1806, was appointed, in the place of Mr. Patterson, judge of the supreme court of the United States. He died at Washington during a session of the court. His daughter, Louisa C., died Feb., 1807, aged 16. It is said that, having killed a man in a duel in early life, the recollection of the deed imbibited the remainder of his days. His mind was acute and powerful, and he was distinguished as a scholar and jurist.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY, general, a soldier of the Revolution, was born at Livingston manor Jan. 19, 1752. He joined his country in the struggle for liberty, accompanying a detachment of militia from his native county, he acted as lieutenant-colonel at the capture of Burgoyne. He died at his residence in the manor of Livingston, May 26, 1823, aged 71, and his remains were placed in the family vault. The poor and industrious experienced his benevolence and liberality. He was a friend to the people, aiming always to secure their liberties and rights. His princely estate was inherited by Henry L., who married the eldest daughter of Judge W. W. Van Ness, and died at Claverack Nov. 14, 1828.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WALTER, judge, a member of congress from 1803 to 1807, was born in 1764; was graduated at Yale college in

1786; was secretary in 1792 to Mr. Morris, ambassador to France; and died at Livingston's manor, in Linlithgow, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1810, aged 42. He was educated to the law, and possessed good talents. Of the court of common pleas for Columbia county he was the judge. In his manners he was pleasing, and in his habits of life correct and honorable.

LIVINGSTON, JAMES, colonel, died in Saratoga co., N. Y., in 1832, aged about 85, a soldier of the Revolution.

LIVINGSTON, GILBERT R., D. D., pastor of a Dutch church in Philadelphia, died March 9, 1834, aged 48. His son, H. G. Livingston, who graduated at Williams' in 1840, was the minister of Carmel and the successor of Dr. Bethune in Philadelphia; and died Jan. 27, 1855, aged nearly 34. — *Observer*, Feb. 15.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, an eminent jurist, died at Rhinebeck May 23, 1836, aged 71. He was descended from a Scottish family, and born in 1764, at Clermont, Livingston's manor, N. Y. He was graduated at Princeton in 1781. Admitted to the bar in 1785, he pursued his profession till 1795, when he became a member of congress from the city of New York, and continued till 1802, when he was appointed attorney of the United States for the district of New York. He was also mayor of the city. Removing to New Orleans in 1804, he there was eminent as a lawyer. At the invasion of Louisiana he acted as the aid of Gen. Jackson. In 1823 he was again a member of congress; in 1829 he was elected a member of the Senate; in 1831 he was appointed secretary of State, and in 1833 minister to France. His death was sudden, said to be caused by drinking cold water, when heated. He was employed with others by the legislature of Louisiana to prepare a system of jurisprudence and also of municipal law, and performed this service with great industry and deep research. His *Penal Code*, his own unaided work, is a monument of his profound learning and of his desire to promote the welfare of mankind.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, died at Albany in 1840, formerly speaker of N. Y. assembly, and district attorney.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD P., died at his seat at Clermont, N. Y., in 1843, aged 63. He was many years a member of the State senate; in 1830 he was lieutenant-governor.

LIVINGSTON, PETER R., died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1847, aged 81. He had been a member of the State senate and of congress.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN R., died at Red Hook Sept. 27, 1851, aged 98, a brother of Robert R. L. His father was Robert; so also his grandfather; and next the first Robert L. He had lived fifteen years at Red Hook, one mile below the chancellor's house. He had been previously

a merchant in New York; his house was supplanted by the Broadway house.

LLOYD, JAMES, M. D., died at Boston in March, 1810, aged 82. He was the grandson of James L., who came from Somersetshire in 1670, and, after residing a short time at Shelter Island, where he married a lady, settled at Boston, where he died in July, 1693. His father was Henry L., who inherited an estate, purchased by his father, in Queens county, Long Island; his mother was the daughter of John Nelson of Boston, a "Revolutioner," or one of those, who put down the tyranny of Andros in 1689. Dr. L. was born at Long Island in April, 1728. He was educated at Stratford, where he formed a friendship with Wm. Samuel Johnson, which lasted through life. Having studied medicine for a time in Boston, he proceeded to England, where he attended the London hospitals two years. In 1752 he returned to Boston and soon obtained extensive practice. He introduced improvements in surgery, such as ligatures for cautery, and amputation by double incision. Among his numerous pupils were Gen. Warren, Rand, Jeffries, and Clark. During the occupation of Boston by the British, he remained in the town. He thought the Revolutionary movements were premature. Yet he was devoted to his profession, and not a zealous politician. The dispersion of his connections and the loss of his two sons threw a heavy cloud upon his mind for several years, and taught him the lesson, which comes to all, that the earth is not the abode of happiness. In the war the enemy stripped of its timber an estate of six or seven hundred acres, inherited from his father, at Queen's Village or Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island, about forty miles from New York, bordering on the sound. In 1789 he went to England to seek compensation, but without success, as he would not consent to become a British subject, nor even express an intention of becoming such. His fine health, which continued to old age, was first interrupted by a fall from his horse. He left two children; James L., and Sarah, relict of Leonard Vassal Borland. For nearly sixty years he was in extensive practice. He was educated in the Episcopal form and was a worshipper at Trinity church. His house was the seat of hospitality. Multitudes of the poor experienced his kindness. He had no avarice of money. His professional services to them were without charge, and he was also frequently the almoner to their necessities. In his last will he directed the cancellation of the debts due from those who could ill afford to pay them. — *Thatcher's Med. Biog.*, 359-376.

LLOYD, EDWARD, governor of Maryland, died at Annapolis June 2, 1834, aged 55. He was a senator of the United States, and respected in public and private life.

LLOYD, JAMES, a senator of the United States, the son of the preceding, died at New York in 1831, aged 62. He was born in Boston in 1769, and graduated at Harvard college in 1787. He afterwards, in order to acquire a knowledge of commercial pursuits, entered the counting-house of Thomas Russell. About the year 1792 he visited Europe and resided for some time in Russia. In 1808 he was elected senator, and in a period of great political excitement and national difficulty was a distinguished member of congress. He opposed the war of 1812. He was re-elected senator in 1822, and during a service of five years was incessant in his efforts to promote the public interest. He was the chairman of two important committees, of commerce and naval affairs. The result of his investigations appeared in several pamphlets. He married, in 1809, the daughter of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia. He published remarks on the report of the committee of commerce of March, 1826, on the British colonial intercourse.

LOBDELL, HENRY, M. D., missionary at Mosul, died March 25, 1855. He graduated at Amherst in 1849. His wife, Lucy C. L., survived him. They sailed from Boston in Nov., 1851. His great fitness for his work and his faithfulness make his early removal from his field of labor a deep mystery.

LOCKE, Mrs., wife of Edwin Locke, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died at Waialua, Oahu, Oct. 20, 1842. She was the daughter of Rev. Joseph Rowell, of Cornish, N. H., and sailed from Boston in 1836. Her brother, George B. R., joined the mission only a fortnight before her death. Her end was peaceful.

LOCKE, EDWIN, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died Oct. 28, 1843. He was born at Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1813, and arrived at Waialua in 1837. He had taught a manual labor school with great skill and success. His missionary brethren held him in high esteem. By his death his three daughters were left without father or mother.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, judge, died in Lowell, Nov. 10, 1853, aged 81. Born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1797, studied law with Mr. Bigelow, settled at Billerica, and removed to Lowell in 1833. He was judge of the court of police 13 years. He had also been a member of the convention to revise the constitution in 1820, and a representative and councillor.

LOCKE, JOHN, a lawyer, brother of Judge L., died in Boston March 29, 1855, aged 91. He graduated in 1792, and settled in Ashby. In 1820 he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution; from 1823 to 1829, a member of congress. He removed to Lowell in 1837, and thence to Boston in the family of his son, John G. Locke.

LOCKE, JOHN, professor, died at Cincinnati July 8, 1856, aged 64. Born at Fryeburg, Me., his education was at Bethel academy, and he early distinguished himself by mechanical and scientific attainments. He received a medical degree at Yale, and was then a surgeon in the navy. For thirty years he had lived in the west. In 1836 he was chosen professor of chemistry in Cincinnati. He was an accurate geologist, and skilled in every department of natural history. His "magnetical researches" extended widely: the country was also indebted to him for his "magneto-astronomical clock."

LOCKWOOD, JAMES, minister of Wethersfield, Conn., died July 20, 1772, aged 57. The son of James and Lydia L., he was born in Norwalk in 1714, and graduated at Yale in 1735; and was ordained in 1739, as successor of S. Mix. He favored Mr. Whitefield when he soon after visited the New England churches. He declined the presidency of Princeton and Yale colleges, to both of which he was invited, for he was strongly attached to his people. He was a scholar, and theologian, and a good preacher, a man of prudence, benevolence, and faithfulness. His wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. Moses Dickinson of Norwalk. Dr. Marsh succeeded him. He published the election sermon, 1754, also in 1763; on the death of Col. Williams, 1755; of A. Woodbridge, 1758; at ordination of E. May, 1756; thanksgiving for peace, 1763.—*Sprague's Annals*.

LOCKWOOD, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Andover, Conn., the brother of Rev. James L., died in 1791, aged 69. He was graduated at Yale college in 1745, and was ordained in 1749. He contributed, in the year 1787, 100 pounds toward completing the philosophical apparatus in Yale college. His death occurred at New Lebanon, whither he went for his health; but he was buried at A. He was highly respected and had great influence. No religious society was more prosperous than his. He published the election sermon, 1774.—*Holmes' Life of Stiles*, 390, 397; *Sprague's Annals*.

LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM, minister of Glastenbury, Conn., died June 23, 1828, aged 75. He graduated at Yale in 1774, and was a tutor.

LOCKWOOD, JESSE, missionary among the Arkansas Cherokees, died at Dwight July 11, 1834, aged 31. A native of North Salem, N. Y., he graduated at Williams college in 1830. His labors at Dwight were only for a few months. His wife was a daughter of Rev. M. Sawyer of Gloucester. His character is described in the *Missionary Herald* for 1834.

LOGAN, JAMES, distinguished for his learning, died Oct. 31, 1751, aged about 77. He was descended from a family formerly of Scotland, and was born at Lurgan in Ireland in 1674. Possessing a good genius and being favored with a

suitable education, he made considerable proficiency in the sciences and in various branches of polite literature. As he was educated in the sentiments of the Quakers, and was acquainted with William Penn, he was induced to accompany that gentleman to Pennsylvania in 1699, in his last voyage. Under his patronage he was much employed in public affairs. By his commission he was, in 1701, appointed secretary of the province and clerk of the council. He afterwards held the offices of commissioner of property, chief justice, and president of the council. He attached himself rather to the interest of the proprietary and his governor than to that of the assembly, and was in consequence in the earlier periods of his life very unpopular; but he soon gave general satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of his several offices. Upon the death of Governor Gordon in Oct., 1736, the government of course devolved upon him, as president of the council; and during his administration of two years the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the province. Several years previously to his death he retired from public affairs and spent the latter part of his life principally at Stanton, his country seat, near Germantown, where he enjoyed among his books that leisure which he much relished, and was much employed in corresponding with learned men in different parts of Europe. He was well versed in both ancient and modern learning; he had made considerable proficiency in oriental literature; he was master of the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages; and he was well acquainted with mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, and natural history. In his religious sentiments he was a Quaker. He had collected with great care a library of more than three thousand volumes, which at that time was by far the largest in Pennsylvania, and particularly rich in works in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the most curious, rare, and excellent scientific publications. This valuable collection of books, usually called the Loganian library, was bequeathed by its possessor to the citizens of Philadelphia, and has since been deposited in one of the apartments belonging to the library company of that city.

Mr. Logan published in the philosophical transactions, for 1735, an account of his experiments on maize. The work was afterwards published in Latin, entitled, *experimenta et meletemata de plantarum generatione*, etc., Leyden, 1739; and in London by Dr. Fothergill with an English version on the opposite page, 1747. He also published *canonum pro inveniendis refractionum, tum simplicium, tum in lentibus duplicium focus, demonstrationes geometricæ*, etc., Leyden, 1739; and a translation of Cicero's treatise de senectute, 1744. This was the first translation of a classi-

cal author made in America.—*Proud's Hist. Pennsylvania*, i. 448, 479; *Miller's Retr.* i., 134; ii. 340.

LOGAN, MARTHA, a great florist, was the daughter of Robert Daniel of South Carolina. In her fifteenth year she married Geo. Logan, son of Col. Geo. L., and died in 1779, aged 77. At the age of 70 she wrote a treatise on gardening.

LOGAN, an eloquent chief, was the second son of Shikellemus, a celebrated chief of the Cayuga nation, whose residence was at Shamokin. Logan was the friend of the white people, he admired their ingenuity, and wished to be a neighbor to them. In April or May, 1774, when Logan's residence was on the Ohio, his family was murdered by a party of whites under the command of Capt. Michael Cresap. The occasion of this outrage was a report, that the Indians had killed a number of white persons, who were looking out for new settlements. A war immediately commenced, and during the summer great numbers of innocent men, women, and children fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the Indians. In the autumn of the same year a decisive battle was fought at the mouth of the great Kanawha, between the collected forces of the Shawanese, Mingoes, and Delawares, and a detachment of the Virginia militia. The Indians were defeated, and sued for peace. Logan, however, disdained to be seen among the suppliants. But, lest the sincerity of a treaty from which so distinguished a chief absented himself, should be mistrusted, he sent by a messenger the following speech, to be delivered to Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia: "I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, Logan is the friend of white men. I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

After this peace Logan sunk into a deep melancholy, and declared that life was a torment to

him. He became in some measure delirious. He went to Detroit, where he yielded himself to the habit of intoxication. On his return, between that place and Miami, he was murdered. In October, 1781, Mr. Heckewelder was shown the spot, by some Indians, where this event was said to have occurred. — *Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, query VI., and appendix.*

LOGAN, BENJAMIN, died in Shelby county, Ky., Dec. 11, 1802, at an advanced age. He took an active part in favor of his country in 1776. An early adventurer to Kentucky, he was one of her most able defenders against the savages. The fate of the western country seemed to hang upon him. He was upright, sincere, honorable, of unbounded hospitality.

LOGAN, GEORGE, M. D., a senator of the United States, the grandson of James Logan, died at Stanton April 9, 1821, aged 66. He was the son of William L., and was born at Stanton, near Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1753. After being three years at the medical school of Edinburgh, he travelled on the continent, and returned to this country in 1779. After applying himself for some years to agriculture, and serving in the legislature, he was induced in June, 1798, to embark for Europe, with the sole purpose of preventing a war between America and France. He made his way from Hamburg to Paris; and there was introduced to Merlin, the chief director. At this period Mr. Gerry, the American minister, had departed, an embargo had been laid on our shipping, and many seamen had been imprisoned. Dr. L. persuaded the French government to raise the embargo, and prepared the way for a negotiation, which terminated in peace. He was indeed reproached, and accused of being sent by a faction; but on his return he vindicated himself in a letter of Jan. 12, 1796. He was a senator in the seventh and eighth congresses from 1801 to 1807. He went to England in Feb., 1810, on the same peaceful mission, which led him to France, but not with the same success. Mr. Duponceau said of him: "And art thou too gone, Logan? friend of man! friend of peace! friend of science! Thou, whose persuasive accents could still the angry passions of the rulers of men, and dispose their minds to listen to the voice of reason and justice?" He was an active member of the board of agriculture, and of the philosophical society. He published experiments on gypsum, and on the rotation of crops, 1797.

LOGAN, DEBORAH, widow of Dr. George L., died at Stenton, Pa., in 1839. She was skilled in the early history of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Pennsylvania historical society.

LOMBARD, SOLOMON, first minister of Gorham, Maine, died in 1781. Born in Barnstable, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1723; was

ordained in 1756, and dismissed in 1764. — *Sprague's Annals.*

LONG, SARAH, a colored woman, died in Toronto, Canada, June 16, 1856, aged 119.

LONGFELLOW, STEPHEN, LL. D., died in Portland Aug. 2, 1849, aged 73. Born in Gorham, he was a descendant of William L. of Newbury, who died in 1690, aged 37; he graduated at Harvard in 1798, and passed his life as an eminent lawyer, chiefly at Portland. Of the Hartford convention he was a member from Maine. The poet, Longfellow, is his son. He compiled sixteen vols. of the Massachusetts Reports and twelve vols. of the Maine, extending over a period of thirty years.

LONGLEY, WILLIAM, died at Hawley, Mass., July 8, 1836, aged 92. He was one year in the French war and five years in the Revolutionary war.

LONGLEY, EDMUND, died in Hawley, Nov. 29, 1842, aged 96. He built the first framed house in the town, then called Number Seven, and was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

LONGLEY, JONATHAN, minister of Northbridge, Mass., died in 1850, aged 60.

LONGMERE, DAVID, D. D., died at Gloucester, N. J., Sept. 15, 1855, aged 62.

LOOKER, OTHNIEL, died in Palestine, Illinois, in 1845, aged 87. Born in New Jersey, he was a soldier of the Revolution; he emigrated in 1804 to Ohio, and was a senator of Hamilton county, a judge, and acting governor in 1814.

LOOMIS, HARVEY, first minister of Bangor, Maine, was a native of Torrington, Conn.; graduated at Williams college in 1809; and was ordained Nov. 27, 1811, when the church of Bangor was formed, consisting partly of members of what was called the Orrington church. After the toils of fourteen years, on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, 1825, Mr. Loomis walked in a snow-storm up to his meeting-house, with a sermon on this text: "This year thou shalt die." When he had seated himself in the pulpit, he had a fit of the apoplexy and died in ten minutes, aged about 36. His successor was S. L. Pomeroy. He was a popular and useful preacher, in his character and manners adapted to the people of his parish, skilful in the guidance and control of the young and active minds, which on the banks of the Penobscot were laying the foundations of a large town. In his sermons he dispensed with circuitous preambles; was direct, concise, brief, energetic, seldom exceeding twenty-five minutes; and thus he had no hearers of a lagging attention. His prayer meetings were conducted with great freedom and wisdom. Why he was cut down in the midst of his important labors is one of the great mysteries of Providence.

It is said, he once preached a sermon of terror on future punishment; when he had for a hearer

a rich log owner, who commended him, and said, "I have no faith in your doctrine, but I wish you to preach it, till the stealers of my logs shall learn to be honest;" and that the same man gave a bell for the church to call them to meeting. Doubtless God's word is full of terror to the wicked, and the God of justice and of truth will not fail to execute his purposes. He published a sermon before the Maine Missionary Society, 1823. On occasion of his death a young lady of his society wrote some lines, called "The deserted conference-room," of which the following is an extract:

"Ye need not hang that candle by the desk,
Ye may remove his chair, and take away his book;
He will not come to-night. He did not hear the bell,
Which told the hour of prayer.
Do ye remember, how he'd sometimes sit
In this now vacant corner, quite hid by its obscurity,
Only ye might perceive his matchless eye
Striving to read the feelings of your souls,
That he might know, if ye would hear the voice of Jesus?
Ye do remember. Well—he's not there now;
Ye may be gay and thoughtless, if ye will,
His glance shall not reprove you.
There—listen to that hymn of praise:
Did ye not hear an angel-voice take up the lofty strain,
'For Thou, O Lamb of God, art worthy?'
'Twas his voice;
Not rising, as in former days from this low temple:
Only the clearest, softest strain, waving its way
From the celestial world, just strikes the listening ear,—
And now 'tis gone."

A notice of him is in the Independent, July 17, 1856. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LOOMIS, LEBBEUS, colonel, died in Cherry Valley, in 1836, aged 79. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and an officer to the close of the war.

LOPEZ, AARON, died May 20, 1782, at Smithfield, R. I. He was a rich Jewish merchant of Newport, but removed to Leicester in 1777 on account of the war. On a journey to Providence he drove his horse in a gig to water in Spot's pond; when the gig was upset and he was drowned. His house in Leicester was purchased as the first building used by the academy.

LORD, RICHARD, captain, died at Hartford in 1662, aged 51, the son of Thomas, who was a first settler. He was a merchant and man of distinction. His son Richard was also a merchant; and he died in 1685. His wife was Mary, daughter of Henry Smith of Springfield, and granddaughter of W. Pynehon. After his death she married Dr. Thomas Hooker, the son of Rev. Samuel H. of Farmington, and grandson of Rev. Thomas H. of Hartford. Mr. Goodwin gives the names, in order, of one hundred of the descendants of Thomas Lord.

LORD, JOSEPH, first minister of Dorchester, South Carolina, died June 6, 1748, aged about 77, was a native of Charlestown, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1691. In the fall of 1695 he was ordained pastor of the church which was gathered in Dorchester, Mass., with

the design of removing to South Carolina. They arrived Dec. 20th, and began a settlement called Dorchester, on Ashley river, about eighteen miles from Charleston. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was first administered in Carolina, Feb. 2, 1696. Hugh Fisher succeeded Mr. Lord. — *Holmes' Annals*, II. 34; *Collect. Hist. Society*, IX. 156, 157; *Guildersleeve's Cent. Sermon*.

LORD, BENJAMIN, D. D., minister of Norwich, Conn., died in April, 1784, aged 90. He was a graduate at Yale college in 1714, and was afterwards a tutor in that seminary two years. He was ordained in October, 1717, as successor of Mr. Woodward, who was the next minister after Mr. Fitch; and, continuing his public labors about sixty years, he lived to see eight religious societies, which had grown out of the one of which he had taken the charge. Two other parishes were formed at the time of his settlement. During the half-century of his ministry, ending in 1767, about a thousand persons had died. Of persons admitted to the church there were three hundred and thirty. The covenant was owned by four hundred and ten, of whom ninety joined the church; and two thousand and fifty were baptized. He was a man of distinction, and a faithful evangelical preacher. He had some trouble from a wild sect called Rogerenes. Rogers, their leader, once accosted him at his church door: "Benjamin, Benjamin, dost thou think that they wear white wigs in heaven?" He published a discourse on the parable of the merchant man seeking goodly pearls, 1722; true Christianity explained and enforced, 1727; on the character, birth, and privileges of God's children, 1742; an account of the extraordinary recovery of Mercy Wheeler, 1743; at the election, 1751; on the death of Henry Willes, 1759; of Hezekiah Lord, 1763; of Hezekiah Huntington, 1773; of Mrs. Willes, 1774; at the instalment of Nathaniel Whitaker, 1761; at the ordination of Levi Hart, 1762; a half-century discourse, Nov. 29, 1767, being fifty years from his ordination; a sermon, 1780. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LORD, JOSEPH, son of Rev. J. L., a preacher and physician, died at Westmoreland, N. H., in 1789, aged 85. He graduated at Harvard in 1726.

LORD, JOHN, minister of Buffalo, N. Y., died in 1839, aged 65.

LORD, JOHN KING, minister in Cincinnati, Ohio, died of the cholera July 13, 1849, aged 30. The son of President Lord of Dartmouth college, he graduated in 1836. Having studied theology at Andover, he was six years a minister in Hartford, Vt., and then in 1847 was the pastor of the first congregational church in Cincinnati. In less than two years he died. A volume of his sermons, with a memoir by his father, was published in 1850. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LORD, WILLIAM, Dr., died at Lyme, Conn., in 1852, aged 89. He graduated at Yale in 1784.

LORD, NATHANIEL, died in Ipswich, Mass., Oct. 16, 1852, aged 72. The son of Isaac of Ipswich, he graduated in 1798, and was a teacher, and register of probate in Essex county.

LORING, ISRAEL, minister of Sudbury, Mass., died March 9, 1772, aged 90. He was born at Hull, April 6, 1682, the son of John, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1701. He was ordained at Sudbury, Nov. 20, 1706, as successor of Mr. Sherman. A new church was formed on the east side of the river in 1723, and William Cooke was settled as its pastor March 20. He preached on the first day of the month in which he died. He was a venerable man, of primitive piety and manners, and faithful and useful in his ministerial work. He had preached for nearly seventy years, and was zealously attached to the doctrines of the gospel. His successor was Jacob Bigelow. His son John, a physician in Boston, died in 1744, aged about 35. He graduated in 1729. He published the nature and necessity of the new birth, 1728, with a preface by Mr. Prince; on the death of Robert Breck, 1731; on the torments of hell, 1732; election sermon, 1737; justification not by works, but by faith in Jesus Christ, 1749; at the ordination of G. Richardson, 1754. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LORING, JAMES, deacon, died in Boston July 9, 1850, aged 80. He had been an officer in the Baptist church of Dr. Stillman, and was a Christian of humility and great excellence of character. For fifty-five years he was a printer and bookseller, and was editor of the Christian Watchman, and publisher of the Massachusetts State Register, from 1800 to 1848. He was born at Hull July 22, 1770. His earliest ancestor in this country was Deacon Thomas Loring, who came from Devon to Hingham Dec. 22, 1634; and after him were Deacons John, Benjamin, and James, the last of whom was the father of the subject of this article.

LOTHROP, NATHANIEL, a physician, died in Plymouth Oct. 20, 1828, aged 93. Born in P., he graduated at Harvard in 1756.

LOUGHBRIDGE, MARY, died at Tallahassee in 1850, wife of Robert M. L., missionary to the Creeks, and daughter of Deacon Joseph Avery, of Conway.

LOVE, BENJAMIN, colonel, a Chickasaw chief, died in 1849. He was an intelligent and useful man, engaged in public matters since 1832, when he was a chief, and the interpreter at the making of the treaty; he was a commissioner of the Chickasaw nation.

LOVEJOY, HANNAH, died in Amherst, N. H., in 1805, aged 102.

LOVEJOY, POMPEY, died in Andover in 1826, aged 102. He was born a slave in Boston, but

became a freeman. He lived on the spot where he died, ninety-one years; his wife survived him, aged 98. He was the oldest man in the county of Essex, and had his mental faculties to the last.

LOVEJOY, DANIEL, a useful minister in Maine, died in Albion in 1833, aged 58. He was the father of sons of eminence. Born in Amherst, N. H., he was settled in Robbinston and Windsor, Me., and went to Albion in 1829.

LOVEJOY, ELIJAH P., son of the preceding, was killed at Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837, aged 35. He was born in Maine in 1802; graduated at Waterville in 1826, and was licensed to preach in 1833. He soon established the St. Louis Observer, an anti-slavery paper, which occasioned a mob in 1836. Driven away, he re-established his paper in Alton, where his press was twice destroyed by mobs. On the attack for the third time, he was shot, while defending his property against lawless murderers.

LOVEJOY, SAMUEL, Dr., died in West Townsend May 21, 1851, aged 75. He was a successful physician, and he died in the Christian's hope.

LOVELL, JOHN, a schoolmaster in Boston, died in 1778, aged about 70. He was a descendant of one of the first settlers of Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1728, and, after succeeding Jeremy Gridley as assistant, for some years, in the south grammar or Latin school, was placed at the head of the school in 1738. He was "the master" nearly forty years. Many of the principal men of the Revolution had been under his tuition. But unhappily he was himself a loyalist, and in 1776 accompanied the British army to Halifax, where he died. Master Lovell was succeeded in his school by Samuel Hunt. He was a good scholar, of solid judgment, rigid in discipline, yet humorous and an agreeable companion. He published a funeral oration on P. Faneuil, 1742, and several political and theological pamphlets. In the Pietas, etc., printed at Cambridge, he wrote Nos. 2, 25, 26, and 27, partly in Latin. — *Eliot*.

LOVELL, JAMES, a schoolmaster in Boston, son of the preceding, died in July, 1814, aged 76. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1756, and was for many years a teacher of the Latin school, associated with his father. In the Revolution he was a firm whig, devoted to the cause of liberty. For his patriotic zeal Gen. Gage shut him up in prison; and he was carried as a prisoner by the British troops to Halifax, where he was for a long time kept in close confinement. The father was a tory refugee; the son, a whig prisoner. On his return to Boston he was elected a member of congress, in which station his services were of great advantage to his country. On the committee of foreign correspondence he was laborious and faithful. One of the letters of the committee,

to which his name is affixed, is dated Oct., 1777. In May, 1778, he was associated with R. H. Lee and R. Morris. Before the establishment of the present constitution of Massachusetts he was the collector of the customs for Boston, and afterwards was naval officer for Boston and Charlestown, in which station he continued till his death. He published oratio in funere H. Flyntii, 1760. Several of his letters are found in the life of A. Lee.

LOVELL, JOSEPH, M. D., died at Washington Oct. 17, 1836, surgeon-general of the United States army. He graduated at Harvard in 1807; entered the army in 1812, and served on the Niagara frontier; and was then hospital surgeon. He was a man of talents and skill, and adorned with the virtues of private life. He left a widow and eleven children.

LOVELL, JAMES, major, died in St. Matthews, S. C., July 10, 1850, aged 92. Born in Boston July 9, 1758, the son of James Lovell, he graduated in 1776. He was in various battles of the war, and was severely wounded. He was adjutant in Lee's legion. After all his perils, he lived to be the oldest graduate at Harvard.

LOVELL, ALEXANDER, died in Nashua, N. H., July 2, 1855, aged 68. Born in Holden, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1814, of Andover in 1816, he was from 1817 for fifteen years a useful minister of Vergennes; then eleven years at Philipston, when ill health laid him aside.

LOVEWELL, JOHN, captain, the hero of Pigwawket, died in 1725. He was the son of Zaccheus L., who was an ensign in the army of O. Cromwell, and who settled at Dunstable, and died there, aged 120, being the oldest person who ever died in New Hampshire. Zaccheus had three sons: Zaccheus, a colonel in the French war of 1759; Jonathan, a preacher, representative, and judge; and the subject of this article. In the Indian wars a large bounty being offered for scalps, Capt. Lovewell, at the head of a volunteer company of thirty men, marched to the north of Winipisseogee lake and killed an Indian and took a boy prisoner, Dec. 19, 1724. Having obtained his reward at Boston, he augmented his company to seventy and marched to the same place. There dismissing thirty men for the want of provisions, he proceeded with forty men to a pond in Wakefield, now called Lovewell's pond, where he discovered ten Indians asleep by a fire; they were on their march from Canada to the frontiers. He killed them all Feb. 20, 1725, and with savage triumph entered Dover with their scalps hooped and elevated on poles, for each of which one hundred pounds was paid out of the public treasury at Boston. He marched a third time with forty-six men. Leaving a few men at a fort, which he built at Ossipee pond, he proceeded with thirty-four men to the north end of a pond in

Pigwawket, now Fryeburg in Maine, and there a severe action was fought with a party of forty-two Indians, commanded by Paugus and Wahwa, May 8, 1725. At the first fire Lovewell and eight of his men were killed; the remainder retreated a short distance to a favorable position and defended themselves. With the pond in their rear, the mouth of an unfordable brook on their right, a rocky point on their left, and having also the shelter of some large pine trees, they fought bravely from ten o'clock till evening, when the Indians, — who had lost their leader, Paugus, killed by Mr. Chamberlain, — retired, and fled from Pigwawket. Ensign Robbins and two others were mortally wounded; these were necessarily left behind to die. Eleven, wounded but able to march, and nine, unhurt, at the rising of the moon quitted the fatal spot. Jonathan Frye, the chaplain, Lieut. Farwell, and another man, died in the woods in consequence of their wounds. The others, with the widows and children of the slain, received a grant of Lovewell's town, or Suncook, now Pembroke, N. H., in 1728, in recompense of their sufferings. The bodies of twelve were afterwards found by Col. Tyng and buried. Capt. L. had two sons; John died in Dunstable, and Col. Nehemiah in Corinth, Vermont. His daughter married Capt. Joseph Baker of Pembroke. The last of his company, Thos. Ainsworth, died at Brookfield Jan., 1794, aged 85. — *Symmes' Memoirs of the Fight; Farmer; Belknap*, II. 61-70; *Farmer's Hist. Coll.* I.; II. 94, 180; III. 64, 173.

LOVEWELL, Mr., died in Dunstable, N. H., aged 120. He died many years ago, but the date of his death has not been ascertained. He was the father of Col. Zaccheus L., mentioned by Belknap.

LOW, SAMUEL, a poet, was born in 1765. He published at New York, two small vols. of poems, 1800.

LOW, JAMES, M. D., a physician, died in 1822, aged 40. He was born at Albany Dec. 9, 1781, and was educated at Schenectady college. He studied his profession four years at Edinburgh, and, returning in 1808, commenced the practice at Albany in connection with his former teacher, Dr. Wm. McClelland, and was extensively employed. For some years he delivered lectures on chemistry. He was a scholar, an enthusiast in poetry, and a promoter of learning. He published an inaugural dissertation, de tetano, 1807; account of the epidemic pneumonia, in medical register, IV.; observations on the moth destructive to bees; notes to Hooper's Vade Mecum, and to Bell on the venereal. — *Thacher*.

LOW, ANN, died in Rye, N. Y., in 1849, aged 91, at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. M. De Vinne. Her maiden name was Creglere, of Huguenot descent. Excepting sixty years in New

York, the rest of her life was spent in the itineracy of her daughters, in connection with the Methodist church.

LOW, SETH, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1853, aged 71. Born in Gloucester, he graduated at Harvard in 1804. A merchant, he lived in Salem and New York, and was a man of judgment, of generous charity and influence.

LOWELL, JOHN, minister in Newburyport, died May 15, 1767, aged 63. He was a descendant of Percival L., a merchant, who came from Bristol, England, and settled at Newbury, where he died Jan. 8, 1665. His father, Ebenezer L. of Boston, died in Boston in 1711, aged 36. He was born March 14, 1704, graduated at Harvard college in 1721, was ordained over the third church in Newbury Jan. 19, 1726. Mr. Cary was his successor. He was amiable, candid, liberal, and social, respected for his learning, and a useful minister. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. Barnard, 1738; before Col. Titecomb and his soldiers, 1755; on the death of Col. Moses Titecomb, who fell near Lake George, 1760. — *Tucker's Funeral Sermon; Sprague's Annals.*

LOWELL, JOHN, LL. D., judge, the son of the preceding, died at Roxbury May 6, 1802, aged 58. He was graduated at Harvard college in the year 1760. Having settled in Boston as a lawyer, he was chosen a member of congress in 1781. Of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts he was a distinguished member. In 1789 Washington appointed him judge of the district court, and on the new organization of the courts of the United States in Feb., 1801; he was appointed chief judge of the first circuit. Unit- ing to a vigorous mind, which was enriched with literary acquisitions, a refined taste and conciliatory manners, and being sincere in the profession and practice of the Christian religion, his decease was deeply felt and lamented. For eighteen years he was a member of the corporation of Harvard college, and one of the founders of the American academy. His son, Francis C., a proprietor of the Lowell factories, died in 1817; his son, Rev. Charles L., is still living. He wrote an English poem, No. 3, in the "Pietas," etc., printed at Cambridge. He pronounced before the American academy of arts and sciences, in Jan., 1791, an elegant eulogy on their late president, James Bowdoin, which is prefixed to the second volume of the memoirs of that society.

LOWELL, JOHN, died in Bombay in Feb., 1836, aged 37, oldest son of Francis C. L. Inheriting early an ample fortune, he yet toiled for learning. Losing his wife and children, he travelled in Greece, Syria, Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. He had moral and religious principle, and was esteemed in the relations of life and by his fellow-citizens.

LOWELL, JOHN, LL. D., died of apoplexy at

Boston March 12, 1840, aged 70. He was the son of Judge Lowell, and was born at Newburyport Oct. 6, 1769; was graduated at Cambridge in 1786; and, after practising the law till of the age of 34, he left the bar. In 1803 he went to Europe for the benefit of his health. After his return he wrote much for the newspapers and journals, few men exercising so great an influence over public opinion. He was of the federal school. His political pieces appeared chiefly in the Centinel; he wrote also on theological controversial matters and agriculture. He was the author of twenty-five or more pamphlets. From 1810 to 1822 he was one of the corporation of the college. Of the Massachusetts general hospital, the athenæum, the savings bank, and the hospital life insurance company he was one of the founders. He was frank, fearless, generous, sometimes impetuous.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM, LL. D., a statesman, was a native of South Carolina, and was a distinguished member of congress for a period of ten years from about 1812 to 1822, when from ill health he resigned. In 1818 he was chairman of the committee of ways and means. While on a voyage from Philadelphia to London in the ship Moss, he died at sea, Oct. 27, 1822, aged 42. His family was with him. A writer in the National Register describes him as tall, slender, emaciated, of a rueful countenance; a man of wealth and probity; modest, retiring, and unambitious; with a mind of the first order, vigorous, comprehensive, and logical, and a memory of uncommon power, and standing in the first rank of American statesmen. There must have been some most extraordinary excellences in his character, for he was respected and beloved even by his political adversaries. He had a heart of kindness, purity of morals, frankness and candor, a sound judgment, wisdom pre-eminent, and patriotism most ardent. His feeble voice and awkward gesticulation were of little advantage to his oratory. But his strong, comprehensive mind, and his love of country, together with his virtues, gave him a persuasive power. On hearing of the victory of Lake Erie, he rose and electrified the house with his eloquence. Had he lived, he might have been the president of the United States. It was said of him in congress by Mr. Taylor of New York: "The highest and best hopes of the country looked to Wm. Lowndes for their fulfilment. The most honorable office in the civilized world, the chief-magistracy of this free people, would have been illustrated by his virtues and talents." Concerning that office, of seeking which, by any intrigue or artifice or effort of his own whatever, Mr. Lowndes was totally incapable, he remarked: "The office of president of the United States is one neither to be solicited nor declined." It were happy for our country, if the same modest spirit

exerted a controlling effect over our great statesmen, and if the honors of high office were merited by public services and private virtues, and not sought.

LOWNDES, THOMAS, died at Charleston, S. C., July 8, 1843, aged 77. He was the eldest son of Rawlins L., who was president of South Carolina in 1778-1780. Mr. L. was in congress in 1801-1805, and was eloquent in debate.

LOWREY, GEORGE, major, a distinguished Cherokee, died Oct. 20, 1852, aged about 82. He was a deacon in Mr. Worcester's church. Born on the Tennessee river about 1770, he was one of the delegates who visited President Washington at Philadelphia in 1791 or 1792, and who made the treaty of 1819; he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the Cherokee nation in 1827, and was elected assistant principal chief. He sustained various offices, and was an honest man, a pure patriot, a devoted Christian. He wrote a tract on temperance in Cherokee, which was printed, and he aided in the translation of the Scriptures. As he was about to die, he expressed his reliance on the atoning blood of Christ.

LOWRIE, WALTER M., missionary to China of the Presbyterian board, was murdered by pirates, being thrown into the sea, in Aug., 1847. He was the son of Walter L., secretary of the Presbyterian board, and brother of John C. L., missionary in Northern India. He was on his return from Shanghai, where he had attended a convention of missionaries to revise the translation of the New Testament. R. W. Dickinson has spoken of him in the columns of the Observer, Jan. 8, 1848.

LOWRY, JAMES, a minister in Chester district, S. C., died in 1853, leaving 1000 dollars for foreign missions, and the same for domestic missions.

LUCAS, WILLIAM, minister of Auburn, N. Y., died in 1839.

LUCAS, JOHN B. C., died at St. Louis in 1842, aged about 80. Born in Normandy, he was educated at Caen, and became doctor of laws. He emigrated in 1784 to Pittsburg. While a member of congress, Mr. Jefferson, in 1805, nominated him as a judge in Louisiana, an office which he held till 1820.

LUDLOW, ROGER, deputy-governor of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, was a pious gentleman of a good family in the west of England, and came to this country with Maverick and Warham, and was one of the first settlers of Dorchester in 1630. He was an assistant four years, being chosen such in England. In May, 1632, when Gov. Winthrop told him that the people intended to ask of the next general court that the assistants might be chosen annually, "he grew

into passion and said, that then we should have no government, etc." In 1634 he was deputy-governor; but, failing to be chosen governor, he complains of the election, as agreed upon by the deputies in private. For this he was left out of the magistracy. In consequence he removed in 1635, with the first settlers, to Windsor, and in Connecticut he was for nineteen years one of the most useful and distinguished men. He was every year a magistrate or deputy-governor; he was also one of the commissioners of the united colonies. Removing in 1639 to Fairfield, his situation made him particularly interested in the protection of the western frontier against the Dutch and Indians. The commissioners, in consequence of an alleged plot of the Dutch, voted, in 1653, to make war against them; but Massachusetts refused to concur, much to the dissatisfaction of New Haven, and in disregard, it was asserted, of the power stipulated to belong to the commissioners, to make war and peace. At this period the inhabitants of Fairfield determined to make war with Manhadoes, and chose Mr. Ludlow commander-in-chief. He accepted the appointment. But the general court of New Haven discountenanced the project, and punished his officers, Basset and Chapman, for attempting to make an insurrection, and for raising volunteers. Probably, in consequence of this affair, Mr. Ludlow embarked, in April, 1654, for Virginia, with his family, and carried away the records of Fairfield with him. The time and place of his death are not known. Mr. Endicott was his brother-in-law. He was ambitious and aspiring. Yet he deserves honorable remembrance for his knowledge of jurisprudence and various public services. He compiled the first Connecticut code of laws, which was printed in 1672.

LUDNUM, AUGUSTA V., Miss, a celebrated pianist of Cincinnati, died at New Orleans Jan. 30, 1851.

LUNDY, BENJAMIN, died at Hennepin, Ill., in Sept., 1839; editor of the genius of universal emancipation.

LUNSFORD, LEWIS, a Baptist minister, died in Virginia Oct. 26, 1793, aged 40. With little education, he was an eloquent and celebrated preacher, the pastor of Moratico church, residing in 1779 in Northumberland. He sometimes appeared more like an angel than a man, his face beaming with light, and his style and manner most energetic and sublime. Though in charge of an opulent church, he was poor and neglected; being, as ministers in all ages have often been, like the camels of Arabia, who, while they carry spices and jewels, feed on coarse shrubs and thistles.

LUSK, JOHN, died near McMinnville, Tenn., in June, 1838, aged 104. Born on Long Island,

he was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars.

LUTHER, SAMUEL, a Baptist minister of Swansey from 1685, died in 1717. He was a man of character, of talents and faithfulness.

LUZERNE, CÆSAR ANNE DE LA, chevalier, minister from France to the United States, succeeded M. Gerard, having been previously employed in a diplomatic capacity in Bavaria. He arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 21, 1779, from which time till the end of the war he continued in his office, having the esteem and confidence of the American people. After five years he was succeeded by M. Barbé Marbois, the secretary of legation, as chargé d'affaires. From Jan., 1788, Luzerne was ambassador at London till his death, Sept. 14, 1791, at the age of 50. His correspondence in regard to America is published in the 10th and 11th vols. of diplomatic correspondence, edited by Jared Sparks.

LYFORD, JOHN, a preacher, was sent over about 1623 as an enemy of the Plymouth company. He was well received and employed for a while as a minister; but, his character being discovered, he was banished. He then preached, about 1626, in Gloucester, Mass., and thence went to Virginia, where he died miserably.

LYMAN, PHINEAS, major-general, died in 1775, aged about 59. He was born at Durham, Conn., about 1716, was graduated in 1738 at Yale college, in which he was afterwards a tutor three years, and settled as a lawyer in Suffield. He sustained various public offices. In 1755 he was appointed major-general and commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces. When Sir W. Johnson was wounded in the battle of Lake George, the command devolved on him, and he animated his men to a successful combat. For five hours, in front of the breastwork, he issued his orders with the utmost coolness. Yet Johnson, who was in every respect his inferior, in his mean jealousy gave him no praise; he wished to bear away the honor himself; he was, in fact, made a baronet for this battle, and received 5,000 pounds. In 1758 he served with Abercrombie, and was with Lord Howe when he was killed. He was also at the capture of Crown Point by Amherst, and at the surrender of Montreal. In 1762 he commanded the provincial troops in the expedition against Havana. His services were important, and he acquired a high reputation. In 1763 he went to England as the agent of a company, called the "Military adventurers," and wasted eleven years of his life. The company had purchased of the Six Nations of Indians, under the authority of Connecticut, a tract of land on the Susquehannah river. The proprietors of Pennsylvania claiming the same tract, the government of Connecticut recommended to the company to obtain a confirmation from the king. For this

purpose Gen. Lyman went to England. Probably he formed other projects. Dr. Dwight represents that the object of the company was to obtain a tract on the Mississippi and Yazoo. Being deluded for years by idle promises, his mind sunk down into imbecility. At last his wife, who was a sister of Dr. Dwight's father, sent his second son to England to solicit his return, in 1774. About this time a tract was granted to the petitioners. After his return he embarked with his eldest son for the Mississippi. Both died soon after their arrival at West Florida, in 1775. Mrs. Lyman and all her family, but her second son, accompanied by her only brother, Col. Dwight, proceeded in 1776 to the neighborhood of Natchez. Within a few months she died, and Col. Dwight also died in 1777. The Spanish war compelled the whole company, in 1781 or 1782, to flee from Natchez, and with incredible sufferings to make a journey of more than one thousand miles to Savannah, where two of the daughters of Gen. Lyman died. His four sons joined the British in the war. One of them, once brilliant, gay, and ingenious, came to Suffield, about 1783, penniless, and died in poverty and melancholy. The history of this unhappy family is not encouraging to adventure and emigration. — *Dwight*, i. 305; iii. 361.

LYMAN, ISAAC, minister of York, died March 12, 1810, aged 85. Born in Northampton, he graduated at Yale in 1747. He was ordained Dec. 20, 1749, so that he was sixty years in the ministry. His widow, Ruth, died in March, 1824, aged 93.

LYMAN, GERSHOM C., first minister of Marlborough, Vt., died in 1813, aged 61. Born in Lebanon, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1773, and was ordained Dec. 9, 1778.

LYMAN, JOSEPH, D. D., minister of Hatfield, Mass., died March 27, 1828, aged 78. He was the son of Jonathan, of Lebanon, Conn., and was graduated in 1769 at Yale college, where he was a tutor from 1770 to 1771. Soon afterwards he was ordained at Hatfield, as the successor of Mr. Woodbridge, and died in consequence of a cancerous humor, which afflicted him nearly two years. In his painful sickness he never complained; his last words expressed his trust in Christ as a Saviour. He was an original member of the American foreign mission society, and in 1823 and several subsequent years was its president. He published election sermon, 1787; two occasional sermons, 1804; at ordination of W. Graves, 1791; of H. Lord, 1804; of T. H. Wood, 1806; of D. Huntington, 1809; of S. Hopkins, 1811; at the convention, 1806; at the opening of the bridge, 1807; at Charlestown, 1811; on the death of S. Hopkins, 1811; of R. Woodbridge, 1819; of C. Strong, 1819; before American board, 1819; before Hampshire ministers; 1821; two

sermons on the overthrow of the French army in Russia, 1813. — *Sprague's Annals*.

LYMAN, WILLIAM, brigadier-general, consul of the United States at London, was a native of Northampton, Mass., and graduated at Yale college in 1776. For some years he was a member of congress from Hampshire county, then residing at Northampton. He went in 1805 as consul to London, where he died in Oct., 1811, aged about 58.

LYMAN, THEODORE, died at Waltham May 24, 1829, aged 86. He had been a merchant in Boston, and was a man of liberal charities.

LYMAN, THEODORE, son of the preceding, died in Boston in 1849. He was a graduate of 1810, and mayor of Boston. He published, *A few weeks in Paris, 1814*; *political state of Italy, 1820*; *oration July 4, 1820*; *three weeks in Paris*; *account of the Hartford convention, 1823*; *diplomacy of the United States, 2 vols., 1826*.

LYMAN, WILLIAM, D. D., minister of Had-dam, Conn., and China, N. Y., died in 1833, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1784. He published the election sermon in 1806; a sermon on the death of Mrs. Griswold, of Lyme; a dedication sermon at Lebanon, 1807; at the ordination of J. Harvey, 1810.

LYMAN, HENRY, a missionary, was killed with Mr. Munson by the Battahs at Sumatra, June 28, 1834, aged 24. He was born at Northampton, the son of Theodore and Susan W. Lyman, and a graduate of Amherst in 1829, in a class of thirty-eight persons, of whom twenty-six were ministers. He attended medical lectures at Bowdoin college, preparatory to his fatal mission. There is a monument to his memory at Northampton, near the grave of Brainerd. His wife was Eliza Pond, of Boston. His mother died at Montreal June 12, 1855, aged 68; his sister Helen died there also in 1852. Another sister has been for years at the head of an excellent school for young ladies in Montreal. He published *Condition of females in Pagan countries*.

LYMAN, ELIPHALET, minister of South Woodstock, Conn., died in 1836, aged 81. He graduated at Yale in 1776. He published two discourses, with an appendix, 1794.

LYMAN, ASA, died at Clinton, N. Y., in 1836, aged about 60. The brother of Rev. Dr. Wm. L., he was graduated at Yale in 1797; was minister of Hamden, Conn., for three years from 1800; was minister in Bath, Me., from 1806 to 1808, when he was dismissed for ill health. He was afterwards a publisher of books in Portland, afterwards in New York, Newark, and Buffalo. Two of his sons were ministers of the Episcopal church in Maryland.

LYMAN, LEWIS, merchant, died at Hartford, Ct., Jan. 29, 1837, aged 45.

LYMAN, JOSEPH, judge, died in Northampton,

Mass., in Dec., 1847, aged 80. Born in N., he graduated at Yale in 1783. When he was young a falling tree killed his companion, while he escaped. He was clerk of the courts, judge of the common pleas, judge of probate, and sheriff of Hampshire. He voted at fifty-nine annual elections. Of the Hartford convention he was a member, and of that for revising the State constitution. To the town of N. he was a benefactor, giving the land for the boys' high school. He was descended from John L., a first settler of N., by Benjamin, Joseph, and Captain Joseph, his father, who died in 1804, aged 70. — *Ellis' Sermon*.

LYNCH, THOMAS, a patriot of the Revolution, was born Aug. 5, 1749, at Prince George's parish, S. C. His ancestor, Jonack L., emigrated from Ireland. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, England, and afterwards studied law at the Temple. In 1772 he returned. In 1775 he commanded a company in the first South Carolina regiment. Being chosen to succeed his father, then in ill health, as a member of congress, he signed in 1776 the Declaration of Independence. He set out on his return in company with his father, who died at Annapolis. His own ill health constrained him at the close of 1779 to embark with his wife, in a ship commanded by Capt. Morgan, but nothing was ever afterwards known concerning the vessel. Probably he and his companion went down together into the depth of the ocean. He was about twenty-eight years of age. He had ability, integrity, and firmness, and was amiable in the relations of private life. — *Goodrich*.

LYNDE, BENJAMIN, chief justice of Massachusetts, died March 28, 1745, aged 79. He was born at Salem in 1666; graduated at Harvard college in 1686; and studied law at the temple. He was appointed a judge in 1712, and chief justice in 1729. From 1723 to 1737 he was a member of the council.

LYNDE, BENJAMIN, chief justice of Massachusetts, son of the preceding, died in 1781, aged about 63. He was graduated in 1718; from 1737 he was for many years a member of the council. At the trial of Capt. Preston in 1770 he presided in court. He resigned the office of chief justice in 1772.

LYNDON, JOSIAS, governor of Rhode Island in 1768, died in 1778, aged 74. He was a member of the Baptist society in Providence, to which he bequeathed his house and other property.

LYON, RICHARD, a poet, came early to this country. In 1649 he was a private tutor to a young English student at Cambridge, and lived with President Dunster; he was a preacher. After Eliot's Bay Psalms were published, when it was deemed necessary to revise them, Mr. Lyon was appointed to this service with President Dunster. Many passages from other parts of the

bible, called the spiritual songs of the Old and New Testament, are inserted. The 20th edition was published in 1722.

LYON, JAMES, minister of Brookhaven, N. Y., died in October, 1790, aged 90.

LYON, ASA, minister in South Hero, Grand Isle, Vt., died April 4, 1841, aged 78. Born in Massachusetts, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1790, and commenced preaching the gospel in Grand Isle county, when the settlement was new, and he was venerated in his old age. He was a preacher more than fifty years, and lived at Grand Isle forty years.

LYON, MARY, principal of Mount Holyoke female seminary, died at South Hadley March 5, 1849, aged 52. She was born of pious parents, in the humble walks of life, in a retired spot among the green mountains, in Buckland, Hampden county. On the same mountains were born the missionaries Parsons, Fisk, and King. Early bereaved of her father, she yet enjoyed the care of a Christian mother. She was first the teacher of a district school, evincing talent and skill. Her own academical studies were pursued under Joseph Emerson. She toiled a while in the academy of Ashfield; then became the associate of Miss Grant in the academy of Derry. Thence they removed to Ipswich, and for years Miss Grant conducted a popular female academy with Miss Lyon for her assistant. But now Miss L. formed the plan of Mount Holyoke seminary at South Hadley, near Mount Holyoke. Hers was the plan, and the labor of collecting funds, and arranging the buildings, and the course of instruction. She presided for years over an admirable school, in a beautiful brick college, whose proportions are visible to the traveller on the railroad on the western side of the Connecticut river, furnishing rooms to more than two hundred young ladies. Miss L.'s objects were to bring the means of a thorough education within the ability of the less wealthy, and in the three years' course to train up accomplished teachers, sending them out in great numbers to the far west. Thus has she been an almost unequalled benefactor of the whole country. Her life was written by Dr. Humphrey. For twelve years she was at the head of the seminary. As a teacher thirty-five years she had three thousand pupils.

LYTTLE, ROBERT T., general, died at New Orleans in 1839. He was of Cincinnati, and a member of congress and distinguished speaker from Ohio.

MACBRIDGE, JAMES, a physician, died in Charleston, S. C., in 1817. He was much devoted to botany, and assisted Elliott in his sketch of southern botany.

MACCARTY, THADDEUS, minister of Worcester, Mass., died July 18, 1785, aged 63. Born

in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1739; he was ordained at Kingston in 1742, and after three years was dismissed for his attachment to Whitefield; was settled June 10, 1747, at Worcester, where he was succeeded by S. Austin. He was tall and slender, with a black, piercing eye, and a sonorous voice. He published a sermon at his installation, 1747; two fast sermons, 1759; at execution, 1768; at execution for burglary, 1770. His farewell sermon at Kingston was published 1795.

MACCLINTOCK, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Greenland, N. H., died in 1804, aged 71. He was born in Medford, Mass., May 1, 1732. His father was a native of Ireland. He was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1751. Being invited to become an assistant to William Allen of Greenland, he was ordained about the year 1757. He was an eminent divine. Though he had no predilection for the field of controversy, yet, when forced into it, he evinced himself a master of argument. An enemy to all evil and religious impositions, during the war he was repeatedly in the army in the character of a chaplain. His exhortations animated the soldiers to the conflict. Under afflictions he was submissive to the Divine will. As he was averse to parade, he directed his funeral to be attended in a simple manner. He published a sermon on the justice of God in the mortality of man, 1759; against the Baptists, 1770; Herodias, or cruelty and revenge the effects of unlawful pleasure, 1772; at the commencement of the new constitution, 1784; an epistolary correspondence between himself and J. C. Ogden, 1791; at the ordination of Jesse Appleton, 1797; the choice, occasioned by the drought, the fever, and the prospect of war, 1798; an oration commemorative of Washington, 1800. — *Piscat. Evangelical Magazine*, I. 9-12.

MACE, Mrs., died at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 31, 1850, aged 100.

MACGREGORE, DAVID, died May 30, 1777, aged 66, having been forty-one years pastor of the second Presbyterian church in Londonderry, N. H. He was an excellent preacher, a zealous, confident patriot, a trustful Christian. He published a sermon, 1741, entitled professors warned; and the true believer's all secured, 1747.

MACK, DAVID, died in Middlefield, aged 94. He was the first merchant in the town, acquired wealth, and was a man of influence and benevolence, highly esteemed. Yet so ignorant was he, that he went to school with his own son six years old. The tract, the faithful steward, relates to him. — *Holland's Hist. Hampshire Co.*

MACKAY, ANDREW, Dr., died at Wareham, Mass., in April, 1817, aged 70, the son of a Scotch physician of Southampton, Long Island.

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, Sir, a Scotchman employed in the service of the Northwest Fur company in Canada, went in 1789 on an exploring expedition from fort Chipewyan to the northern ocean in lat. 69°. In 1792 he crossed the Rocky Mountains and reached the Pacific. His travels were published in 2 vols., 1802.

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER SLIDELL, commander in the navy, died at Tarrytown, in 1848, aged 45. His father was J. Slidell of New York. He was induced to take his mother's name. In 1842 he made his cruise in the Somers, in which he felt constrained to hang several mutineers to the yard-arm. Two courts approved of his conduct. He was a man of integrity and devotional feeling. He published a year in Spain, 1825; American in England; Spain revisited; biographies of Paul Jones and S. Decatur. — *Cycl. of American Literature*.

MACKENZIE, DONALD, died at Mayville, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1851, aged 67. He was a partner of J. J. Astor in the fur trade at the west; in 1825 he was the governor of the Hudson Bay company. He withdrew in 1832 and lived in M.

MACKLIN, ROBERT, was born in Scotland and died at Wakefield, N. H., in 1787, aged 115. He lived several years in Portsmouth.

MACLEAN, JOHN, professor of chemistry at Princeton and William and Mary colleges; a Scotchman, died in 1814.

MACLURE, WILLIAM, died March 23, 1840, aged 77, near the city of Mexico. Born in Scotland, he lived in Philadelphia. He was twenty years president of the academy of natural sciences. His liberal gifts to the association amounted to 25,000 dollars. He crossed the Alleghany mountains fifty times in his scientific explorations. He published, among other essays, a scientific map, 1809; geology of the U. S. and W. Indies; opinions on various subjects, 1831. — *Cyclopedia of American Literature*.

MACOMB, ALEXANDER, major-general, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, died at Washington, June 25, 1841. He was born at Detroit in 1782, and entered the army in 1799. He commanded as brigadier at the battle of Plattsburg. For his gallantry he received a gold medal from congress. After the death of Brown he was commander-in-chief. He published a treatise on martial law and courts martial, 1809.

MACON, NATHANIEL, died in Warren county, North Carolina, June 29, 1837, aged 79. He was in congress from 1791 to 1815; then in the senate till 1828, having been for thirty-seven years in the national legislature, — longer than any other man. He was speaker of the 7th, 8th, and 9th congresses. He was the friend of Jefferson and Madison. Though a conspicuous party man, no one questioned his integrity. Mr. Randolph said

of him, he is "the best, and purest, and wisest man that I ever knew."

MACNEVEN, WILLIAM J., M. D., died at New York July 12, 1841, aged 78. Born in Ireland, he was educated by an uncle at Prague and Vienna, and commenced the practice at Dublin in 1783. In the political difficulties of 1798 he was imprisoned. Released in 1802, he travelled, and published a ramble through Switzerland; next he was a captain in the French army. He came to New York in 1805, and by the aid of Mr. Emmet, Mr. Sampson, and other friends, commenced the successful practice of physic. He married Mrs. Tone, the widow of a merchant and the daughter of Samuel Ricker. He was a devout Catholic. He was skilled in German, French, and Italian. He held various professorships in the college of physicians for twenty years. He published the atomic theory, 1820; and was co-editor of the New York medical journal. — *Williams' Med. Biography*.

MACWHORTER, ALEXANDER, D. D., died at Newark, N. J., April 2, 1807, aged 72. He was a native of Delaware. His father, Hugh, was of Scotch descent, and came from the north of Ireland. A. M. was two years in the university of Edinburgh; he graduated at Princeton in 1757. His deep religious impressions began at the age of 16. He was ordained in 1759, and was minister of the first Presbyterian church about forty-six years. His wife, Mary, was a sister of Rev. A. Cumming of Boston. Dr. M. had the attachment and confidence of his people. Dr. Stearns has published a full account of him in his history of Newark.

MADISON, JAMES, bishop of Virginia, died March 6, 1812, aged 62. He was born Aug. 27, 1749, near Port Republic, Rockingham county, Virginia. His father was clerk of West Augusta district. He was educated at William and Mary college, and was distinguished for classical learning. Under Mr. Wythe he studied law, and was admitted to the bar; but he soon resolved to devote himself to theology. In 1773 he was chosen professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, and in 1777 was appointed the president, and visited England for his improvement in science. Until 1784 he was not only president, but professor of mathematics, and afterwards was professor of natural, moral, and political philosophy until his death. He first introduced lectures on political economy. In 1788 he was chosen bishop. As a preacher he was eloquent. His wife was Mrs. Mary Tait of Williamsburg. He was tall and slender, of a delicate constitution, temperate and abstemious. In his disposition he was mild and benevolent, of simple, but courteous and winning manners. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1781; a letter to J. Morse, 1795; address to the Episcopal church,

1799; discourse on the death of Washington; a large map of Virginia; and several pieces in Barton's journal.

MADISON, GEORGE, governor of Kentucky, son of the preceding, at the age of seventeen went out as a soldier in defence of the western frontier, and was engaged in several battles with the Indians. In St. Clair's defeat he was wounded. In the war of 1812 he was an officer at the battle of Raisin. After having been twenty years auditor of the public accounts, he was chosen governor for the term of four years in 1816, but in a few weeks after his election he died at Paris in Oct., 1816, and was buried at Frankfort.

MADISON, JAMES, president of the United States, died at his seat at Montpelier, Orange co., Va., June 28, 1836, aged 85. He was the son of Col. James Madison of Orange co., and of Nelly Conway, born March 16, 1751; and he could trace back his ancestors only the short distance of a hundred years. His father died in 1801. He was born at the house of his maternal grandmother, in Port Conway on the Rappahannock. Early educated by Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, in King and Queen co., and by Rev. Mr. Martin, a Jerseyman, at his father's house, he studied English, Latin, Greek, French, and Italian. He entered Princeton college in 1769, and graduated in 1771, going over the junior and senior studies in one year. Then he remained at Princeton till 1772, studying the Hebrew. In 1776 he was sent to the general assembly; but the next year he lost his election because he would not treat and electioneer. From 1779 to 1785 he was a member of the continental congress chosen by the general assembly; and he was again chosen in 1786. In 1787 he was a member of the great convention at Philadelphia, which formed the constitution of the United States, by unanimous agreement, Sept. 17th. He remained in congress until 1797. In 1798 he was of the general assembly; in 1800 an elector. In 1801 he was secretary of State of the United States, and continued eight years, till in 1809 he was chosen president, remaining in office two terms until 1817, when he retired to Montpelier. He was a visitor and elector of the university; and in 1829 a member of the State convention. In the seventh year afterwards he died. He held a high and honorable and unstained character, and his memory is venerated. Yet in making the awards of truth and justice, the inquiry is not to be overlooked, whether in his high office of president of the United States he did not perform one act which cannot be justified, but which in the calm judgment of sober reason must be condemned? No reflecting man can doubt whether war is a great and tremendous evil, and whether for a ruler to precipitate his country into a needless war is not an enormous crime. Probably the war

of 1812 with Great Britain would not have occurred, had not Mr. Madison in his message seemed to recommend it, when he proposed to congress the decision of the question, "whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations and these accumulated wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events?" Notwithstanding these good and justifying words, it may well be doubted whether the wrongs experienced were at all of a character, rendering a war just and necessary, and whether an enlightened Christian, seeking the approbation of God, would have recommended war for the reasons alleged. In fact, within four days after the declaration of war, the British orders in council, one chief cause of the war, were repealed. The next year, through the mediation of Russia, commissioners were appointed to negotiate a peace, and in 1814 peace was made, after the loss of a multitude of valuable lives and an immense waste of treasure. When will great statesmen learn, that, as they will be brought to account by the Supreme Ruler for any act of flagrant immorality which stains their character, so they will most assuredly be held to fearful judgment for plunging their country, without just and urgent reasons, into the desolations and horrors of war? If the sword may be drawn in defence of the national existence and the national freedom, yet it is not to be drawn from ambition, the love of popularity or fame, or the love of office, from pride or petty revenge, or for the enlargement of territory. Cowper said, after alluding to "the diversion" of princes in the tented field,

"But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at."

And with greater certainty American presidents and members of congress will not again rush into an unjust and unnecessary war, unless the American people, who choose them to office, are foolish, deluded, and borne away by evil passions. The numbers in the *Federalist*, illustrative of the constitution, which Mr. Madison wrote, were 10, 14, 18, 20, 37-58, 62, 63. Jay wrote 2-5 and 64: Hamilton the other numbers. His report of the proceedings and discussions of the convention was published. His works have been published in six vols.

MADISON, DOROTHY, Mrs., the widow of President M., died at Washington July 12, 1849, aged about 80. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine; her parents were of the society of Friends in Virginia, and removed to Philadelphia while she was young. Before the age of twenty she married Mr. Todd, who died in three years, leaving her the mother of a son, who survived her. Mr. Madison, who as a member of congress boarded at the house of her mother, married Mrs.

Todd in 1794. Of her grace and dignity, while her husband was president, much has been said. In her old age her house in Washington was a centre of attraction, her form being still erect, her voice full, her manners cordial. She was a member of the Episcopal church.

MADISON, WILLIAM, general, youngest brother of President M., died at Woodberry Forest, Madison co., Va., July 19, 1843, aged 82. He was a soldier in two wars, a man of a strong mind, of integrity and benevolence.

MADOCKAWANDO, sachem of Penobscot, or chief of the Malceites, was a powerful chief in the war of 1676; Mugg was his prime minister. At the siege and capture of Casco fort in May, 1690, by Portneuf, whom Capt. Davis calls Burniffe, he was present with his Indians. June 10, 1692, he co-operated with a Frenchman in an unsuccessful attack on Storer's garrison in Wells, commanded by Capt. Convers. He afterwards entered into the treaty of Pemaquid, but Thury, the missionary, persuaded him again perfidiously to take up the hatchet. In 1694 he accompanied the Sieur de Villieu, who had under him two hundred and fifty Indians, in the attack on Oyster river, at Piscataqua, killing and capturing, July 17th, nearly one hundred persons, and burning twenty houses. Matawando, as Charlevoix calls him, fought bravely by the side of the Frenchman. He carried the scalps to Canada and was rewarded by Frontenac.

MAFFIT, JOHN N., died in Mobile May 28, 1850. He was born in Ireland, and was a Methodist minister of great celebrity, many years, for his eloquence.

MAGRAW, JAMES, D. D., minister of West Nottingham, Md., died in 1835, aged 60.

MAGRUDER, ALLEN B., a senator of the United States from Louisiana in 1812, had been previously a lawyer in Kentucky. He died at Opelousas in April, 1822. He had collected materials for a general history of the Indians. He published a character of Mr. Jefferson, and reflections on the cession of Louisiana to the United States, 1805.

MAIRS, GEORGE, minister at Argyle, N. Y., died in 1841, aged 80, in the forty-eighth year of his ministry at Argyle. Born in Ireland, he studied theology under John Brown, in Scotland.

MAKEMIE, FRANCIS, died in Boston in 1708. He preached the first Presbyterian sermon in the city of New York, in a private house Jan. 20, 1708. He was from Ireland, a resident in Va. For thus preaching, Gov. Cornbury imprisoned him several weeks. The first settled Presbyterian minister in New York was James Anderson from Scotland, who was settled in Oct., 1717.

MAKIN, THOMAS, a poet, was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and died in 1735. In the year 1689 he was usher to George Keith in

the Friends' public grammar school, and in the following year succeeded him as master. He was for some time clerk of the provincial assembly. He published two Latin poems in 1728 and 1729, inscribed to James Logan, and entitled, *encomium Pennsylvaniae*, and in *laudes Pennsylvaniae poema*; extracts from which are preserved in Proud's history of that province.

MALBONE, JOHN, general, died at Newport, R. I., in 1795, aged 60. Francis M., a senator of the United States from Rhode Island, died at Washington of the apoplexy, May 4, 1809.

MALBONE, EDWARD G., a portrait painter, died at Savannah May 7, 1807, in early life. He was a native of Newport, R. I. At an early period of life he discovered a propensity for painting, which became at length so predominant that he neglected every other amusement for its indulgence. When a schoolboy he delighted in drawing rude sketches of the objects of nature. As he obtained the necessary assistances to improvement, his talents were developed. He frequented the theatre to contemplate the illusions of scenery; and by the regularity of his attentions behind the scenes in the forenoon, he attracted the notice of the painter, who discovered unusual genius in his young acquaintance, and accepted his assistance with the brush. He was at length permitted to paint an entire new scene, and as a reward received a general ticket of admission. His intervals of leisure were now employed in drawing heads, and afterwards in attempting portraits. His rapid progress in the latter occupation convinced him, that he had talents for it, and gave alacrity to his exertions; and he was soon induced to devote to it his whole attention. As he now began to be known and patronized as a miniature painter, his natural propensity was nourished by the prospect of reputation and wealth. He visited the principal cities, and resided successively in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. In the winter of 1800, he went to Charleston, where his talents and the peculiar amenity of his manners enhanced the attentions which he received from the hospitality of its inhabitants. In May, 1801, he sailed from Charleston to London, where he resided some months, absorbed in admiration of the paintings of celebrated masters. With a mind improved by study and observation, and animated by the enthusiasm of genius, he visited the different galleries of living painters, enlarging his ideas and profiting by the contemplation of their works. He was introduced to the acquaintance of the president of the royal academy, who gave him free access to his studio, and showed him those friendly attentions which were more flattering than empty praises to the mind of his young countryman. He even encouraged him to remain in England, assuring him that he had nothing to fear from professional

competition. But he preferred his own country, and returned to Charleston in the winter of 1801. He afterwards continued his pursuits in different parts of the continent, always finding employment. By his sedentary habits and intense application to his professional labors his health was so much impaired, that in the summer of 1806 he was compelled to relinquish his pencil, and indulge in exercise; but his frame had become too weak to become again invigorated. As he felt the symptoms of an approaching consumption, his physicians advised him to try the effect of a change of climate. In the beginning of the winter he therefore took a passage in a vessel for Jamaica; but, the change not producing much benefit, he returned to Savannah, where he languished till his death.

Though he had not reached all the perfection which maturer years would have given, yet his pencil will rescue his name from oblivion. His style of painting was chaste and correct, his coloring clear and judiciously wrought, and his taste altogether derived from a just contemplation of nature. In his female heads particularly there was, when his subjects permitted, enchanting delicacy and beauty. To his professional excellence he added the virtues which endeared him to his friends. His heart was warm and generous. The profits of his skill, which were very considerable, contributed to the happiness of his relations; and as their welfare was an object which seemed always to animate his exertions, his mother and sisters deeply deplored his death.

MALCOMSON, JAMES, a minister from Ireland, died at Charleston, S. C., in 1804, aged 35. He was ten years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Williamsburgh, when a division and animosity among his people induced him to go to C. as a teacher; but he died within a few months.

MALHIOT, MODESTE, the Canadian giant, died at St. Jean des Challons, Lower Canada, Feb. 28, 1834. His height was 6 feet 4 inches; his weight six hundred and nineteen and a half pounds. He had exhibited himself in America and in various countries of Europe.

MALLET, ANGELINE, Mrs., died at Vincennes, Indiana, in 1834, aged 110.

MALTBY, ISAAC, general, lived in Hatfield, and was a representative in the legislature and a member of the church. He removed to Waterloo, New York, where he died in Sept., 1819. He published elements of war, 12mo., 1812; a treatise on courts martial and military law, 1813.

MALTBY, BENJAMIN, deacon, died at his son's, Deacon Daniel M.'s, at Southington, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1847, aged 97. He was the son of deacon Daniel M. of Northford, Conn. Both he and his father had each eleven children, and all of them were

members of the church. He was a patriot of the Revolution.

MAVINASHI, SALLY, the last Indian in Northampton, Mass., died Jan. 3, 1853, aged 88. Her father's grave-stone stands alone in a field near the pine grove, a little south of the new State asylum for the insane. Her mother, who died in 1780, aged 60, was Elizabeth Oecom of Mohegan, near Norwich, Conn., the eldest sister of Rev. Samson Oecom. Sally was a pious, excellent woman. For many years she was kindly provided for in a family in South street, of the name of Clapp.

MAN, SAMUEL, first minister of Wrentham, Mass., died May 22, 1719, aged 71. He graduated at Harvard college in 1665. After preaching one or two years in Wrentham, he was driven away by the Indian war, March 30, 1676: but after the war he returned to his labors, August 21, 1680, and continued them till his death. No church being previously formed, he was not ordained till April 13, 1692. He was a man of erudition, a faithful pastor, an accomplished preacher, good, pious, and eminent. His successors were Henry Messinger, who died March 30, 1750, and Mr. Bean.

MANCHESTER, NILES, M. D., died at North Providence, Pawtucket, R. I., in 1843, aged 65, having been a faithful physician about forty years.

MANCIUS, WILHELMUS, Dr., died at Albany N. Y., in 1808, aged 70. He had been nearly forty-eight years a skilful physician at A.

MANIGAULT, GABRIEL, a merchant of Charleston, S. C., and a patriot of the Revolution, died in 1781, aged 77. He was born in 1704 of parents driven from France by Catholic persecution. By his commercial pursuits for fifty years he honestly acquired a fortune of half a million of dollars. In the beginning of the war he loaned the State 220,000 dollars. In May, 1779, at the age of seventy-five, when the British General Provost appeared before Charleston, he equipped himself as a soldier, and, equipping also his grandson of fifteen years, he led him to the lines to repel an expected assault. His daughter married Lewis Morris, and lost her life in the great hurricane on Sullivan's Island in 1822. His son, Peter, also a patriot and speaker of the house from 1766 to his death, died in 1773, aged 42. Integrity and benevolence were prominent traits in the character of Mr. M. He bequeathed to a charitable society 5,000 pounds. He was a member and a zealous supporter of the French Calvinistic church.

MANLEY, JAMES R., a physician in New York, died in 1851, aged 70.

MANLY, JOHN, a captain in the navy of the United States, died in Boston in 1793, aged 59. He received a naval commission from Washington, Oct. 24, 1775. Invested with the command

of the schooner *Lee*, he kept the hazardous station of Massachusetts bay during a most tempestuous season, and the captures which he made were of immense value at the moment. An ordnance brig, which fell into his hands, supplied the continental army with heavy pieces, mortars, and working tools, of which it was very destitute, and in the event led to the evacuation of Boston. His services were the theme of universal eulogy. Being raised to the command of the frigate *Hancock* of thirty-two guns, his capture of the *Fox* increased his high reputation for bravery and skill. But he was taken prisoner by the *Rainbow* of forty guns, July 8, 1777, and suffered a long and rigorous confinement on board that ship at Halifax, and in Mill prison, precluded from further actual service till near the close of the war. In September, 1782, the *Hague* frigate was intrusted to his care. The cruise was peculiarly unhappy. A few days after leaving Martinique he was driven by a British seventy-four on a sand-bank at the back of Gaudaloupe. Three ships of the line, having joined this ship, came to within point blank shot, and with springs on their cables opened a most tremendous fire. Having supported the heavy cannonade for three days, on the fourth day the frigate was got off, and, hoisting the continental standard at the main-top gallant mast, thirteen guns were fired in farwell defiance. On his return to Boston a few months afterwards, he was arrested to answer a variety of charges exhibited against him by one of his officers. The proceedings of the court were not altogether in approbation of his conduct. Memoirs of his life, which should vindicate his character, were promised, but they have never appeared.

MANN, JAMES, a surgeon, died at New York in November, 1832, aged about 70. Born in Wrentham, his ancestor wrote his name Man. He graduated in 1776, and served as a surgeon three years in the army of the Revolution. In 1812 he was hospital surgeon; and was at the head of the medical staff on the northern frontier. He was a Swedenborgian. He published two monographs, which gained prizes in 1804; and medical sketches of campaigns of 1812, etc.

MANN, PEREZ, Dr., died in Burlington, Conn., Feb. 1, 1843, aged 84. He was surgeon's mate in the Revolutionary war, and the principal physician of B. for thirty years.

MANN, JACOB, died in Morristown, N. J., Dec. 17, 1843, aged 67. He was an editor thirty-five years, having established the *Genius of liberty* in 1798.

MANN, HERMANN, died in Dedham Nov. 26, 1851, aged 56. He published annals of Dedham in 1847.

MANNING, JAMES, D. D., first president of the college in Rhode Island, died July 29, 1791,

aged 52. He was born in New Jersey Oct. 22, 1738, and was graduated at Nassau hall in 1762. When he began to preach, several of his Baptist brethren in New Jersey and Pennsylvania proposed the establishment of a college in Rhode Island, on account of the religious freedom which was there enjoyed, and directed their attention towards him as its president. The charter was obtained in February, 1764, and in 1765 he removed to Warren, to make preparations for carrying the design into execution. In September the seminary was opened, and it was soon replenished with students. In 1770 the institution was removed to Providence, where a spacious building had been erected. He was soon chosen pastor of the Baptist church in that town, and he continued in the discharge of the duties of these two offices, except in an interval of about six months in 1786, when he was a member of congress, till his death of the apoplexy. He was of a kind and benevolent disposition, social and communicative, and fitted rather for active life than for retirement. Though he possessed good abilities, he was prevented from intense study by the peculiarity of his constitution. His life was a scene of labor for the benefit of others. His piety and his fervent zeal in preaching the gospel evinced his love to God and man. With a dignified and majestic appearance, his address was manly, familiar, and engaging. In the government of the college he was mild yet energetic. His memoir was written by W. G. Goddard.

MANNING, JOHN, a physician, probably a descendant of John M., who lived in Ipswich in 1640, died in 1824, aged nearly 87. He was the son of Dr. Joseph M. of Ipswich, who died at the age of 79. He was born November, 1737, and, after practising in Ipswich eleven years, went to England in 1771 for his medical improvement. In the American war he served as a surgeon one campaign on Long Island and Rhode Island. In his politics he was a democrat or republican. On public worship he was a regular attendant. He left three sons, physicians. — *Thacher*.

MANNING, RICHARD J., governor of South Carolina, died in Sumter district in 1836. He was twice chosen to congress, and was respected as a patriot and Christian.

MANNING, JOHN, Dr., died in Rockport, Mass., November, 1841, aged 80. He was a skilful physician.

MANNING, WILLIAM, died at Cambridgeport July 25, 1849, aged 83; the oldest printer in the State, formerly of the firm of Manning and Loring, Boston.

MANNING, JOHN, a physician, the son of Dr. John M., died at Rockport in 1852, aged 62. He was a native of Gloucester, and graduated at Harvard in 1810.

MANNING, SAMUEL B., a printer in Boston,

died in 1856, aged 60. He was the son of William, and with him connected in publishing the Worcester Spy.

MANSFIELD, ACHILLES, minister of Killingworth, Conn., died in 1814, aged 63. He graduated at Yale in 1770, and was ordained in 1779. He preached on the Sabbath preceding his death, from the text, "His rest shall be glorious." His wife, a widow when he married her, was the daughter of Joseph Elliot of K., and grand-daughter of Rev. Jared Elliot. Mr. M. was a respected minister, and a trustee of the college. His daughter married Rev. Joshua Huntington. He published the Christian hope in Amer. preacher, iv.

MANSFIELD, RICHARD, D. D., Episcopal minister in Derby, Conn., died in 1820. As he graduated at Yale college in 1741, if he was then twenty-one years old, his age at his death was about 100 years.

MANSFIELD, JARED, colonel, LL. D., professor of natural philosophy in the military academy at West Point, died in 1830, aged 71. He was born in New Haven, and graduated at Yale college in 1777. He was afterwards surveyor-general of the United States and professor. A few years before his death he retired from West Point to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided while surveyor. While on a visit to New Haven he died. Colonel Totten, United States engineer, was his nephew. He published essays mathematical and physical, 1802.

MARCH, EDMUND, minister of Amesbury, Mass., died March 6, 1791, aged 88. Born in Newbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1722, and was ordained the same year. In a controversy on original sin, originating with Mr. Webster of Salisbury, he published a pamphlet entitled fair play, etc. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MARCHANT, HENRY, LL. D., judge of the district court of the United States for Rhode Island, died in 1796, aged 55. He practised law at Newport; was attorney-general of the State in 1774; was a patriot of the Revolution; and in 1783 a delegate to congress. He was judge from 1790 till his death.

MARION, FRANCIS, a brave officer in the Revolutionary war, died in 1795. He was born near Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1733. In 1759 he served as a soldier against the Cherokee Indians. In the Revolutionary war he assisted in the defence of fort Moultrie and commanded a regiment at the siege of Charleston. He was promoted by Governor Rutledge to the rank of brigadier-general in 1780. On the advance of Gates, he placed himself at the head of sixteen men, and captured a small British guard, rescuing one hundred and fifty continental prisoners. As the militia was in no subordination, sometimes he had not more than a dozen men with him. September 4th, he marched with fifty-three men

to attack a body of two hundred Tories. He first surprised a party of forty-five, killing and wounding all but fifteen, and then put the main body of two hundred to flight. His conduct was most generous as well as brave. Not one house was burned by his orders, for he detested making war upon poor women and children. At one time he was obliged to convert the saws of saw-mills into horsemen's swords for his defence. For months he and his party slept in the open air, and sheltered themselves in the thick recesses of swamps, whence they sallied out and harassed the enemy. After the war he married Mary Videau, a lady of wealth, and resided in his native parish of St. John's. As a member of the legislature he nobly resisted all retaliatory measures towards the Tories. As a prudent, humane, enterprising, brave partisan officer, he had no superior. His life, written by General P. Horry and M. L. Weems, was published, 6th edition, 1818. The soldier and companion of Marion had little concern in writing the book. It bears all the marks of Mr. Weems' wild, undisciplined pen; one can scarcely read it without mingled laughter and tears.

MARKOE, PETER, a poet, died at Philadelphia in 1792. He published miscellaneous poems, 1787; the times, a poem, 1788; the patriot chief, a tragedy; reconciliation, an opera; and was supposed to be the author of Algerine spy.

MARKS, ZACHARIAH, died at Burlington, Conn., in 1840, aged 80. He was a farmer, and left an estate of 3,000 dollars to Washington college, Hartford.

MARQUETTE, JOSEPH, a Jesuit missionary, the discoverer of the Mississippi river, died suddenly on the Marquette river, which falls into lake Michigan, in 1675. He explored the western regions of Canada; laid the foundations of Michilimackinac; and, in company with the Sieur Joliet, crossed the portage from the Fox river of Green Bay to the Wisconsin, and first entered the Mississippi in 1673. — *Charlevoix*.

MARSH, JOSEPH, minister of Braintree, now Quincy, died in 1726, aged 41. Born in Hadley, he graduated at Harvard in 1705, and was ordained in 1709. His successor was John Hancock in 1726. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MARSH, ELISHA, minister of Westminster, Mass., died in 1784, aged about 66. Born in Hadley, he graduated at Harvard in 1738, was ordained in 1742, and dismissed in 1757. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MARSH, EBENEZER GRANT, professor of languages and ecclesiastical history in Yale college, died in 1803, aged 26. He was the son of Dr. John Marsh, minister of Wethersfield. He was graduated at Yale college in 1795. In 1798 he was elected an instructor in the Hebrew language, and in 1799 one of the tutors. In 1802 he was

elected a professor; but the hopes which had been excited by his talents and unequalled industry were blasted, and his increasing usefulness was terminated by his death. He was a man of amiable manners, pure morals, and unquestioned piety. As a preacher of the gospel he was uncommonly acceptable. His literary acquisitions were great. He published an oration on the truth of the Mosaic history of the creation, 1798; a catalogue of the historical writers of this country, entitled, a series of American historians, from the first discovery of this country to the present time, 1801; and an elaborate oration, delivered before the American academy of arts and sciences in 1802, designed to confirm the truth of Scripture history by the testimony of eastern writers. This, it is believed, with improvements, was a posthumous publication. — *Dwight's and Dana's Sermon, and Fowler's Oration, on his Death; Hist. Coll.* ix. 108–111.

MARSH, JOHN, D.D., minister of Wethersfield, Conn., died Sept. 13, 1821, aged 78. Born in Haverhill, he graduated at Harvard in 1761, and was ordained Jan. 12, 1774. He published election sermon, 1796; at the installation of W. Lockwood, 1797.

MARSH, JAMES, D. D., died at Burlington, Vt., July 3, 1842, aged 47. He was a native of Hartford, Vt., and a graduate of Dartmouth in 1817. He was professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the Vermont university, and had been the president. He was a scholar, and a man of modest worth and piety. His two wives were sisters, the daughters of James Wheelock, the brother of President Wheelock of Dartmouth college. He published, with notes, Coleridge's aids to reflection, and some translations from the German, and some reviews.

MARSH, DANIEL, minister of Bennington, Vt., died at Jamesville, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1843, aged 81. Born in New Milford, Conn., he graduated at Williams in 1795. He was first settled at Poughkeepsie, then from 1806 to 1820 at Bennington, and last at Jamesville, where his labors were greatly blessed. His sight failed him. Respected and beloved, he died in Christian peace.

MARSH, JONATHAN, minister of Windsor, Conn., died Sept. 8, 1747, aged 63. He was the son of John, and grandson of John, a first settler of Hartford, then of Hadley. He graduated at Harvard in 1705. His wife was Margaret Whiting. His son Jonathan was the minister of New Hartford; his daughters married Rev. Nathaniel Roberts of Torrington, and Rev. Stephen Heaton of Goshen. He published election sermons, 1721 and 1737.

MARSH, CHARLES, LL. D., died at Woodstock, Vt., Jan. 11, 1849, aged 83. Born at Lebanon, Conn., he was graduated at Dartmouth in 1786. His father removed to Vermont, and was

lieutenant-governor. For fifty years he practised law at Woodstock. From 1815 to 1817 he was in congress. He was a member of various religious and charitable societies.

MARSH, TRUMAN, died at Litchfield, Conn., March 27, 1851, aged 83; an Episcopal minister. He graduated at Yale in 1786.

MARSH, DEXTER, died at Greenfield, Mass., April 2, 1853, aged 47. An uneducated man, a native of Montague, while he lived in G. he had an enthusiastic zeal in collecting the print-marks of various animals on the sandstones of the Connecticut river valley. He collected a valuable cabinet, which, at his executor's sale, sold for nearly 3,000 dollars. — *Holland's History*, ii. 376.

MARSH, SAMUEL D., missionary to the Zulus in Africa, died Dec. 11, 1853, leaving a wife and child. He was wise, prompt, courageous, and persevering. He was peaceful in his last hours, assured that "the good pilot" would conduct him safely over the flood.

MARSHALL, HUMPHREY, a botanist and industrious horticulturist, died about 1805. He published *Arbustum Americanum*, the American grove, or alphabetical catalogue of forest trees and shrubs, Philadelphia, 8vo., 1785 and 1788. It was translated into French, 1788.

MARSHALL, MOSES, died at Marshallton, Penn., in 1813; a scientific naturalist, and a man of practical skill.

MARSHALL, ALEXANDER K., reporter of the court of appeals of Kentucky, died in Mason co. in 1825, aged 55.

MARSHALL, JONAS, Dr., died at Fitchburg, in Dec., 1825, aged 87.

MARSHALL, JOHN, chief justice of the United States, died at Philadelphia July 6, 1835, aged 79. His eldest son, on his way to his father's death-bed, was killed by the fall of a chimney, at Baltimore. He was born in Fauquier county, Va., Sept. 24, 1755, the son of Col. Thomas M., and the eldest of fifteen children. He had some classical instruction, but was never at a college. A soldier in the war, he reached the rank of captain, and fought in various battles. As a lawyer, he soon rose to distinction. Of the Virginia convention to ratify the constitution he was a conspicuous member. Mr. Adams sent him as a minister to France, with Pinckney and Gerry, in 1798. In 1800 he was secretary of war, and afterwards secretary of State, and chief justice in 1801. On the resignation of Chief Justice Ellsworth, he was nominated by President John Adams, Jan. 31, 1801, chief justice of the United States; which high office he held with increasing reputation and unsullied integrity thirty-four years, till his death. He had great talents, unquestioned uprightness, and was laboriously devoted to the important duties of his office. He was undoubtedly the most illustrious judge of

our country. Amidst the changes of parties in our government he yet was held in universal respect, because he was a man not only of great learning and mental power, but also of stern, unbending principle, and of moral virtue, resolute to maintain the right, incapable of being swayed aside by prejudice, interest, or partisanship. Suppose there should ever stand in his high place — the most important, perhaps, in our country — a man of a different character, whose prejudices and passions should blind him to the right when some great constitutional question, such, perhaps, as the relation of slavery to the territories of our country, should come before him; and a majority of his associates should agree with him in feeling and judicial decision; it is easy to see that such a false judgment, revolting to the sense of freedom in the hearts of a majority of the States, might break up the very foundations of our Union. The evil of a president faithless to his trust can be remedied by the people at a new election. But our judges are permanent in office: if they become corrupt, there is no remedy but revolution. Judge Story, who was twenty-four years the associate of Chief Justice Marshall, said of him, that there was not a man of any party "who would not cheerfully admit, that the highest judicial honors could not have fallen on any one who could have sustained them with more solid advantage to the glory or interests of the country." And as to his official labors he also said: "There is one class of cases which ought not to be overlooked, because it comes home to the business and bosom of every citizen of this country, and is felt in every gradation of life, from the chief magistrate down to the inmate of the cottage. We allude to the grave discussions of constitutional law, which, during his time, have attracted so much of the talents of the bar in the supreme court, and sometimes agitated the whole nation. If all others of the chief justice's judicial arguments had perished, his luminous judgments on these occasions would have given an enviable immortality to his name." — Judge Marshall's residence was Richmond, Va. He had gone to Philadelphia for medical advice in his failing health. His faculties he retained to the last; and he met death with the resignation of the Christian. He was a man of kind feelings and simple manners: he was not uplifted by his honors. In his dress he was very plain. He mixed easily with his neighbors. In various objects of benevolence and human improvement he took a lively interest. He believed in the Christian religion; was a regular attendant on the Episcopal church; was one of the vice-presidents of the American bible society, and the president of the colonization society. No one, in the possession of his reason, would ascribe to him, or to Washington, the project of reviving the slave

trade, or the wish to extend and perpetuate slavery, or the absence of the wish of justice and humanity, that all slavery might come to an end. — He published the life of Washington, 5 vols., 1805; 2d edit., improved, in 2 vols., 1832. The history of the colonies was published separately in 1824.

MARSHALL, JOHN E., an eminent physician, died at Buffalo in 1838, aged 52.

MARSHALL, JOHN J., judge, died in Louisville, Ky., June, 1846, aged 61. He had a great estate; but, lending his name generously and incautiously to support the credit of others, he lost his property.

MARSHALL, ANDREW, a colored preacher, died in Richmond, Va., about Dec. 20, 1856, aged 100. For many years he was pastor of the African Baptist church, Savannah. He had gifts, and by his excellent character he won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He preached, in the last spring, in various churches in New York.

MARSTON, JOHN, died in Taunton Dec. 13, 1846, aged 91; a commandant of artillery under Gen. Knox in the war of the Revolution.

MARTHA, an Indian, died at Mohegan, near Norwich, Conn., in 1805, aged 120. She was the widow of Zacharah, a chief, and was herself for years the agent of the Mohegan tribe.

MARTIN, JOHN, first minister of Northborough, Mass., died in 1767, aged 61. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1724, and was settled in 1746.

MARTIN, ALEXANDER, LL. D., governor of North Carolina from 1782 to 1785, died in 1807. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. In 1789 he was again chosen governor. In 1792 he was elected a senator of the United States.

MARTIN, PHILIP, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Providence, R. I., in 1821, aged 65. He was a State senator.

MARTIN, LUTHER, a patriot of the Revolution and a jurist, died at New York July 10, 1826, aged 81.

MARTIN, WILLIAM P., a Methodist minister, died near Lynchburg, Va., in 1829, aged 84.

MARTIN, JAMES, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Knoxville in 1833, aged 106.

MARTIN, JOHN, died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 14, 1843, aged 105. His parents came with Oglethorpe. He served in the Cherokee war, and was wounded in the head by an Indian tomahawk. He served also in the war of the Revolution.

MARTIN, FRANCIS X., LL. D., died at New Orleans Dec. 9, 1846, aged 84. He was chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. He was born in Marseilles in France. He published cases in supreme court of Louisiana, in 12 vols., 1816–1823; the same, new series, 8 vols.,

1824-1830; history of North Carolina, 2 vols., 1818.

MARTIN, JOSEPH P., died in Prospect, Me., May 2, 1850, aged 90. The son of a minister in Berkshire, he entered the army in 1776, and was in several bloody battles. He was the clerk of the town, which was a wilderness when he settled in it. He published in 1830 a narrative of his adventures as a soldier.

MARTIN, DAVID, a popular writer, died at Baton Rouge, La., in 1856. He wrote the song, "Erin is my home."

MARTINDALE, STEPHEN, minister of Wallingford, Vt., died in 1847, aged 59. Born in West Dorset, he graduated at Middlebury in 1806, and was a preceptor seven years. He was a minister at Tinmouth from 1819 to 1832, and for the rest of his life at W. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MARTYN, RICHARD, speaker of the assembly, died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1693. He was one of the founders of the church in 1661, and a councillor. His son, Richard, a graduate of 1680, was for a time a preacher.

MARVIN, THOMAS J., judge, died at Havana in Dec., 1852, aged 50. He lived at Saratoga. He and his brother were the proprietors of the great house, called the United States hotel, and had held it for twenty years, constantly enlarging and improving it. He was a judge in Saratoga county.

MASON, JOHN, captain, proprietor of New Hampshire, died in 1635. He was a merchant of London, and afterwards governor of Newfoundland. On his return he met with Sir Wm. Alexander, who was induced to engage in the project of settling the new world, and obtained a patent of Acadie, or Nova Scotia, in 1621. In the same year Mason obtained of the Plymouth company, of which he was a member, a grant of the land from Salem river to the Merrimack, and up to the heads thereof, called Mariana. In 1622 he and Gorges obtained a grant of the lands between the Merrimack and Sagadahoc, extending back to the lakes, called Laconia. He obtained, Nov. 7, 1629, a new patent of New Hampshire. His daughter Jane married John Tufton, whose son, Robert T., assumed the name of Mason. He had been at great expense in the settlement of his province, with no advantage. His heirs sold their rights to Samuel Allen in 1691.

MASON, JOHN, major, a brave soldier, and author of the history of the Pequot war, died about 1672, aged 72. He was born in England about the year 1600. He was bred to arms in the Netherlands, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, whose good opinion he so much conciliated, that, after his arrival in this country, when the struggle arose in England between King Charles I. and the parliament, Sir Thomas addressed a letter to Mason, requesting him to join his standard and

give his assistance to those who were contending for the liberties of the people. The invitation, however, was declined. Mason was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, being one of the company of Mr. Warham in 1630. From this place he removed to Windsor about the year 1635, and assisted in laying the foundation of a new colony. The Pequot war, in which he was so distinguished, was in the year 1637. The Pequot Indians were a spirited and warlike nation, who lived near New London. In 1634 a tribe which was in confederacy with them murdered a Captain Stone and a Captain Norton, with their crew of eight men, and then sunk the vessel. A part of the plunder was received by Sassacus, the Pequot sachem. In 1636 the Pequots killed a number of men at Saybrook, where there was a garrison of about twenty men; in consequence of which Mason was sent down the river by the Connecticut colony in March, 1637, for the relief of the fort. He remained there a month, but not an Indian was to be seen. In April the Pequots killed nine of the English at Wethersfield, and destroyed much property. The colony was now reduced to a most lamentable condition. The inhabitants were in number but about two hundred and fifty, and most of the men were needed for the labor of the plantations. Many of the cattle had been lost by the want of hay or corn. There were, perhaps, not five ploughs in the colony, and the people were suffering for want of provisions. They were at the same time so harassed by a powerful enemy, that they could neither hunt, fish, nor cultivate their fields, but at the peril of their lives. They were obliged to keep a constant watch. At this crisis a court was summoned at Hartford on the first of May. Besides the six magistrates, there were also committees from the few towns in the colony, to compose the court. As the Pequots had killed about thirty, and were endeavoring to effect a union of all the Indians in a plan for the extirpation of the English, it was determined that an offensive war should be carried on against them, and that ninety men should immediately be raised, forty-two from Hartford, thirty from Windsor, and eighteen from Wethersfield. The little army, under the command of Mason, with Mr. Stone for their chaplain, fell down the river on the 10th, and arrived at Saybrook on the 17th. They had united with them about seventy Indians under the command of Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, who had lately revolted from Sassacus. At Saybrook Mason and his officers were entirely divided in opinion respecting the manner of prosecuting their enterprise. The court had directed the landing of the men at Pequot harbor, from whence they were to advance upon the enemy; but Mason was of opinion that they should sail past the Pequot country to Narragansett, and then return and take the enemy by surprise.

This opinion was a proof of his discernment and military skill. The Pequots were expecting them at the harbor, where they kept a watch day and night; and the place was encompassed by rocks and thickets, affording the Indians, who were the more numerous, every advantage. It would be difficult to land, and if a landing was effected, it would be difficult to approach the enemy's forts without being much harassed, and giving an opportunity for all of them to escape, if they were unwilling to fight. Besides, by going first to Narragansett, the hope was indulged that some accession to their force might be procured. These reasons weighed much with Mason, but not with the other officers, who were afraid to exceed their commission. In this perplexity Mr. Stone was desired to seek wisdom from above. Having spent most of Thursday night in prayer on board the *Pink*, in the morning he went on shore and told Mason he was entirely satisfied with his plan. The council was again called, and the plan was adopted. On Saturday, the 20th, they arrived at Narragansett; but the wind was so unfavorable, that they could not land until Tuesday at sunset. He immediately marched to the residence of the sachem, Miantunnomu, and disclosed to him the object which he had in view. Two hundred of the Narragansetts joined him, and on Wednesday they marched about eighteen or twenty miles to the eastern Niantick, which was a frontier to the Pequots. Here was the seat of one of the Narragansett sachems, who was so unfriendly that he would not suffer any of the English to enter the fort. A strong guard was in consequence placed round it, that none of the Indians should come out and alarm the Pequots. The little army continued its march on Thursday, having in its train about five hundred Indians. In the evening they reached the neighborhood of one of the Pequot forts at Mystic. The army encamped, being exceedingly fatigued in consequence of the heat and the want of necessaries. The guards, who were advanced considerably in front, heard the enemy singing until midnight. It was a time of rejoicing with them, as they had seen the vessels pass a few days before, and concluded that the English had not courage to attack them. About two hours before day on the morning of Friday, May 26th, the captain assembled his men, and prepared himself for determining the fate of Connecticut. The blessing of God was briefly and devoutly implored. With less than eighty brave men he marched forward, the Indians, who were much afraid, having fallen in the rear. He told them to stay behind at what distance they pleased, and to see whether Englishmen would not fight. As Mason approached within a rod of the fort a dog barked, and an Indian roared out, Owanux! Owanux! [Englishmen! Englishmen!] The troops pressed on, and, having fired upon the Indians

through the palisades, entered the fort at the principal entrance, sword in hand. After a severe conflict, in which a number of the enemy were killed, victory was still doubtful, for the Indians concealed themselves in and about their wigwams, and, from their retreats, made good use of their arrows. At this crisis the captain cried out to his men, "We must burn them!" and, seizing a firebrand in one of the wigwams, set fire to the mats with which they were covered. In a short time all the wigwams were wrapped in flames. Mason drew his men without the fort, encompassing it completely; and the sachem, Uncas, with his Indians and such of the Narragansetts as remained, took courage and formed another circle in the rear. The enemy were now thrown into the utmost terror. Some climbed the palisades and were brought down by the fire of the muskets; others were so bewildered that they rushed into the very flames. A number collected to the windward and endeavored to defend themselves with their arrows, and about forty of the boldest issued forth and were cut down by the swords of the English. In a little more than an hour the whole work of destruction was completed. Seventy wigwams were burned, and six hundred Indians perished. Seven escaped, and seven were taken prisoners. Two only of the English were killed, and sixteen wounded. The victory was complete, but the army was in great danger and distress. So many were wounded and worn down by fatigue, that only about forty could be spared to contend with the remaining enemy. In about an hour three hundred Indians came on from another fort; but Mason led out a chosen party and checked their onset. It was determined to march immediately for Pequot harbor, into which, a few minutes before, to their unutterable joy, they had seen their vessels enter, guided by the hand of Providence. When the march commenced, the Indians advanced to the hill on which the fort had stood. The desolation which here presented itself to their view filled them with rage; they stamped and tore their hair in the transports of passion; and, rushing down the hill with great fury, seemed determined to avenge themselves on the destroyers of their brethren. But the superiority of fire-arms to their bows and arrows kept them at a distance. Mason reached the harbor in safety; and, putting his wounded aboard, the next day marched by land to Saybrook with about twenty men. His safe return, and the success which attended the expedition, filled the whole colony with joy and thanksgiving. Several providential events were particularly noticed. It was thought remarkable that the vessels should come into the harbor at the very moment when they were so much needed. As Mason entered a wigwam for fire to burn the fort, an Indian was drawing an arrow to the very head, and would

have killed him instantly, had not one Davis at this critical moment cut the bowstring with his sword. So completely was the object of the expedition effected, that the remaining Pequots were filled with such terror, that they burned their wigwams and fled from their abode. The greatest part of them went towards New York. Mason was sent out to pursue them, and he took one hundred prisoners of the old men, women, and children. The rest, about two hundred in number, soon submitted themselves, engaging never to live in their country again, and becoming subject to the sachems of Mohegan and Narragansett, with the disgraceful necessity of never again being called Pequots.

Soon after this war, Mason was appointed by the government of Connecticut major-general of all their forces, and continued in this office till his death. He remained a magistrate, to which station he was first chosen in 1642, till May, 1660, when he was elected deputy-governor. In this office he continued ten years, till May, 1670, when his infirmities induced him to retire from public life. After the Pequot war, at the request of the inhabitants of Saybrook, and for the defence of the colony, he removed from Windsor to that place in 1647. Thence, in 1659, he removed to Norwich, where he died in 1672 or 1673, aged 72. He left three sons, Samuel, John, and Daniel, whose descendants are numerous; one of them was Jeremiah Mason, of Portsmouth. Mason held the same reputation for military talents in Connecticut, which Standish held in Plymouth colony. Both rendered the most important services to their country. Both were bred to arms in the Dutch Netherlands. Standish was of short stature, but Mason was tall and portly, and equally distinguished for his courage and vigor. He was also a gentleman of prudence and correct morals. At the request of the general court he drew up and published a brief history of the Pequot war. It is reprinted in Increase Mather's relation of troubles by the Indians, 1677. It was also republished more correctly, with an introduction and some explanatory notes by Thomas Prince, in 1736. — *Introduction to Mason's History*; *Trumbull*, i. 68–87, 337; *Holmes*.

MASON, GEORGE, an eminent statesman of Virginia, died in 1792, aged 67. He was a member of the general convention which in 1787 framed the constitution of the United States, but refused to sign his name, as one of that body, to the instrument which they had produced. In the following year he was a member of the Virginia convention, which considered the proposed plan of federal government. He united with Henry, and opposed its adoption with great energy. He thought that the confederation was about to be converted into a consolidated government, for which, he said, many of the members of the gen-

eral convention avowed an attachment, and he was desirous of introducing amendments. He contended for the necessity of an article, reserving to the State all powers not delegated. This article is now among the amendments of the constitution. He wished also that there should be a limitation to the continuance of the president in office. So averse was he to that section which allowed the slave trade for twenty years, that, attached as he was to the union of all the States, he declared that he would not admit the southern States into the union, unless they would agree to discontinue the traffic. He died at his seat at Gunston Hall, Va.

MASON, JOHN, D. D., minister of the Scotch church in Cedar street, N. Y., died in 1792, aged 57. His widow, Sarah, died in 1827, aged 84, at New Rochelle, at the house of Rev. Isaac Blauvelt, her brother-in-law.

MASON, DAVID, colonel, died in Boston Sept. 17, 1794, aged 67. He was a meritorious officer of the Revolution, and laid the foundation of the armory at Springfield. His earliest ancestor in Boston came from England in 1634. He learned the art of painting and gilding, and then portrait-painting of Greenwood; he also delivered lectures on electricity in various towns. Dr. Franklin was a friend in his father's house. In the French war he was a lieutenant, and understood well the art of gunnery, commanding a battery of six cannon in fort William and Henry. He was there taken prisoner, but was released in the woods by the kindness of a French officer. In 1763 he organized the first artillery company in Boston. In 1774 he was appointed engineer. Two brass cannon, which the British seized, he secretly carried off concealed in loads of manure. His wife, Hannah, grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Symmes, cut out five thousand flannel cartridges. From Salem, April 19, 1775, he marched to Medford with four or five hundred men. Under Washington's eye he bombarded Boston from Dorchester heights with a 13-inch mortar; captured by Capt. Manly. At the second fire the mortar burst and wounded him in his leg. As soon as he could ride, he followed Washington to New York. Late in 1776 Washington ordered him to select a place for preparing ammunition; he agreed for ten acres, now the arsenal at Springfield, and there he lived five years. His residence was afterwards at Springfield. His State securities he sold at a great loss, for two or three shillings on the pound. In 1786 he became lame, and remained so eight years, till his death. He was a Christian, eminent for love to God and man. His daughter Hannah married Capt. John Bryant of Boston, and died at Springfield. Susanna married Professor John Smith of Hanover. Mary married Daniel Tuttle of Boston. His grandson, John Bryant, merchant of Boston, now

living, married Mary, a daughter of Professor Smith by his first wife, Mary Cleaveland.

MASON, JOHN, minister of Swanzev, died in July, 1801, aged 85.

MASON, THADDEUS, register of deeds for Middlesex, died May 1, 1802, aged 96. He graduated at Cambridge in 1728.

MASON, JOHN M., D. D., minister in New York, died Dec. 27, 1829, aged 59. He was the son of Dr. John M., was born March 19, 1770, and was graduated at Columbia college in 1789. Having studied theology with his father, he completed his education at Edinburgh. In 1792 he succeeded his father in the church in Cedar street. By his letters on frequent communion, written in 1798, the associate Reformed churches were induced to change the old custom of communing but twice a year for a more frequent commemoration of the death of the Redeemer. Appointed professor of theology in 1801, he performed the duties until his health declined. In 1810 his connection with Cedar-street church was dissolved, and in 1812 he became the pastor of a new church in Murray street. From 1811 to 1816 he was the provost of Columbia college. In 1816 he travelled in Europe for the benefit of his health; in 1819 he suffered from two paralytic attacks. From 1821 he presided over Dickinson college in Pennsylvania until 1824, when he returned to New York, and lingered the rest of his days the shadow of what he once was.

He was eminent for erudition and for his intellectual powers. As a preacher he was uncommonly eloquent. But he was harsh and overbearing, somewhat in proportion "to the robustness of his faculties of mind and body." At a contribution in his church, a man put into the box a counterfeit ten-dollar bill. In the afternoon Dr. M. said to the people: "A counterfeit ten-dollar bill was put into the box this morning; the man knew it to be counterfeit; if he is here, I will tell him—'the Almighty has debited you ten dollars, and will charge you compound interest during the endless ages of eternity!'" In preaching he once quoted Pope's lines as to God's being adored alike "by saint and savage and by sage," he pronounced it (in his deepest guttural), "the most damnable lie." He edited for some years the Christian's magazine, in which he had a controversy with Bishop Hobart on Episcopalianism. In that work his letters on frequent communion, a plea for communion on catholic principles, and other writings, are found. He published a sermon preached before the New York missionary society, 1797; before the London missionary society, about 1802; an oration on the death of Washington, 1800; of Hamilton, 1804. Four volumes of his sermons were published in 1832.

MASON, ARMISTEAD T., general, a senator of

the United States, died Feb. 6, 1819, aged 33. He was the son of Stephens Thompson Mason, a senator from Virginia, and was born in 1785. He ably defended Norfolk in 1812. On the resignation of Mr. Giles he was elected senator in his place in 1816, the term of office expiring in 1817. In consequence of a political dispute with his relative, John McCarty, they fought a duel with muskets at Bladensburg, when Gen. Mason was killed. In the correspondence with his antagonist, which was published, he manifested the most malignant ferocity. The benevolent temper, enjoined by the gospel of Jesus Christ, would have excluded from his heart that hatred of his brother which led to his own destruction. In the first third of the present century there were more than a hundred murders committed by duellists in this country, and the blood of more than a hundred unavenged murders cries to Heaven against our guilty land. Maj. Campbell was executed in London in Sept., 1808, for killing Capt. Boyd in a duel; yet in our republic no "honorable murderer" has yet been brought to the gallows. Blackstone, in expounding the law of England, says of deliberate duelling, that "both parties meet avowedly with an intent to murder." The law of God and the laws of our country require, that the murderer shall be put to death.

MASON, ABEL, captain, died at Southbridge, Mass., in 1832, aged 93, a soldier of 1756, and of the Revolution.

MASON, EBENEZER P., died in 1840, aged 21. He graduated at Yale in 1839, and published an introduction to practical astronomy.

MASON, WILLIAM, minister of Castine, Maine, died in 1847, aged about 77. Born in Rowley, he graduated at Harvard in 1792. He was settled in 1793, and dismissed in 1834.

MASON, ELIHU, minister of Le Roy, N. Y., died in 1849, aged 67. Born at West Springfield, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1808, and was the minister of Herkimer, N. Y., then of Barkhamstead, Conn., two years from 1814; then engaged in missionary service; at last was pastor at Le Roy, when after four years he was in 1833 disabled by ill health. He was laborious and eminently pious.

MASON, JOSEPH, Dr., died in Providence July 19, 1843, aged about 76, for many years an eminent physician. He was a graduate of Brown university in 1786.

MASON, STEVENS THOMPSON, the only son of Gen. John Thompson Mason, died at New York Jan. 4, 1843, aged 31. At the age of nineteen he was appointed secretary of Michigan, and was its governor as a Territory, and also as a State.

MASON, JOHN THOMPSON, general, died at Galveston April 17, 1850. A native of Virginia, he lived in Kentucky from 1811 to 1835; and in

Michigan, where he lived fifteen years; he was governor after the death of his son, Stevens Thompson Mason.

MASON, JEREMIAH, LL. D., died at Boston Nov. 14, 1848, aged 80. Descended from Capt. John Mason, he was born in Lebanon; his father, opulent, died in 1813. His grandfather died in Norwich in 1779; his great-grandfather lived at Haddam. He graduated at Yale in 1788. In the practice of law he lived first at Westmoreland, N. H., then at Walpole, and at Portsmouth in 1797. In 1802 he was attorney-general. From 1813 to 1817 he was a senator of the United States. In 1832 he removed to Boston; at the age of seventy he left the bar, though still consulted as a lawyer. His high character in his profession was described by Mr. Webster and Judge Woodbury. As few men were so tall in stature, so very few ever reached his height of excellence as a lawyer.

MASON, THOMAS, minister of Northfield, Mass., died Jan. 3, 1851, aged 81. Born at Princeton, he was a graduate of Harvard in 1796, and pastor at N. from 1799 to 1830. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1824.

MASON, ERSKINE, D. D., died at New York May 14, 1851, aged 47; minister at Bleecker street; son of Dr. John M. Mason. His memoir, written by W. Adams, is prefixed to his sermons on practical subjects, entitled a pastor's legacy.

MASSASOIT, sachem or king of the Womponoags or Womponoogs, whose authority extended from Narragansett bay to Massachusetts bay, died about 1655. He is sometimes called their great sagamore and great sachem; but, although Dr. Dwight maintains, that sachem means a principal chief, and sagamore an inferior one, yet probably they are words of the same meaning, or the same word in different dialects or in different inflexions. Hubbard says the same as Dr. Dwight; but Winslow speaks of "sachems or petty governors." An ancient writer says, that the northern Indians used the term sagamore and the southern the term sachem. Purchas gives the word sagamo. Winslow, in his account of his visit to Massasoit, says, that he went to the sachimo comaco, to the sachem's house; and that Hobbamoc addressed him with the words, "Neen womasu sagimus," My loving sachem. We may then regard sachem, sachemo, sagamo, sagamore, as the same. The name of M. was written by Winslow, as it was probably pronounced, Massassowat; also it was written Massasoyt and Massasoyet. He was also called Asuhmequin, Osamekin, and Woosamequen. His residence was at Packanackick, or Pokanoket, sometimes called Sowams and Sowamset. Over against him, on the opposite side of the great bay, lived the Narragansetts. Winslow, in going to Massasoit, crossed a river, which, I suppose, was Taunton;

in three miles he came to Metapoiset, in Swanze; and four or five miles beyond was Packanokie, the residence of the sachem. A Dutch vessel had been stranded before his house. I suppose, therefore, that he lived at Warren, and that Sowams or Sowamset was Swanze, though the town was so called from Swansea in Wales, whence some of the first inhabitants came. March 22, 1621, he visited the English pilgrims at Plymouth with his brother, Quadequina, and a train of sixty men, and presented himself on Spring hill. The governor sent Mr. Winslow to invite him to a treaty. While Quadequina detained Mr. W. as a hostage, the sachem with twenty unarmed men met Capt. Standish and a few men at the town brook, where they saluted each other. Massasoit was then conducted to Governor Carver and made a treaty, the articles of which he always faithfully observed. The league lasted to 1675. It was stipulated, "that neither he nor his should injure any of ours; that if any unjustly warred against him, we would aid him, and if any warred against us, he should aid us." He was "a portly man, in his best years, grave of countenance, spare of speech." The Narragansetts under Canonieus being hostile to him, he was glad of the friendship of the whites. In July, E. Winslow visited the sachem at his residence, and was kindly received. When he was sick in March, 1623, Mr. Winslow, accompanied by John Hampden, "a gentleman of London," visited him. This was probably the celebrated Hampden. Massasoit, who was very sick, in his gratitude said, "I will never forget this kindness;" and he disclosed the Indian conspiracy for the destruction of the Plymouth settlers. Capt. Standish in consequence killed the ring-leaders. The benevolent visit was the means of saving the colony from destruction. Massasoit was succeeded by his son, Alexander; king Philip was another son. — *Belknap*, II. 229, 290.

MATHER, RICHARD, minister of Dorchester, the son of Thomas M., died April 22, 1669, aged 73. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1596. At the age of fifteen he was invited to take the instruction of a school at Toxteth, near Liverpool. After suffering for some time that anxiety and distress, which the knowledge of his own character as a sinner produced, he in his 18th. year found peace and joy in the gospel of the Redeemer. In May, 1618, he was admitted a student at Oxford; but in a few months afterwards he became the minister of Toxteth, being ordained by the bishop of Chester. Here he continued about fifteen years without any interruption of his benevolent labors. He preached every Tuesday at Prescott, and he always seized the opportunity, which his attendance upon funerals afforded, for imparting instruction to the living. He was silenced for nonconformity to the

established church in 1633, but through the influence of his friends was soon restored. He was again suspended in 1634, as he had never worn the surplice, and could not adopt the ceremonies which were enjoined. Having resolved to seek the peaceable enjoyment of the rights of conscience and the purity of Christian ordinances in New England, he escaped the pursuivants, who were endeavoring to apprehend him, and embarked at Bristol in May, 1635. August 17th he arrived in Boston harbor. He was in a few months invited to Dorchester; and, as the first church had removed with Mr. Warham to Windsor, a new church was formed, of which he was constituted the teacher, August 23, 1636. He assisted Mr. Eliot and Mr. Welde in 1640 in making the New England version of the psalms. The model of church discipline, which he presented to the synod of 1648, was the one which was chiefly adopted in preference to the models prepared by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Partridge. He died in the peace of the Christian. The following was the poetic inscription of the day:

"Divinely rich and learned Rich'd Mather,
Sons, like him prophets great, rejoice'd this father.
Short time his sleeping dust here's cover'd down;
Not his ascended spirit or renown."

His first wife was the daughter of Edmund Houlst; his second was Sarah, widow of John Cotton. His six sons were by his first wife. Though in his old age he experienced many infirmities, yet, such had been his health, that for half a century he was not detained by sickness so much as one Sunday from his public labors. He was a pious Christian, a good scholar, and a plain and useful preacher. He was careful to avoid foreign and obscure words, and unnecessary citation of Latin sentences, that all might understand him. While his voice was loud and distinct, there was also a vehemency and dignity in his manner. He wrote the discourse about the church covenant, and the answer to thirty-two questions, published in 1639, which pass under the name of the elders of New England. He wrote also a modest and brotherly answer to Charles Herle's book against the independency of churches, 1644; a reply to Rutherford, or a defence of the answer to Herle's book, 1646; an heart-melting exhortation, etc., in a letter to his countrymen of Lancashire, 1650; a catechism; a treatise of justification, 1652; a letter to Mr. Hooker, to prove that it was lawful for a minister to administer the sacrament to a congregation not particularly under his care; election sermon, about 1660; an answer to Mr. Davenport's work against the propositions of the synod of 1662. He also prepared for the press sermons on the second epistle of Peter, and an elaborate defence

of the churches of New England. — *Wood's Athenæ. Oxon.*, II. 427, 428; *Magnalia*, III. 122-130; *Hist. Coll.* VIII. 10; *I. Mather's account of his Life*.

MATHER, SAMUEL, minister of Dublin, Ireland, the son of the preceding, died in Dublin Oct. 29, 1671, aged 45. He was born in Lancashire May 13, 1626. Accompanying his father to this country, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1643. He was appointed the first fellow of the college, and he was held in such estimation by the students whom he instructed, that, when he left them, they put on badges of mourning. When he began to preach, he spent some time in Rowley as an assistant to Mr. Rogers. A church having been gathered in the north part of Boston, he was invited to take the charge of it; but, after preaching there one winter, he was induced to go to England in 1650. The church which he left was afterwards under the pastoral care of his brother, Increase Mather. In England he was appointed chaplain of Magdalen college, Oxford. He then preached in Scotland and Ireland. In Dublin he was senior fellow of Trinity college, and was settled the minister of the church of St. Nicholas. Though he refused several benefices that were offered by the lord deputy, because he did not wish to have the Episcopalian ministers displaced; yet soon after the restoration he was suspended on a charge of sedition. Returning to England, he was minister at Burton wood, till ejected by the Bartholomew act in 1662. He afterwards gathered a church at his own house in Dublin, where he died in peace. He was succeeded by his brother, Nathaniel Mather. As a preacher he held the first rank, and his name was known throughout the kingdom. His discourses were remarkable for clearness of method. He published a wholesome caveat for a time of liberty, 1652; a defence of the protestant religion against popery, 1671; an irenicum, or an essay for union among the Presbyterians, Independents, and Anabaptists; a treatise against stinted liturgies; a piece against Valentine Greatarick, who pretended to cure diseases by stroking; a course of sermons on the types of the Old Testament, with some discourses against popish superstitions. — *Wood's Athenæ. Oxon.*, II. 489, 490; *Magnalia*, IV. 143-153; *Nonconformists' Memorial*, II. 355-357.

MATHER, NATHANIEL, minister in London, the son of Richard Mather, died July 26, 1697, aged 67. He was born March 20, 1630. After his arrival in this country with his father, he was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1647. He afterwards went to England, and was presented to the living at Barnstable by Oliver Cromwell in 1656. Upon his ejection in 1662 he went into Holland, and was a minister

at Rotterdam. About the year 1671 or 1672 he succeeded his brother, Samuel Mather, at Dublin. Thence he removed to London, where he was pastor of a Congregational church, and one of the lecturers at Pinner's hall. He was buried in the burying ground near Bunhill fields, and there is upon his tomb-stone a long Latin inscription, written by Dr. Watts, which ascribes to him a high character for genius, learning, piety, and ministerial fidelity. He published the righteousness of God by faith upon all who believe, 1694; a discussion of the lawfulness of a pastor's officiating in another's church; twenty-three sermons, preached at Pinner's hall, and Lime street, taken in short hand as they were delivered, 1701; a fast sermon. — *Calamy's Contin.* i. 257-258.

MATHER, ELEAZER, first minister of Northampton, Mass., the son of Richard Mather, died July 24, 1669, aged 32. He was born May 13, 1637. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1656. Having preached about two years at Northampton, when a church was gathered there in 1661, he was ordained its minister, June 23. His wife was the daughter of John Warham; she married after his death S. Stoddard. His daughter married Rev. John Williams. He was admired as a man of talents and exalted piety, and as a zealous and eminently useful preacher. After his death there was published from his manuscripts a serious exhortation to the succeeding and present generation, being the substance of his last sermons, 1671. — *Magnalia*, iii. 130.

MATHER, INCREASE, D. D., president of Harvard college, the son of Richard Mather, died August 23, 1723, aged 84. He was born at Dorchester June 21, 1639. He was graduated in 1656. Beginning to preach in the next year, and being invited by his brother to Dublin, he embarked for England July 3, 1657, and after an absence of four years returned in August, 1661. In the next month he was invited to preach at the north church in Boston, though he was not ordained there till May 27, 1664. Two years before this, when the controversy respecting the subjects of baptism was agitated, he opposed the results of the synod, but, being convinced by the arguments of Mr. Mitchell, he afterwards defended the synodical propositions. He was a member of the synod of 1679, and drew up the result, which was then agreed on. When King Charles II. expressed his wish that the charter of Massachusetts might be resigned into his hands in 1683, Dr. Mather zealously opposed a compliance with his majesty's pleasure. In 1688 he sailed for England as agent of the province to procure redress of grievances. After several years of important services he returned with a new charter, and arrived in Boston May 14, 1692. He had the sole nomination of the first governor. After his arrival the general court appointed a

day of public thanksgiving for his safe return, and for the settlement of the government. During the witchcraft delusion he opposed the violent measures which were adopted. He wrote a book to prove that the devil might appear in the shape of an innocent man, by means of which a number of persons, convicted of witchcraft, escaped the execution of the sentence. After the death of Mr. Oakes in 1681, the care of Harvard college devolved upon him. But as his church refused to relinquish him, he only made weekly visits to Cambridge, until the appointment of President Rogers in the following year. After his death he was again called to the presidency of the college, June 11, 1685, and he continued in this station till Sept. 6, 1701, when he resigned in consequence of an act of the general court, requiring the president to reside at Cambridge. He was unwilling to leave his church, though his son, Cotton Mather, had been settled as his colleague for a number of years. Mr. Willard succeeded him. After a long life of benevolent exertion, he died in Boston, having been a preacher sixty-six years, sixty-two of which were passed in the ministry in Boston. His wife was Maria, the daughter of John Cotton. He had six daughters and three sons; Sarah married Rev. Mr. Walter, and Abigail, Rev. John White.

He was a man of great learning and of extensive influence and usefulness. Soon after his return from England he procured an act, authorizing the college to create bachelors and doctors of theology, which power was not given by its former charter. As president he was careful not only to give the students direction in their literary pursuits, but also to impart to them religious instruction. He frequently called them one by one into the library, and there, with the affection of a parent and the fidelity of a minister of the gospel, he would confer with them respecting the salvation of their souls, and solemnly charge them to renounce their sins, to embrace the gospel, and to devote themselves to the service of God. He usually preached to them every week, and his sermons, both at Cambridge and in Boston, were designed to impress the conscience as well as to enlighten the mind. He considered him as the best preacher who taught with the greatest simplicity. His delivery was somewhat peculiar. He usually spoke with deliberation, but at times, when uttering an impressive sentence, his voice became the voice of thunder. Always committing his sermons to memory, he never used his notes in the pulpit. Sixteen hours in every day were commonly spent in his study, and in his retirement he repeatedly addressed himself to the Lord, his Maker. He always kept a diary, designed for his improvement in religion. Such was his benevolence, that he devoted a tenth part of all his income to charitable

purposes. His portrait is in the library of the Massachusetts historical society. The following is a list of his publications: the mystery of Israel's salvation, 1659; the life and death of Richard Mather, 1670; woe to drunkards, 1673; the day of trouble near; important truths about conversion, 1674; the first principles of New England; a discourse concerning the subject of baptism, and consociation of churches; the wicked man's portion; the times of men in the hands of God, 1675; history of the war with the Indians from June 24, 1675, to Aug. 12, 1676; a relation of troubles of New England from the Indians, from the beginning; an historical discourse on the prevalence of prayer; renewal of covenant the duty of decaying and distressed churches, 1677; pray for the rising generation, 1678; a call to the rising generation, 1679; the divine right of infant baptism; the great concernment of a covenant people; heaven's alarm to the world, 1680; animadversions upon a narrative of the Baptists, 1681; *diatriba de signo filii hominis*; practical truths; the church a subject of persecution, 1682; a discourse concerning comets, 1683; remarkable providences; the doctrine of divine providence, 1684; an arrow against profane and promiscuous dances, 1685; the mystery of Christ; the greatest of sinners exhorted; a sermon on an execution for murder, 1686; a testimony against superstitions, 1687; *de successu evangelii apud Indos* epistola, 1688; the unlawfulness of using common prayer, and of swearing on the book, 1689; several papers relating to the state of New England; the revolution justified, 1690; election sermon, 1693; the blessing of primitive counsellors; cases of conscience concerning witchcraft; an essay on the power of a pastor for the administration of sacraments, 1693; whether a man may marry his wife's own sister; solemn advice to young men, 1695; a treatise of angels, 1696; a discourse on man's not knowing his time; the case of conscience concerning the eating of blood, 1697; funeral sermon on J. Bailly, 1698; the surest way to the highest honor; on hardness of heart; the folly of sinning, 1699; the order of the gospel vindicated, 1700; the blessed hope, 1701; remarks on a sermon of George Keith; Ichabod, or the glory departing, an election sermon; the Christian religion the only true religion; the excellency of public spirit, 1702; the duty of parents to pray for their children; soul-saving gospel truths, 1703; the voice of God in the stormy winds; practical truths to promote holiness, 1704; meditations on the glory of Christ, 1705; a discourse concerning earthquakes; a testimony against sacrilege; a dissertation concerning right to sacraments, 1706; meditations on death; a disquisition concerning right to sacraments, 1707; a dissertation wherein the strange doctrine of Mr. Stoddard is refuted, 1708; on

the future conversion of the Jews, confuting Dr. Lightfoot and Mr. Baxter; against cursing and swearing, 1709; concerning faith and prayer for the kingdom of Christ; at the artillery election, on being very courageous; awakening truths tending to conversion, 1710; meditations on the glory of the heavenly world; concerning the death of the righteous; the duty of the children of godly parents, 1711; burnings bewailed; remarks upon an answer to a book against the common prayer; meditations on the sanctification of the Lord's day, 1712; a plain discourse showing who shall not enter into heaven; a funeral sermon for his daughter-in-law, 1713; on the death of his consort, 1714; Jesus Christ a mighty Saviour, and other subjects, 1715; a disquisition concerning ecclesiastical councils; there is a God in heaven; the duty and dignity of aged servants of God, 1716; at the ordination of his grandson; sermons on the beatitudes; practical truths plainly delivered with an ordination sermon, 1718; five sermons on several subjects, one of them on the author's birth-day, 1719; a testimony to the order of the churches, 1720; advice to children of godly ancestors, a sermon concluding the Boston lectures on early piety; several sheets in favor of inoculation for the small pox, 1721; a dying pastor's legacy; Elijah's mantle, 1722. — *Remarkables of I. Mather*; *Nonconformists' Memorial*, II. 245-249; *Magnalia*, IV. 130, 131; V. 77-84; VI. 2.

MATHER, COTTON, D. D., F. R. S., minister in Boston, died Feb. 13, 1728, aged 65. He was the son of the preceding, and grandson of John Cotton. He was born in Boston Feb. 12, 1663. Distinguished for early piety, when he was a schoolboy he endeavored to persuade his youthful companions frequently to lift up their hearts to their Maker and heavenly Friend, and he even wrote for them some forms of devotion. He had also the courage to reprove their vices. At the age of fourteen he began to observe days of secret fasting and prayer, reading commonly fifteen chapters in the bible every day. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1678, having made uncommon proficiency in his studies. At this early period of his life he drew up systems of the sciences, and wrote remarks upon the books which he read, and thus matured his understanding. At the age of seventeen he approached the Lord's table with affectionate reliance upon Jesus Christ for salvation. Having been occupied for some time in the study of theology, he was ordained minister of the north church in Boston as colleague with his father, May 13, 1684. Here he passed his days unwearied and unceasing in his exertions to promote the glory of his Maker, and the highest welfare of his brethren. He died in the assurance of Christian faith. His first wife was the daughter of Col. John Phillips; his

second, widow Hubbard, daughter of Dr. John Clark; his third, widow George, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lee. By his two first wives he had fifteen children. He was a man of unequalled industry, of vast learning, of unfeigned piety, and of most disinterested and expansive benevolence. He was also distinguished for his credulity, for his pedantry, and for his want of judgment and taste. No person in America had so large a library, or had read so many books, or retained so much of what he read. So precious did he consider time, that to prevent visits of unnecessary length, he wrote over his study door in capital letters, "Be short." Still his manners were never morose, but easy and obliging. His social talents and various knowledge rendered his conversation interesting and instructive. Every morning he usually read a chapter of the Old Testament in Hebrew and another in the French, and a chapter of the New Testament in Greek. Besides the French, he understood also the Spanish and Iroquois, and in these languages he published treatises. There were two books, in which he every day wrote something. In the one, which he called his *quotidiana*, he transcribed passages from the authors which he read. In the other, which was his diary, he noted the events of the day, his imperfections and sins, and every thing which might subserve his religious improvement. By this diary it appears that in one year he kept sixty fasts and twenty vigils, and published fourteen books, besides discharging the duties of his pastoral office. As a minister of the gospel he was most exemplary. Always proposing in his sermons to make some particular impression upon the minds of his hearers, the whole discourse had relation to this object, and he endeavored to make his sentences short, that those who took notes might do it with more ease. His discourses, without doubt, were equal in length to those of his brethren, which, he himself informs us, usually went a good way into the second hour. He kept a list of the members of his church, and frequently prayed for each separately. Those especially, whose cases had been mentioned on the Sabbath in the house of public worship, were remembered by him in his secret addresses to the throne of grace. He usually allotted one or two afternoons in a week to visiting the families of his congregation, and in these visits he addressed both the parents and the children, exhorting the former to faithfulness, and endeavoring to instruct the latter by asking them questions, and recommending to them secret prayer and reading of the Scriptures. When he left them he recommended to their consideration a particular text of Scripture. As he published many pious books, he was continually putting them into the hands of persons to whom he thought they would be useful. His success seemed to correspond with his fidelity. In the

first year of his ministry about thirty were added to his church; and he received the benedictions of many dying believers, who spoke of his labors as the means of their salvation. He promoted the establishment of several useful societies, particularly a society for suppressing disorders and for the reformation of manners, and a society of peacemakers, whose object was to prevent lawsuits and to compose differences. He arranged the business of every day in the morning, always inquiring by what means he could be useful to his fellow men, and endeavoring to devise new methods of doing good. He did not content himself with contriving plans, but vigorously executed them. When he travelled, he commonly had for a companion some young gentleman, to whom he might impart instruction, and he used to pray with him in private, when they lodged together. Notwithstanding his benevolent labors and unwearied industry, he expressed the greatest humility, and spoke of his days as passed in sloth and sin. He took some interest in the political concerns of his country, and on this account, as well as on account of his faithful reproof of iniquity, he had many enemies. Many abusive letters were sent him, all of which he tied up in a packet and wrote upon the cover, "Libels: Father, forgive them." Though he derived much satisfaction from his theological and literary pursuits; yet he declared, that, in performing an act of benevolence to some poor and suffering Christian he found much higher pleasure. In his diary he says: "As for the delights of the world, I know of none comparable to those which I take in communion with my Saviour. As for the riches of this world, I use no labor for them. In my Saviour I have unsearchable riches; and in my fruition of him I have a full supply of all my wants. As for the honors of this world, I do nothing to gain honors for myself. To be employed in the Lord's work, for the advancement of his kingdom, is all the honor that I wish for."

His publications amounted to three hundred and eighty-two. Many of them indeed were small, such as single sermons; but others were of considerable magnitude. His essays to do good, 12mo. 1710, is a volume peculiarly excellent. It has lately been reprinted. Dr. Franklin ascribed all his usefulness in the world to his reading it in early life. His Christian philosopher, 8vo. 1721, was admired in England. His directions for a candidate of the ministry, 12mo. 1725, gained him a vast number of letters of thanks. Others of his larger works are, the life of his father; and *ratio disciplinæ fratrum Nov-Anglorum*, or an account of the discipline professed and practised in the churches of New England. But his largest and most celebrated work is his *Magnalia Christi Americana*, or the ecclesiastical history of New England from its first planting in

1625 to the year 1698, in seven books, folio, 1702. His style abounds with puerilities, puns, and strange conceits, and he makes a great display of learning; but no man was so thoroughly acquainted with the history of New England, and he has saved numerous important facts from oblivion. In the work are contained biographical accounts of many of the first settlers, both governors and ministers. It appears that he gave full credit to the stories of witchcraft; but he was not singular in his credulity. Even Dr. Watts wrote to him, "I am persuaded that there was much immediate agency of the devil in those affairs, and perhaps there were some real witches too." The catalogue of his publications in his life, written by his son, occupies eighteen pages; and the whole, therefore, could not with convenience be here inserted. He published many funeral sermons. Among his other works, which are principally occasional sermons or pious tracts, is the *Wonders of the Invisible World*, 4to. 1692; and *Psalterium Americanum*, or the book of Psalms in blank verse, with illustrations, 1718. Besides his numerous publications, he left behind him in manuscript the angel of Bethesda, in which he placed under every disease not only suitable religious instructions, but the most simple and easy medicines; a large treatise, designed to promote union among protestants; Goliathus detrunceatus, against Mr. Whiston, to prove that most of the Antienicene fathers were orthodox and not Arian; and *Biblia Americana*, or the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament illustrated. This learned work, which it was once proposed to publish in three folio volumes, is now in the library of the Massachusetts historical society. — *Life by S. Mather; Middleton's Biog. Evang.* iv. 233-240.

MATHER, SAMUEL, minister, of Windsor, Conn., the son of Timo. M. of Dorchester, and the grandson of Richard M., was graduated at Harvard college in 1671; was ordained in 1682; and died March 18, 1728, aged 77. His predecessors were Warham and Huit; his successor was Jonathan Marsh. An unhappy division existed in Windsor from 1667 to 1680. The two preachers, neither of whom were ordained, were Mr. Chauncy and Mr. Woodbridge. But the two churches and town happily united in Mr. Mather, and lived in harmony during his ministry. He was one of the first trustees of Yale college, from 1700 to 1724. His wife was Hannah, the daughter of Gov. Treat. He published *dead faith*, 1697; and *renouncing our righteousness*, 1707.

MATHER, AZARIAH, minister of Saybrook, Conn., died in 1737. He graduated in the fourth class at Yale in 1705, and was tutor at Killingworth, where the college then was, in 1709 and 1710. He published *woe to sleepy sinners*, 1720; *sabbath day's rest*; election sermon, 1725.

MATHER, SAMUEL, an eminent physician of Windsor, Conn., died in 1743, aged 63. He was born in or near Boston; graduated at Harvard in 1698; and studied physic with Dr. Hooker of Hartford. No man had a wider circuit of practice; and he was venerated for his virtues. Among his descendants may be mentioned Dr. Samuel Mather of Windsor and Hartford, his grandson; and Dr. Charles Mather, who died in Hartford in 1822, aged 80. — *Williams' Medical Biography*.

MATHEER, ALLYN, first minister of Fairhaven, Conn., died in 1784, at Savannah, whither he had gone on account of his health, aged 36. He graduated at Yale in 1771; and was ordained February 3, 1773.

MATHER, SAMUEL, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of Cotton M., died June 27, 1785, aged 79. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1723. He was ordained in the same church in which his father was settled, as colleague with Mr. Gee, June 21, 1732. In about ten years a separation occurred, in consequence, it is believed, of a difference of views in regard to the revival of religion at that period. A church was built for him, in Bennet street, by persons who withdrew with him from the old north church. He was their pastor till his death. He was buried, by his own direction, without any ceremony. A society of Universalists purchased his church and still occupy it. Dr. Mather published a sermon on the death of William Waldron, 1727; of his father, 1728; life of his father, 8vo. 1729; essay on gratitude, 1732; on the death of Queen Caroline, 1738; an apology for the liberties of the churches in New England, 8vo. 1738; artillery election sermon, 1739; on the death of T. Hutchinson, 1740; of the prince of Wales, 1751; of William Welsteed and Ellis Gray, 1753; dissertation on the name of Jehovah, 1760; convention sermon, 1762; essay on the Lord's prayer, 1766; a modest account of the salutations in ancient times, 1768, anonymous; the sacred minister, a poem, in blank verse, 1773; America known to the ancients, 1774; all men will not be saved forever, in answer to Chauncy, 1781. — *Hist. Coll.* iii. 258, 263; *Holmes*.

MATHEER, MOSES, D. D., minister of Middlesex, Conn., died in 1806, aged about 88. He graduated at Yale in 1739. He published infant baptism defended, 1759; election sermon, 1781.

MATHEER, ELISHA, M. D., died in Northampton, Mass., April 24, 1840, aged 48. He was the son of Mr. Elisha Mather, and grandson of Dr. Samuel Mather of Northampton, an eminent physician, who died in 1779, aged 73, and whose son William, also a physician in N., died before him in 1775, aged 32. Dr. M. was a counsellor of the Massachusetts medical society, skilled in

physiology and pathology, and exemplary as a Christian. — *Williams' Medical Biography.*

MATHER, THADDEUS, M. D., died at Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1854, aged 75; a descendant from Dr. Samuel M. of Windsor, by Nathaniel, and Elihu M.

MATHEWS, THOMAS, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Norfolk, Va., in 1818.

MATIGNON, FRANCIS ANTHONY, D. D., Catholic minister in Boston, died Sept. 19, 1818, aged 64. He was born at Paris Nov. 10, 1753. Appointed professor in the college of Navarre in 1785, after some years he received an annuity from the king, which made him independent. The revolution compelling him to leave France, Bp. Carroll sent him from Baltimore to Boston, Aug. 20, 1792; in 1796 he received Mr. Cheverus as his colleague. He was gentle and courteous, learned and eloquent; and, assisted by the higher eloquence of Mr. Cheverus, the decayed Catholic society was rendered flourishing.

MATTHEWS, MARMADUKE, was a preacher at Hull, Mass., in 1650. He was also the first minister of Malden in 1651, and died in England in 1683. Mr. Wigglesworth came to M. about 1654.

MATTHEWS, JOHN, governor of South Carolina, died at Charleston in 1802, aged 58. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and in 1776 a judge of the supreme court. He was appointed in 1780 a delegate to congress, in which body his services were important. He succeeded Mr. Rutledge in 1782 as governor for one year, and in 1784 was appointed a judge in the court of equity.

MATTHEWS, VINCENT, general, LL. D., died at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1846, aged 80. He was one of the greatest lawyers in the State of New York, engaged 56 years in the practice of the law. Born in Orange county, near Elmira, he lived in Bath, and then in Rochester.

MATTHEWS, MARY, Mrs., died in Warren, Me., May 6, 1851, aged 106.

MATTHEWSON, ELISHA, died at Scituate, Mass., Oct. 14, 1853, aged 88. He was in politics of the democratic school of Jefferson, and four years a senator of the United States.

MATTOON, EBENEZER, general, died in Amherst, Mass., Sept. 11, 1843, aged 88. Born in Amherst, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1776. In the war he was a major; he was also a member of congress, and sheriff of Hampshire. In 1816 he was adjutant-general. He was a member of the second church of Amherst.

MAUD, DANIEL, an early minister, died at Dover, N. H., in 1655. He was a schoolmaster in Boston; a freeman in 1636; and was settled at D. in 1641 or 1642.

MAULE, THOMAS, a shopkeeper of Salem, was called before the council in 1695, for publishing a pamphlet of 260 pages, truth held forth.

Thus early did authority attempt to shackle the press.

MAURY, JAMES, died at New York Feb. 23, 1840, aged 95. A native of Virginia, he was the first United States' consul at Liverpool, — a station which he held nearly half a century. He was educated, intelligent, amiable, and respected.

MAVERICK, JOHN, one of the first ministers of Dorchester, and colleague pastor with Warham, lived in England forty miles from Exeter; he arrived at Nantasket May 30, 1630, and died at Boston, Feb. 3, 1636, aged about 60. He was a man of a humble spirit and eminently useful. Most of his church removed to Windsor.

MAXCY, JONATHAN, D. D., president of three colleges, died June 4, 1820, aged 52. He was born at Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 2, 1768, and was graduated in 1787 at the college in Providence, of the Baptist church in which town he was ordained the pastor, Sept. 8, 1791. He was also professor of divinity in the college, and eleven years the president, from Sept. 6, 1792. In his pastoral office he was succeeded by S. Gano. In 1801 he succeeded Dr. Edwards as the president of Union college in Scheuectady, in which office he was succeeded by Dr. Nott in 1804. For the next fifteen years he was the first president of the college of South Carolina in Columbia, where he died. He married a daughter of Commodore Hopkins of Providence. He published a discourse on the death of Pres. Manning; address to graduates, 1794; oration to mechanics, 1795; oration July 4; existence of God from his works; at a dedication; on the atonement, 1796; sermon at Boston; to a class, 1797; address to graduates, 1798; to candidates for a degree, 1801; funeral sermon to legislature, 1818. His literary remains, with a memoir by Dr. Elton, were published in 1844.

MAXCY, VIRGIL, was killed by the explosion on board the steamer Princeton, Feb. 28, 1844. In the same manner were killed Commodore Kennon and Secretary Gilmer. He was born in Massachusetts, and graduated at Providence in 1804, his brother being the president of the college. In law he was associated with A. G. Harper of Maryland. He was solicitor of the treasury, and chargé at Belgium five years. He published oration to Phi Beta Kappa society, 1833.

MAXWELL, EBENEZER K., minister at Delhi, N. Y., died in 1840, aged 55.

MAY, ELEAZAR, minister of Haddam, Conn., died in 1803, aged 70. Born in Wethersfield, he graduated at Yale in 1752, and was ordained in 1756.

MAY, SAMUEL W., minister at Cincinnati, O., died March 27, 1840.

MAY, IEZEKIAH, died at Tionesta, Venango valley, Penn., July 4, 1843, aged 69. Born in

Haddam, he graduated at York in 1793, and from 1803 to 1808 was the minister of Marblehead; then he emigrated to the wilderness of the Alleghany river. His first care was preaching the gospel, yet he successfully engaged earnestly in agriculture, bringing up a large family. His father was Eleazar, a minister in East Haddam fifty years. He published a sermon at the installation of E. Sage, 1808.

MAY, FREDERIC, a physician, died at Washington in 1847, aged 74. He graduated at Harvard in 1792, and removed to Washington in 1795, when the capital was a wilderness. For many years he was its physician and surgeon. He was president of the medical society.

MAY, GEORGE W., a physician, died at Washington in 1845, aged 56. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1810.

MAYHEW, THOMAS, governor of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands, died in 1681, aged 92. He resided at Watertown, Mass. in 1636. He had been a merchant in Southampton, England. In Oct., 1641, he obtained of the agent of Lord Stirling a grant of the above lands. In the following year he began a settlement at Edgartown. In about thirty years these islands were attached to New York, and in 1692 they were annexed to Massachusetts. He gave his son much assistance in the benevolent work of converting the heathen. The Indian sachems were afraid that the reception of the Christian religion would deprive them of their power; but Gov. Mayhew convinced them that religion and government were distinct, and by his prudent conduct removed their prejudices against the truth. Having persuaded them to adopt the English administration of justice, and having proved himself their father and friend, they became exceedingly attached to him, and at length submitted themselves to the crown of England. After the death of his son, as he was acquainted with the language of the Indians, and as he saw no prospect of procuring a stated minister for them, he began himself, at the age of seventy, to preach to the natives as well as to the English. Notwithstanding his advanced years and his office of governor, he sometimes travelled on foot near twenty miles through the woods, in order to impart the knowledge of the gospel to those that sat in darkness. He persuaded the natives at Gayhead to receive the gospel, which they had before opposed. Between the years 1664 and 1667 he was much assisted by John Cotton. When an Indian church was formed, Aug. 22, 1670, the members of it desired him, though above fourscore, to become their pastor; but, as he declined, they chose Hiacoomes. When Philip's war commenced in 1675, the Indians of Martha's Vineyard could count twenty times the number of the English, and the latter would probably have been extir-

pated, had not the Christian religion been introduced; but now all was peace, and Mr. Mayhew employed some of his converts as a guard. While his zeal to promote the gospel was yet unabated, he died in old age. In his last moments his heart was filled with Christian joy. — *Prince's Account, annexed to Mayhew's Indian Converts*, 280, 292–302.

MAYHEW, THOMAS, the first minister of Martha's Vineyard, the only son of the preceding, died in 1657, aged 36. He in 1642 accompanied his father to that island, where he became the minister of the English. He beheld with Christian compassion the miserable Indians, who were ignorant of the true God; he studied their language; he conciliated their affection; and he taught them the truths of the gospel. The first convert was Hiacoomes in 1643. Mr. Mayhew commenced his public instructions to the Indians in 1646, the same year in which Mr. Eliot began his missionary exertions in a different part of the country. Many obstacles were thrown in his way; but he persevered in his benevolent labors, visiting the natives in their different abodes, lodging in their smoky wigwams, and usually spending a part of the night in relating to them portions of the Scripture history. Before the close of the year 1650, a hundred Indians entered into a solemn covenant to obey the Most High God, imploring his mercy through the blood of Christ. In 1662 there were two hundred and eighty-two of the heathens who had embraced Christianity, and among these were eight pawaws, or priests, who were so much interested to support the credit of their craft. He sailed for England in Nov., 1657, to communicate intelligence respecting these Indians to the society for propagating the gospel, and to procure the means of more extensive usefulness; but the vessel was lost at sea. He left three sons, — Matthew, who succeeded his grandfather in the government of the island in 1681, and also preached to the Indians, and died in 1710; Thomas, a judge of the common pleas for the county; and John. A grandson of Matthew was Dr. Matthew Mayhew, a man of wit and humor and uncommon powers of mind, who died before 1815, aged 85. — He had received a liberal education, and was a man of considerable learning. His talents might have procured him a settlement in places, where his maintenance would have been generous; but he chose to preach the gospel to the heathen, and cheerfully consented to live in poverty and to labor with his own hands to procure the means of subsistence for his family. Four of his letters respecting the progress of the gospel were published in London. — *Indian Converts*, app. 280–292; *Neal's N. E. I.* 262–267; *Magnalia*, III. 200.

MAYHEW, JOHN, minister of Martha's Vineyard, the son of the preceding, died in 1689, aged

36. He was born in 1652. At the age of twenty-one he was called to the ministry among the English at Tisbury, in the middle of the island. About the same time also he began to preach to the Indians. He taught them alternately in all their assemblies every week, and assisted them in the management of their ecclesiastical concerns. For some years he received but five pounds annually for his services, but he was content, being more desirous of saving souls from death than of accumulating wealth. He sought not glory of men, and willingly remained unknown, though he possessed talents which might have attracted applause. He died, leaving an Indian church of one hundred communicants, and several well-instructed Indian teachers in different congregations. In his last sickness he expressed his hope of salvation through the merits of Christ. — *Indian Converts*, Appendix.

MAYHEW, EXPERIENCE, minister on Martha's Vineyard, the eldest son of the preceding, died Nov. 29, 1758, aged 85. He was born Jan. 27, 1673. In March, 1694, about five years after the death of his father, he began to preach to the Indians, taking the oversight of five or six of their assemblies. The Indian language had been familiar to him from infancy, and he was employed by the commissioners of the society for propagating the gospel in New England to make a new version of the Psalms and of John, which work he executed with great accuracy in 1709. His sons were Jonathan, Joseph, Nathan, and Zechariah. He published a sermon, entitled, all mankind by nature equally under sin, 1724; Indian converts, 8vo. 1727, in which he gives an account of the lives of thirty Indian ministers, and about eighty Indian men, women, and youth, worthy of remembrance on account of their piety; a letter on the Lord's supper, 1741; grace defended, 8vo. 1744, in which he contends, that the offer of salvation, made to sinners in the gospel, contains in it a conditional promise of the grace given in regeneration. In this, he says, he differs from most in the Calvinistic scheme; yet he supports the doctrines of original sin, of eternal decrees and of the sovereignty of God in the salvation of man. — *Indian Conv. Appen.* 306, 307; *Chauncy's Remarks on Landaff's Sermon*, 23.

MAYHEW, ZECHARIAH, a missionary to the Indians, the son of the preceding, died March 6, 1806, aged 89. He was ordained at Martha's Vineyard Dec. 10, 1767, and devoted his life to the instruction of the remnants of the red men, being employed by the Massachusetts society for propagating the gospel among the Indians. In Oct. of this year there were at Gayhead people of color in all two hundred and twelve. Formerly the number of Indians was very large. The age attained by the Mayhews is remarkable: the first Thomas died, aged 90; Experience, 84; John,

grandson of the first John, 89; his brother, Jeremiah, 85; Dr. Matthew, 85; Zechariah, 79.

MAYHEW, JONATHAN, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of Experience M., died July 9, 1766, aged 45. He was born at Martha's Vineyard Oct. 8, 1720, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1744, having made uncommon proficiency in literary pursuits. He was ordained the minister of the west church in Boston June 16, 1747, as successor of the first minister, Mr. Hooper, who had embraced the Episcopalian system. Here he continued till his sudden death. He was succeeded by Dr. Howard.

He possessed superior powers of mind, and in classical learning held an eminent rank. His writings evince a mind capable of making the nicest moral distinctions, and of grasping the most abstruse metaphysical truths. Among the correspondents, which his literary character or his attachment to liberty gained him abroad, were Lardner, Benson, Kippis, Blackburne, and Hollis. From the latter he procured many rich donations for the college at Cambridge. Being a determined enemy to religious establishments, to test acts, and to ecclesiastical usurpation, he in 1763 engaged in a controversy with Mr. Apthorp respecting the proceedings of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, of which Mr. Apthorp was a missionary. He contended, that the society was either deceived by the representations of the persons employed, or was governed more by a regard to Episcopacy than to charity. He was an unshaken friend of civil and religious liberty, and the spirit which breathed in his writings, transfused itself into the minds of many of his fellow citizens, and had no little influence in producing the great events of the Revolution. He was the associate of Otis and other patriots in resisting the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He believed it to be his duty to promote the happiness of his brethren in every possible way, and he therefore took a deep interest in political concerns. He possessed singular fortitude and elevation of mind. Unshackled by education, he thought for himself, and what he believed he was not afraid to avow. In his natural temper he was warm, and he had not always a full command of himself. His want of meekness and his pride are peculiarly displayed in his letter to John Cleaveland. He was, however, amiable in the several relations of life, endeared to his friends, ready to perform the offices of kindness, liberal, and charitable. Some of his contemporaries considered him as not perfectly evangelical in his sentiments. But, although he thought for himself, and wished others to enjoy the same liberty, yet he did not degrade his intellectual dignity by confounding the difference between truth and falsehood, right and wrong, and saying, that it is of little consequence what a

man believes. Though he was called liberal in his sentiments, his charity would not admit of attenuation and expansion to such a degree as to embrace every one. His discourses were practical and persuasive, calculated to inform the mind and to reach the heart. He was most interesting to the judicious and enlightened. He published seven sermons, 8vo. 1749, which for perspicuous and forcible reasoning have seldom been equalled; a discourse concerning unlimited submission, and non-resistance to the higher powers, preached Jan. 30, 1750, in which he did not speak of the royal martyr in the strain of the Episcopalians; on the death of the prince of Wales, 1751; election sermon, 1754; on the earthquakes; sermons on justification, 1755; two thanksgiving sermons for the success of his majesty's arms, 1758, and two on the reduction of Quebec, 1759; a thanksgiving sermon on the entire reduction of Canada; on the death of Stephen Sewall; on the great fire in Boston, 1760; on the death of George II.; striving to enter in at the straight gate explained and inculcated, 1761; Christian sobriety, in eight sermons to young men, with two thanksgiving sermons; observations on the charter and conduct of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, 1763; defence of the preceding, 1764; second defence, 1765; letter of reproof to John Cleaveland; Dudleian lecture, 1765; thanksgiving sermon for the repeal of the stamp act, 1766.

— *Chauncy's and Gay's Sermons.*

MAYHEW, MATTHEW, Dr., died in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, in 1805, aged 86. He was an eminent physician, a senator, and judge of probate. He was a man of talents, of wit and humor; of benevolence and an exemplary Christian; and his end was peace. Nine children followed him to the grave. — *Collections Hist. Society*, 2d series, vol. III.

MAYHEW, ALLEN, Dr., died at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, in Dec., 1826, aged 59.

MAYHEW, WILLIAM, died in Edgartown in Dec., 1840, aged 92, the oldest person on Martha's Vineyard. He was a member of the convention of 1780.

MAYHEW, JOHN, died in 1742, aged about 47. He graduated at Harvard in 1715. He wrote poetry, and published the conquest of Louisburg; also, in blank verse, Gallic perfidy, relating to the massacre by the savages of the garrison of fort William Henry, Aug. 9, 1757.

MAYNADIER, HENRY, colonel, died in Annapolis, Md., in 1849, aged 93. He served under Washington in the war. As a surgeon he extracted a ball from the leg of Lafayette at the battle of Brandywine.

MAYNARD, WILLIAM II., a lawyer, died of the cholera in 1832, aged 44. He graduated at Williams in 1810. He bequeathed to Hamilton

college, New York, about 20,000 dollars, to found a law department.

MAYNARD, ELIPHAL, missionary to the Jews at Salonica, died Sept. 14, 1849. He sailed from Boston with Mr. Dodd in January, and arrived at S. April 2, and entered upon the study of the Hebrew, Spanish, Turkish, and Greek. Exposure on a journey to mount Olympus was the cause of his death. He was a native of Potsdam, N. Y.; his wife, Celestia A., was born in Parishville, N. Y.

MAYNARD, JOHN, judge, died in Auburn, N. Y., March 24, 1850, formerly of Seneca Falls. In 1826 he was a member of congress, supporting Mr. Adams. He was a judge of the supreme court of New York, and a judge of the court of appeals.

MAYO, JOHN, the first minister of the north church, Boston, died in 1662, or later. He came to this country in 1642, and was a pious and learned minister in Plymouth colony; about 1649 he went to Boston. He opposed the result of the synod respecting baptism in 1662.

MAYO, Mrs., died in Portsmouth in 1775, aged 106.

MAZZEI, PHILIP, a native of Tuscany, after engaging in commercial business in London, removed to Virginia. By that State he was sent on a secret mission to Europe, from which he returned in 1785. He afterwards lived in Poland in the service of the king. He died at Pisa, March 19, 1816, aged 86. A notorious letter of Mr. Jefferson was addressed to him. He published *recherches historiques et politiques sur les Etats-Unis*, 4 vols., 8vo., 1788.

McCALL, THOMAS II., D. D., died early in this century at Savannah. He graduated at Princeton in 1774. As a Presbyterian minister he was pre-eminent for science, classical learning, and eloquence, in the western counties of North Carolina. He was called to the presidency of the college at Wynnsborough, S. C., and thence, after several years, removed to Savannah, where he soon died.

McCALL, HUGH, major in the army of the United States, died at Savannah, Georgia, in 1824, aged 57. He published a history of Georgia, 2 vols., 8vo., 1816.

McCALLA, DANIEL, D. D., minister at Wapetaw, South Carolina, died April 6, 1809, aged 60. He was born at Neshaminy, Penn., in 1748, of pious parents, and graduated at Princeton in 1766. He afterwards taught an academy in Philadelphia, making himself great improvement in science, acquiring also a knowledge of the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. In 1774 he was ordained pastor of the churches of New Providence and Charleston, Penn. In the war he went as a chaplain to Canada and was made a prisoner

with Thomson at Trois Rivieres. For some months he was confined in a prison ship. He returned on parole at the close of 1776. After his exchange he taught an academy in Hanover county. For twenty-one years he was the minister of the Congregational church at Wappetaw, "Christ's church parish," devoting himself chiefly to the critical study of the Scriptures in the original languages. The death of his daughter overwhelmed him, and gave new power to his disease. He died in calm submission. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Todd of Virginia; his only child, who married Dr. John R. Witherspoon, died at the age of 26, leaving one son. He had a Latin bible of the ninth century, which he gave to his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Witherspoon. He was an eminently learned, good, and useful man. His eloquence was almost unrivalled. He preferred the Congregational form of government as most consonant to the apostolical practice. He published a sermon at the ordination of James Adams. His sermons and essays, with an account of his life by Hollingshead, were published in 2 vols., 1810.

McCLARY, ANDREW, major, fell in the battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775, in the vigor of manhood. Born in Epsom, N. H., his parents were of Irish descent. In Dec., 1774, he accompanied Cilley in the capture of fort William and Mary. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he left his plough. At Warren's fall he succeeded to the command, and said he would not retire until he had given them one more shot; but at that moment a cannon-ball killed him. He was prompt, generous, and of a sound judgment.

McCLARY, JOHN, died at Epsom, N. H., in 1801, aged 82, a councillor. Gen. Michael McClary died at Epsom in 1824, aged 71.

McCLELLAND, SAMUEL, M. D., died at Philadelphia Jan. 4, 1854, aged 53; an eminent physician.

McCLURE, DAVID, D. D., minister of East Windsor, Conn., died June 25, 1820, aged 71. He was a native of Brookfield, Mass., and was graduated at Yale college in 1769. From Nov. 13, 1776, till Aug. 30, 1785, he was the minister of North Hampton, N. H., and in 1786 was installed at East Windsor. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Pomeroy. His predecessors were T. Edwards and J. Perry. Dr. M. was a respected and useful minister, and a trustee of Dartmouth college. He published a sermon on the death of Dr. Pomeroy, 1784; of Erastus Wolcott; ordination of S. Griswold, 1790; with Dr. Parish, memoirs of E. Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth college, 8vo., 1810; twenty-four sermons on the moral law, 8vo., 1818; an account of Windsor, in historical collections, v.

McCLURE, SAMUEL, died in Clark county,

Illinois, Dec. 18, 1845, aged 97. A soldier, he removed at the close of the war to Kentucky. He was overtaken on his way and wounded by the Indians, his four children killed, and his wife taken prisoner; but he recovered from his wounds.

McCLURE, GEORGE, general, died in Elgin, Illinois, in 1851, aged 80. He was an emigrant from Ireland to Bath, N. Y., where he lived from 1794 to 1835. He commanded a brigade in the war of 1812.

McCLURG, JAMES, M. D., a physician in Virginia, died in Richmond in 1825, aged 77. He was killed by his horses running away. He was the son of Dr. Walter M.; was educated at William and Mary college; then studied physie at Edinburgh and Paris. At his return about 1773 he settled at Williamsburg; about 1783 he removed to Richmond. He stood high in his profession. He published an essay on the bile, which has been much commended. — *Cyclopædia of Amer. Literature.*

McCONAUGHY, DAVID, D. D., LL. D., died Jan. 29, 1852, formerly president of Washington college at Washington, Penn.

McCORD, DAVID J., colonel, died in Columbia, S. C., May 12, 1855, aged 58. He was graduated at Columbia college, and was a lawyer of repute, editor of the statutes of the State, and one of the authors of Nott and McCord's reports. He also published two vols. of law and two of chancery reports; also South Carolina law journal one vol., with Col. Blanding; and wrote many pieces for the Southern review. — *Cycl. of Amer. Literature.*

McCORNISH, ANDREW T., a minister for twenty-three years of the first Episcopal church at Washington, died in 1841, aged about 80.

McCRACKEN, J. L. H., a merchant of New York, died at Sierre Leone in 1853, aged 40. He was a literary man, and wrote for the magazines and journals. — *Cycl. of Amer. Literature.*

McCREA, JANE, murdered by the Indians in 1777, was the second daughter of James M., minister of Lamington, New Jersey, who died before the Revolution. After his death, she resided with her brother, Col. John M., of Albany, who removed in 1773 to the neighborhood of fort Edward. His house was in what is now Northumberland, on the west side of the Hudson, three miles north of fort Miller falls. In July or Aug., 1777, being on a visit to the family of Mrs. McNeil, near fort Edward, at the close of the week, she was asked to remain until Monday. On Sunday morning, when the Indians came to the house, she concealed herself in the cellar; but they dragged her out by the hair, and, placing her on a horse, proceeded on the road towards Sandy Hill. They soon met another party of Indians, returning from Argyle, where they had killed the family of Mr. Bains; these Indians

disapproved the purpose of taking Miss McCrea to the British camp, and one of them struck her with a tomahawk and tore off her scalp. This is the account given by her nephew. The account of Mrs. McNeil is, that her lover, anxious for her safety, employed two Indians, with the promise of a barrel of rum, to bring her to him; and that in consequence of their dispute for the right of conducting her, one of them murdered her. Gates, in his letter to Burgoyne of Sept. 2, says, she "was dressed to receive her promised husband." Her brother, on hearing of her fate, sent his family the next day to Albany, and, repairing to the American camp, buried his sister with one Lieutenant Van Vechten, three miles south of fort Edward. She was twenty-three years of age, of an amiable and virtuous character, and highly esteemed by all her acquaintance. It was said and believed, that she was engaged in marriage to Capt. David Jones of the British army, a loyalist, who survived her only a few years, and died, as was supposed, of grief for her loss. Her nephew, Col. James McCrea, lived at Saratoga in 1823.

McCREERY, JOHN, minister of White Clay Creek, Delaware, died in 1800, aged 64, having been pastor thirty years.

McCREERY, JOHN, a Virginia poet, died at Richmond in 1825.

McCULLOCH, JAMES H., died at Baltimore in 1836, aged 80, for thirty years the collector of the port. He was a patriotic, respected citizen.

McCULLOCH, THOMAS, D. D., died at Picout in Nova Scotia, Sept., 1843, aged 67. He was long known as one of the leading minds of the country where he lived. He had great learning, and profoundly investigated the mysteries of nature.

McCULLOCH, ROBERT, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Marcellus, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1855, aged 96. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne. During his long life he never had occasion to call a physician. By mistaking the door he fell into his cellar and was instantly killed. Multitudes attended the funeral of a man of uprightness and kindness, who had lived to see the increase of his country's population from three to nearly thirty millions, and who was one of the noble men whose toils and courage established our national independence.

MCDANIEL, ARCHIBALD, died in Bladen county, North Carolina, in 1834, aged 101.

MCDONALD, FLORA, an early settler of Fayetteville, N. C., died in her native Isle of Skye, March 5, 1790, aged about 62. When unmarried she assisted the pretender, Charles Edward, to escape after the battle of Culloden in the dress of a woman, in 1746. She married Allen McDonald, and with him emigrated to North Carolina in 1775. In the war her husband

espoused the wrong side, and was taken prisoner and sent to Halifax. Dr. Johnson was a visitor at her house in Scotland. Her son John, a writer on tactics and the telegraph, died in 1831, aged 72.

MCDONALD, JOHN, a Presbyterian minister, died at Albany in 1821.

MCDONALD, JOHN (or Daniel), D. D., professor of languages at Geneva college, New York, died in 1830, aged 44.

MCDONALD, DONALD, born in Scotland in 1722, died in Lynn, Mass., Sept. 4, 1830, aged 108 years.

MCDONALD, WILLIAM, general, died at Baltimore Aug. 18, 1845, aged 86; a soldier of the Revolution, and long an enterprising merchant.

MCDONELL, ALEXANDER, D. D., bishop of Kingston, U. C., died Jan. 14, 1840, aged 80.

MCDONOGH, JOHN, a merchant, died in New Orleans Oct. 26, 1850, aged 72. He was a man of immense wealth, of which he gave equal portions to New Orleans and Baltimore, to establish free schools and an asylum for the poor; also a large sum to the American colonization society.

MCDONOUGH, THOMAS, commodore, died Nov. 10, 1825, aged about 39. He was the son of a physician in New Castle county, Delaware, who was a major in the war, and died in 1796. After the death of his father he obtained a midshipman's warrant and went in our fleet to the Mediterranean. In the war of 1812, at the age of 28, he commanded the American forces on lake Champlain. His own ship, the *Saratoga*, mounted twenty-six guns; the *Confiance*, the ship of the British Capt. Downie, mounted thirty-six. In the battle of Sept. 11, 1814, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, he obtained a complete victory, which he announced to the department of war as follows: "The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy." The State of New York gave him one thousand acres of land on the bay in which the battle was fought. His residence was Middletown, Conn. His wife, who was Miss Shaler of that town, died in August, while he was absent. He was tall and dignified, of light hair, complexion, and eyes.

McDOUGALL, ALEXANDER, major-general, died in June, 1786. He was the son of a Scotchman, who sold milk in the city of New York, nor was he ashamed to acknowledge that, when a boy, he assisted his father. He proved himself a zealous whig before the beginning of the war. In 1770, when he was a printer, he was in prison in New York for a libel on the royal party of the colonial government; and on the 19th of March, the anniversary of the repeal of the stamp act in

1766, when three hundred whigs met at Hampden hall, opposite the common, or the park, before they sat down to dinner, with the liberty pole before them in the park, they deputed ten of their number to dine with Capt. McDougall in the new gaol. In Aug., 1776, he was appointed brigadier, and major-general in Oct., 1777. He commanded in the action at White Plains and was engaged in the battle of Germantown. In 1781 he was elected a delegate to congress; he was afterwards of the senate of New York. His only daughter married John Lawrence.

MCDUGAL, ALEXANDER, died March 3, 1841, aged 101, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was a Baptist; and a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

MCDOWALL, JOHN ROBERT, died in New York, in 1836, aged 35. He was the founder of the moral reform societies, and editor of McDowall's journal for the promotion of purity of morals.

MCDOWELL, SAMUEL, colonel, died near Danville, Ky., Oct. 25, 1817, aged 84; one of the first settlers of the State. He was circuit judge; a man of industry and integrity, patriotic and pious. He left more than one hundred descendants.

MCDOWELL, JAMES, governor of Virginia, died near Lexington, Aug. 23, 1851, aged 55. He was a descendant of the Scotch and Irish of Rockbridge; and graduated at Princeton in 1816. He was for years a member of congress, and a distinguished orator. As a friend of temperance, he did not offer intoxicating drink at his table. He was a member of the church, and one who did not neglect family prayer. His religious life commenced in the revival of 1838, soon after the conversion of his wife.

MCDOWELL, WILLIAM A., D. D., died at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 18, 1851. He lived in Lamington, and was a learned theologian, and an impressive preacher.

MCDUFFIE, GEORGE, governor of South Carolina, died March 11, 1851. He was many years a member of the house and senate of the United States, and governor from 1834 to 1836; a State rights man, and very zealous for the interests of slavery. The slaves on his estate were sold, in 1836, being two hundred and ten in number, for 140,000 dollars. They were thus sold to a western planter for about 700 dollars each, with the condition that they should not be separated.

MCCELROY, WILLIAM C., president of Danville college, Va., died in 1837.

MCEWEN, JOHN, minister at Salem, S. C., died in 1833, aged 34.

McFARLAND, ASA, D. D., died at Concord, N. H., in 1827. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1793; ordained at Concord in March, 1798; and continued in office till, by reason of a

palsy, he resigned in March, 1825. He was many years a trustee of the college, and president of the State missionary society. He published an oration, 1802; historical view of heresies, 1806.

McFARLAND (or McFarlane), JOHN, D. D., died in Paris, Ky., in Aug., 1828. He was of the Presbyterian church.

MCGEE, JOHN, a Methodist minister in Smith county, Tenn., died in 1836, aged 71.

MCGREGORE, JAMES, first minister of Londonderry, N. H., died in 1729, aged 52. He had the care of a Scotch Presbyterian society in the north of Ireland. The sufferings of the Protestants in that country and the inextinguishable desire of religious liberty impelled him, with a number of other ministers and a part of their congregations, to seek an asylum in America. He arrived at Boston with about one hundred families, Oct. 14, 1718. In the following year sixteen families settled on a tract of good land near Haverhill, which was called Nutfield, and which they named Londonderry. Mr. McGregore, who since his arrival had preached at Dracut, was called to be their minister. He was a wise, affectionate, and faithful guide to his people both in civil and religious concerns. They brought with them every thing necessary for the manufacture of linen. They also introduced the culture of potatoes, which were first planted in the garden of Nathaniel Walker of Andover.—*Belknap's N. H.* ii. 55—37, 41.

MCGREGORE, DAVID, minister of Londonderry, N. H., son of the preceding, died May 30, 1777, aged 66, in the 42d year of his ministry. He left eight children. One of his daughters married Col. Robert Means, who died in Amherst in 1823, leaving two sons and three daughters, who married Jeremiah Mason, Jesse Appleton, and Caleb Ellis. With eminent abilities he was an excellent Evangelical preacher. He was also a zealous and intrepid assertor of the rights and liberties of America, and died in the full persuasion that the cause of his country would triumph, and that here the church of God would flourish in its purity. He published professors warned of their danger, 1741; on the trial of the spirits, in answer to Caldwell, 1742; the believer's all secured, 1747; on the death of J. Moorhead, 1774.

MCGREGORE, DAVID, minister of Falmouth, Me., died Oct. 18, 1845, aged 74. He was a descendant of the minister of Londonderry. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1799, and was first the minister of Bedford, N. H., then of F.

MCGUIN, SAMUEL, died at Andover, N. H., Feb. 1, 1845, aged 110. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pensioner, who was called the Caithness veteran.

McINTIRE, Mrs., died in Goffstown, N. H., in 1811, aged 106.

McINTOSH, JOHN MORE, came from Scotland to Georgia in 1735, with one hundred followers, and settled at Darien, in McIntosh county. He drew up a protest—and was the first signer of it—against the introduction of African slaves into Georgia. Had the views of this enlightened and benevolent man been regarded, to what a comparative height of prosperity and dignity would the State of Georgia have attained? Of his sons and grandsons, seven bore commissions in the army of the Revolution. — *Cycl. of Amer. Literature.*

McINTOSH, LACILAN, general, an officer of the Revolution, died at Savannah Feb. 20, 1806, aged 80. He was one of the early settlers of Georgia, and the principal military officer of the province. Sept. 16, 1776, he was appointed brigadier-general. Having murdered Mr. Gwinnett in a duel, the event, instead of banishing him from the army, was the cause of his removal to the north. Having served till the end of the war, he was a member of congress in 1784. In 1785 he was one of the commissioners to treat with the southern Indians.

McINTOSH, JOHN, general, was an officer of the Georgia line in 1775, and served during the war with unblemished honor. In 1814 he commanded the Georgia division, which went to Pensacola. He died at his plantation in McIntosh county, Nov. 12, 1826, aged about 70. He was a sincere Christian.

McINTOSH, WILLIAM, general, an Indian chief, was one of the three great chiefs of the Creeks; the others were Big Warrior, and Little Prince, who died in April, 1828. — He was about six feet in height, dignified, generous, brave, and temperate; and the only chief who could converse in English with facility. About the year 1826 he was killed by his tribe on the charge of treachery, in bargaining away their territory to the whites. A chief, who assisted in killing him, made this speech: "Brothers! McIntosh is dead. He broke the law of the nation,—the law which he made himself. His face was turned to the white men, who wish to take our land from us. His back was to his own people. His ears were shut to the cries of our women and children. His heart was estranged from us. The words of his talk were deceitful. They came to us like the sickly breeze, that flies over the marsh of the great river."

McINTOSH, DUNCAN, a noble philanthropist, a native of Scotland and an American citizen, died at Aux Cayes in Nov., 1820. At the Revolution in St. Domingo he was living there, a merchant of immense wealth acquired by trade; he might have withdrawn, and secured his property; but he remained, and sacrificed his estate and risked his life in the sacred cause of humanity. When four hundred thousand ignorant slaves had

broken their chains and were devastating the island and thirsting for the blood of the whole French population, and when all were flying for safety, there was found *one* man, who remained as the preserver and benefactor of the miserable. With his gold he bought the victims out of the hands of the executioners; others he rescued by force. In defiance of the decree of death against those who should conceal the French, he maintained them three months in the places where they were concealed. More than once was he thrown into a dungeon; but on recovering his freedom he engaged with new ardor in the work of benevolence. During the revolutionary storm, of seven or eight months' continuance, he was able, by his indefatigable exertions, to save, in vessels which he freighted for that purpose, more than nine hundred men and fifteen hundred women and children. While the heart is susceptible of the emotions of gratitude and admiration towards men of great virtues and heroic benevolence, the name of McIntosh will not be forgotten. — *Portfolio*, new series, i. 285-297.

McINTOSH, ANN, Mrs., died in McIntosh county, Georgia, in 1833, aged 100. Her parents, before her birth, came to Georgia with Gen. Oglethorpe.

McINTYRE, JOHN, a Presbyterian minister, died in Robinson, S. C., Nov. 17, 1852, aged 102.

McJIMSEY, JOHN, D. D., died in Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1854, aged 82: he was of Crawford, Orange county.

McKEAN, THOMAS, governor of Pennsylvania, a patriot of the Revolution, died June 24, 1817, aged 83. He was the son of William M., an Irishman, who settled in New London, Penn.; and was born March 19, 1734. He was educated in the excellent school of Dr. Allison, at New London. Having studied law in Newcastle, he settled in that county. He was a member of the legislature in 1762; of the congress of 1765; and of that of 1774, having his residence at this period at Philadelphia. He remained in congress as a delegate from Delaware from 1774 to 1783; yet was he at the same time chief justice of Pennsylvania from 1777, being claimed by both States. He was present in congress July 4, 1776, and voted for the Declaration of Independence, and signed it as engrossed, Aug. 2d, yet in the printed journal his name was omitted. The subsequent signers, who were not present July 4th, were Mr. Thornton, B. Rush, G. Clymer, J. Smith, G. Taylor, and G. Ross. As a member of the convention of Pennsylvania, he urged the adoption of the constitution. In 1799 he succeeded Mr. Mifflin as governor, and remained in office till 1808, when he was succeeded by Mr. Snyder. In his politics he accorded with Jefferson. After the close of 1808 he passed his days in retirement. As chief justice for twenty-two years he was very

eminent. His decisions were accurate and profound. He once had occasion to say, "No act of my public life was ever done from a corrupt motive, nor without a deliberate opinion that the act was proper and lawful in itself."—*Goodrich*.

McKEAN, JOSEPH, D. D., LL. D., professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard college, died March 17, 1818, aged 41. He was born at Ipswich April 19, 1776. His father was Wm. M., a native of Glasgow; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Joseph Manning of Ipswich. Having graduated at Harvard college in 1794, he for a few years taught a school in Ipswich and the academy in Berwick. In Nov., 1797, he was ordained as the minister of Milton; his infirm health induced him to ask a dismission, Oct. 3, 1804. He afterwards engaged in the business of instruction at Boston. He was inaugurated Oct. 31, 1809, as professor of oratory at Cambridge, in which office he was industrious and punctual. It was with him a maxim, that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He died at Havana, whither he went for his health in consequence of a pulmonary complaint, trusting in the mercy of God through the merits of his Son. His wife was a daughter of Maj. Swasey of Ipswich. Prof. McKean possessed a powerful mind, and was an impressive orator. He was an efficient member of the historical society. He published a valedictory sermon, 1804; two fast sermons on friendship and patriotism, 1814; at the ordination of J. B. Wight, 1815; of N. L. Frothingham, 1815; on the death of John Warren, 1815; at the installation of Dr. Richmond, 1817; memoir of John Elliot, in hist. collections; addition to Wood's continuation of Goldsmith's England.

McKEAN, JOSEPH W., M. D., died in Boston in 1839, aged 39. He was the son of Professor M., and graduated at Harvard in 1819. At the medical college of Vermont he gave a course of lectures. He was found dead in his chair.

McKEE, ROBERT, Episcopal minister, died at Albany, N. Y., in 1840, aged 41.

McKEEN, JOSEPH, D. D., first president of Bowdoin college, died July 15, 1807, aged 49. He was born at Londonderry, N. H., Oct. 15, 1757. His immediate ancestors were from the north of Ireland, though of Scotch descent. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1774, having evinced while in that seminary a decided predilection for mathematical pursuits. After eight years' employment in a school in his native town, and after being some time an assistant in the academy at Andover, he directed his attention to theology, and was ordained successor of Dr. Willard, as pastor of the church in Beverly, in May, 1785. Here he continued with reputation and usefulness seventeen years. Being cho-

sen president of Bowdoin college, which had been incorporated eight years, but had not yet been carried into operation, he was inducted into that important office Sept. 2, 1802. He died of the dropsy, leaving the seminary, over which he had presided, in a very flourishing condition. His widow died in 1834. He possessed a strong and discriminating mind, his manners were conciliating though dignified, and his spirit mild though firm and decided. He was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the interests of science and religion. He was respectable for his learning and exemplary for his Christian virtues, being pious without ostentation, and adhering to evangelical truth without bigotry or superstition. He published a sermon at the fast, 1793; at the ordination of Rufus Anderson, 1794; of A. Moore, 1796; two discourses on the fast, 1798; at the election, 1800; at the fast, 1801; and some papers in the transactions of the American academy; his inaugural address, with Mr Jenks' eulogy, 1802.

McKEEN, JOSEPH, LL. D., died in New York April 12, 1856, aged 64. Born in Vermont, he came to New York in 1818, and was for some years a private teacher, then principal of the school in Mott street, then county superintendent. He also edited an educational journal, and was zealously engaged in the Sunday-school cause; being highly esteemed for his ability, diligence, and efficiency, and for the amenities of his character.

McKEMIE, FRANCIS, the first Presbyterian preacher in the city of New York, was imprisoned by the governor and company, for his preaching in a private house in Jan., 1707. He was confined two months before he was admitted to bail; the costs amounted to 200 or 300 dollars. The next year Mr. Anderson was settled in Wall street church.—*Amer. Quar. Register*, VIII. 323.

McKENDREE, WILLIAM, senior Methodist bishop, died in Tennessee March 5, 1835, aged 77.

McKINLEY, JOHN, judge of the supreme court of the United States, died in 1852. He was born in Virginia.

McKINLEY, DANIEL, D. D., died at Chambersburg, Penn., Dec. 7, 1855.

McKINSTRY, JOHN, minister of Ellington, Conn., died in 1754, aged 77. He was a Scotchman, graduated at Edinburgh in 1712. He was the pastor of Sutton, Mass., from 1720 to 1728; then of Ellington from 1730 to 1746, when he resigned his place.

McKINSTRY, JOHN, minister in Springfield, Mass., son of the preceding, died Nov. 9, 1813, aged nearly 90. He graduated at Yale in 1746; was ordained at Chicopee, the fifth parish in Springfield, in 1752; and was dismissed on account of ill health in 1789. His successor was Alexander Phenix.

McKNIGHT, CHARLES, M. D., a physician, of Irish descent, died in 1790, aged 40. He was born in Cranbury, New Jersey, Oct. 10, 1750, and graduated at Princeton college in 1771. He studied medicine with Dr. Shippen. In the Revolutionary war he was the senior surgeon of the flying hospital in the middle department. After the war he settled in New York, where he delivered lectures on anatomy and surgery. His wife was Mrs. Litchfield, daughter of John M. Scott. He published a paper in memoirs of London medical society, iv.

McLEAN, LAUGHLIN, Dr., a Scotchman, came to this country about 1740, and died at an advanced age. He lived in Wethersfield and Hartford, and was an ornament of his profession.

McLEAN, ALEXANDER, a faithful missionary in Maine, died at Newcastle Jan. 11, 1808, aged 63. Born in the island of Skye in Scotland, he was educated at Aberdeen. He came to this country in 1770, and was settled in Bristol, Me., from 1773 to about 1798, when he became a missionary, employed by the society for propagating the gospel. In its service he toiled zealously in the destitute settlements of the district of Maine during the rest of his life. He was plain and earnest in his preaching, zealous for the ancient doctrines of grace. The people of his first charge begged his body, and he was buried at Bristol. They remembered with gratitude his labors.

McLEAN, JOHN, a merchant of Boston, died in Oct., 1823, aged 64. He once failed for a large sum, and was reduced to the necessity of resorting to the bankrupt act. Afterwards, while he was in Italy for his health, he engaged in such commercial pursuits as enabled him to acquire a large fortune. Having thus the ability, he honorably paid all his old creditors, although they had no legal claims upon him. In his last will, after providing for his wife, Ann Amory, he bequeathed the large sum of 100,000 dollars to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston; also 50,000 dollars to the hospital and to Harvard university, on the death of an individual.

McLEAN, FERGUSON, died at Clear Creek, Warren county, Ohio, in Feb., 1837, aged 91. He was the father of Judge McLean, and a pioneer in the settlement of the Miami valley, removing to that place in 1797. His son William, a member of congress, died in 1839.

McLEOD, ALEXANDER, D. D., pastor of the first reformed Presbyterian church in New York, died Feb. 17, 1833, aged 58. He was the son of Rev. Niel M. of St. Kilda. He came to this country at the age of eighteen, and was educated at Union college, Schenectady; with a minister in the neighborhood he studied theology; settled in early life in New York, he formed the clerical association with his brethren, Livingston, Lim,

Abeel, Rogers, Miller, and Romeyn, and Dr. Mason. He married in 1805 Mary Anne Agnew, the daughter of one of his elders; his son, John N. M., D. D., succeeded him. A synod was formed, of three presbyteries, the northern, middle, and southern, in 1809. His disease was an enlargement of the heart and dropsy in the chest. In his last sickness he was peaceful and happy; he said, with tears, "I have always loved to preach Christ." He was a powerful preacher, a man of learning and wisdom, and a devout Christian. He published negro slavery unjustifiable, 1802; Messiah, 1803; on the ministry, 1808; catechism, 1807; life and power of godliness, a series of sermons, 1816; he assisted Dr. Mason in the Christian magazine, and wrote the articles on the atonement; lectures on the book of Revelations, 1814; sermons on the war, 1815; sermons on true godliness; articles for the evangelical guardian and review, 1817-18; reformation principles; and other pieces. A large memoir of him, by Dr. S. B. Wylie, was published in 1855, with a fine portrait.

McLEOD, JOHN, died in Washington in 1846, aged about 80. Born in Ireland, he was for forty years a teacher in Washington.

McMAHON, BARTHOLOMEW A., assistant minister of St. Peter's church, New York, died July 18, 1800, aged 44. A native of Ireland, he lived nearly twenty years in Italy; but on his return was compelled to flee to this country for safety. In the epidemic of 1799 he remained at his post, ministering to the sick. He published in Italy several books in the Italian language.

McMAHON, BERNARD, a gardener and florist, founded in 1809 a botanic garden near Philadelphia, and died in Sept., 1816. He published the American gardener's calendar, 1806.

McMANUS, JOHN, died at Brunswick, Maine, in 1843, aged 83. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and received at Cherry Valley a wound which made him lame for life.

McMILLAN, WILLIAM, D. D., died at New Athens, Ohio, April 11, 1832, aged 52.

McMILLAN, JOHN, D. D., died at Canonsburg, Penn., Nov. 16, 1833, aged 80.

McMURRAY, WILLIAM, D. D., died at New York Sept. 24, 1835, aged 50. He was of the Dutch church.

McNAIR, ALEXANDER, governor, died in Missouri in May, 1826. He was among the first American settlers in Missouri, and took the field in defence of the frontiers against the savages. He held various offices, and an important station in the Indian department. He died of a prevailing influenza.

McNEIL, HENRY, general, died in Clinton county, N. Y., May 16, 1844, aged 81. He was a soldier under Washington.

McNEIL, WILLIAM G., general, died in Brook-

lyn, N. Y., in 1853, aged 51. Educated at West Point, he devoted himself for years to the pursuits of an engineer, building railroads and the dry dock at Brooklyn.

McNUTT, ALEXANDER G., governor of Mississippi, died in De Soto county, in 1848, aged 47. He was born in Virginia, and graduated at Washington college. He was chosen governor in 1837 and 1839. It is mentioned, to his honor, that although in earlier life he was intemperate, yet that he corrected his vices and gained general esteem. As a stump orator he had no superior.

McPIEETERS, WILLIAM, D. D., died at Raleigh, N. C., in 1842, aged 64. He was a theologian, a scholar, and a successful teacher.

McPIERSON, general, died in Philadelphia in 1813. He fought under Lafayette in Virginia, in 1781.

McSPARRAN, JAMES, D. D., an eloquent Episcopal minister in Rhode Island, died at his house in South Kingston Dec. 1, 1757. His family was Scotch, of the north of Ireland. He came as a missionary to Narraganset, as Kingston was called, in 1721. There was in 1720 no Episcopal church in Providence. Mr. Gay was his predecessor, employed about 1717 by the society for propagating the gospel. He published a sermon on the Christian priesthood, and a historical tract, entitled, *America dissected*, 1752. — *Updike's Hist. Narrative; Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

McVAY, HUGH, governor of Alabama, died in 1851, aged 84. For thirty years he was connected with the legislation of Alabama.

McWILLIAMS, ALEXANDER, M. D., died at Washington March 31, 1850, aged 75. He was in the navy from 1801 to 1806; afterwards a physician in Washington; the founder of the Columbian institute; a man generous and worthy.

MEACHAM, JOSEPH, minister of Coventry, Conn., died in 1752, aged 66. Born in Enfield, Conn., he graduated at Harvard in 1710, and was settled in 1814. — *Sprague's Annals.*

MEACHAM, J. B., for thirty years a Baptist colored minister at St. Louis, died in his pulpit Feb. 26, 1854. He was a man of eminent piety and usefulness.

MEACHAM, JAMES, member of congress, died at Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 23, 1856, from congestion of the brain and lungs. He was for a while the minister of New Haven, Vt., and a professor in Middlebury college. On the announcement of his death to the house of representatives, they adjourned for the day, neglecting the public business, yet receiving their pay, amounting to 2400 dollars or more, for doing nothing. Such a custom of adjournment for the death of a member does not exist in the British house of commons.

MEAD, JOHN, general, died at Meadville, Penn., in 1816, aged 64.

MEAD, ASA, minister of Brunswick, Maine,

died Oct. 26, 1831, aged 39. He was born at Meredith, N. H., in 1792, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1818. His father was a Baptist. He studied theology at Andover, was ordained at Brunswick in Dec., 1822, and dismissed in 1829. After toiling for a few months as an agent of the temperance and peace societies, he was installed Aug. 18, 1830, at East Hartford, Conn., where he died of the typhus fever. His mind was vigorous, and he was conspicuous for industry. He always kept several sermons on hand, which he had never preached, and prepared his discourses for the Sabbath before the end of the week. While on a journey to Maine a short time before he died, he wrote five or six sermons. He died in peace and hope. His son, John Mooney, nearly five years old, a child of great promise and undoubted piety, died April 8, 1831. He published a discourse before the Cumberland conference, 1826; a call to the temperate, 1827; a sermon before the Hartford county peace society, 1831; a memoir of John Mooney Mead, pp. 92, 1831.

MEAD, STITH, a Methodist minister, died in Amherst, Virginia, in 1834, aged 67.

MEAD, SHADRACH, Dr., died at Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 16, 1856, aged 86. He was a graduate of Yale in 1779; and a devoted Christian.

MEADE, WILLIAM, M. D., a mineralogist, died in Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1833.

MEANS, ROBERT, colonel, died at Amherst, N. H., in 1823, aged 80. Born in Ireland, he came to this country in 1796, and acquired a large property as a merchant. His wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. David McGregore. His sons were Thomas, David M., and Robert; and of his daughters, Mary married Jeremiah Mason; Elizabeth married Jesse Appleton; and Nancy married Caleb Ellis, also Amos Lawrence.

MEANS, ROBERT, died at Columbia, S. C., Jan. 20, 1836. He was the minister of Fairfield district. He published several sermons, and an essay on the Pentateuch, in answer to Dr. Thomas Cooper.

MEEKER, JOTHAM, a missionary among the Choctaws for thirty years, died Jan. 11, 1855, at Ottawa. He died in peace, offering a prayer, clasping his hands across his breast, and closing his eyes.

MEETZ, J. Y., a minister, died at Lexington district, S. C., in 1833, aged 76.

MEGAPOLENSIS, JOHN, JR., a minister of the Dutch church in New York, died in 1669, or before. He came from Holland at the age of 39, and took charge of the Dutch church at Rensselaerswyck, or Albany, in 1642. He resigned his charge in July, 1649, and was settled in New Amsterdam, or New York. In 1652 he was joined by a colleague, Samuel Drisius; and by his own son, Samuel, M. D., in 1662. The inhab-

itants in New York were fifteen hundred in 1664, when the city surrendered to Col. Nicolls. He wrote an account of the Mohawk Indians, 1644. A translation is in Hazard, 1. 517-526.

MEIGS, RETURN JONATHAN, colonel, a hero of the Revolution, died in 1823, aged 82. He was probably a descendant of John M., who lived in Weymouth in 1641; and was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1740. In 1775, immediately after the battle of Lexington, he marched a company of light infantry to the neighborhood of Boston. With the rank of major, he accompanied Arnold in his march through the wilderness of Maine in order to attack Quebec. His printed journal gives the best account of this expedition. In the assault on Quebec by Montgomery and Arnold, at the close of the year, he was made a prisoner, with Captains Morgan and Dearborn. In 1776 he was exchanged and returned home, and the next year was appointed colonel. His expedition to Long Island in May, 1777, was one of the most brilliant enterprises of the war, for which he received, Aug. 3, the thanks of congress and a sword. At the head of a few companies he attacked the British troops at Sag Harbor with fixed bayonets, made ninety prisoners, and destroyed twelve vessels and much forage, without the loss of a man. In 1779 he commanded a regiment under Wayne at the capture of Stony Point, and was honorably mentioned by Washington. After the war, about 1788 or 1789, he was one of the first settlers of the wilderness of Ohio. For the first emigrants he drew up a system of regulations, which were posted on a large oak near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, the bark of the tree being cut away for the space of the sheet. Often was the venerable oak consulted. He was the agent for Indian affairs as early as 1816. He died at the Cherokee agency. The true origin of his name is of more interest than the reason why Mr. Preserved Fish was so called. His father lived in Middletown, Conn. When a young man, seeking a companion for life, he addressed a fair Quaker at Middlefield, in his neighborhood. He was unsuccessful, and repeatedly rejected. She said, "Nay, Jonathan, I respect thee much; but I cannot marry thee, for 'better is a dinner of herbs with contentment, than a stalled ox and contention therewith.'" But at length, as Jonathan had some spirit and wisdom as well as love, he told Ruth plainly it was his last visit. As he slowly mounted his horse the relenting lady beckoned to him to stop, saying sweetly, "Return, Jonathan! return, Jonathan!" These, the happiest words he ever heard, induced him to call his first-born son Return Jonathan. His journal of the expedition to Quebec, from Sept. 9, 1775, to Jan. 1, 1776, is published in American remembrancer for 1776;

in 2 hist. coll. ii. 227-247; and a summary of it in Maine hist. coll. i.

MEIGS, RETURN JONATHAN, governor of Ohio, son of the preceding, died in 1825. He succeeded Mr. Huntington as governor in 1810, and remained in office until he was appointed postmaster-general, in the place of Mr. Granger, in Feb., 1814. He was succeeded by John McLean in 1823. He died at Marietta.

MEIGS, JOHN, major, died at New Hartford in 1826, aged 75; an officer of the Revolution, in service seven years.

MELCHER, JOHN, died at Portsmouth, N. H., June 9, 1850, aged 90. He was a printer. He commenced the Portsmouth Journal in 1793; he printed the State laws and many books.

MELISH, JOHN, a geographer, was a native of Septland; came to this country in 1809; and died at Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1822, aged 52. He published travels in the United States, and in Great Britain and Canada, 2 vols. 8vo., 1812; a description of the roads, etc., 1814; traveller's directory, 1815; description of the United States, 1816; universal school geography and atlas; the necessity of protecting manufactures, 1818; maps of Pennsylvania and of the United States; information to emigrants, 1819.

MELLEN, JOHN, minister of Sterling, Mass., died July 4, 1807, aged 85. He was born at Hopkinton, March 25, 1722, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1741. He was ordained pastor of the church in Lancaster, now Sterling, Dec. 19, 1744. His connection with his society was dissolved in consequence of disputes, occasioned principally by his endeavors to maintain what he considered the order of the churches. In 1784 he became the minister of Hanover, Mass., where he continued to discharge the duties of the sacred office until Feb., 1805, when his infirmities induced him to relinquish it. He soon removed to Reading, and closed a long and useful life in the house of his daughter, the relict of Caleb Prentiss. His sons were John; Henry, a lawyer and poet, who died at Dover, N. H., July 31, 1809, aged 51; and Prentiss, chief justice of Maine, who was born in 1764. He was respectable in his profession, and many had an affectionate remembrance of his faithful labors as a minister of the gospel. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Palmer, 1753; at a general muster, 1756; on the mortal sickness among his people, 1756; on the conquest of Canada, 1760; on the death of S. Smith, 1765; religion productive of music; at the ordination of Levi Whitman, 1785; on the duty of making a profession of Christianity; fifteen discourses on doctrinal subjects, with practical improvements, 8vo., 1765.

MELLEN, JOHN, minister of Barnstable, son of the preceding, was born July 8, 1752; graduated at Harvard college in 1770; was ordained

Nov. 12, 1783; and died at Cambridge, Sept. 19, 1828, aged 76. One of his daughters married Prof. Frisbie. He published a sermon on the death of I. Dunster, 1791; masonic discourse, 1793; at thanksgiving, 1794 and 1795; at a dedication, 1795; at the election, 1797; Duddleian lecture, 1799; on the death of Mrs. Alden, 1797; of D. Davis, 1799.

MELLEN, HENRY, a poet, brother of Judge Mellen, died at Dover, N. H., July 31, 1809, aged 51. He was born at Sterling, Oct. 24, 1757; graduated at Harvard college in 1784; and, having studied law, settled at Dover. He wrote popular songs. A collection of his poems was published.

MELLEN, PRENTISS, LL. D., chief justice of Maine, died Dec. 31, 1840, aged 76. He was the son of Rev. John M., and was born at Sterling, Mass., Oct. 11, 1764; graduated at Cambridge in 1784; practised law in Sterling and South Bridgewater, and removed to Biddeford, Me., in 1792, and to Portland in 1806. He was at the head of the bar in Maine. In 1817 he was a senator of the United States; and when Maine was formed into a State, in 1820, he was appointed chief justice. In 1834, at the age of 70, he was disqualified by the constitution; and, leaving the bench, he returned to the bar. He was a trustee of Bowdoin college. He died at Portland. His decisions may be found in the first eleven volumes of the Maine reports.

MELLEN, GRENVILLE, a poet, the eldest son of Judge M., died in New York, Sept. 5, 1841, aged 42. He graduated at Cambridge in 1818, and afterwards studied law, which he for a while practised, and then relinquished. He published various poems and other writings; in 1833, the chief collection of his poems, entitled the martyr's triumph, etc. — *Cyclopedia of American Literature*.

MELVILLE, THOMAS, major, died in Boston Sept. 16, 1832, aged 81. He was the son of Allan, of Boston, and grandson of Thomas M., minister of Leven, in Scotland. His mother was Jean Cargill, of Londonderry, N. H. He graduated at Princeton in 1769, and was a merchant in Boston, a patriot and soldier of the Revolution, one of the "Boston tea party" in Dec., 1773. He served as a major in Rhode Island. For many years he was the naval officer at Boston, and surveyor. He was highly respected as a citizen and Christian. Of his family, a daughter, who died perhaps half a century ago, was engaged to marry one of the most eminent and venerable men of Massachusetts now living; and his son Thomas, who lived in Pittsfield, is also dead.

MERCEIN, THOMAS F. RANDOLPH, a Methodist minister, died at Sheffield, Mass., in Sept., 1856. He published a work of merit on natural goodness.

MERCER, JOHN, published an abridgment of the acts of assembly of Virginia, 1737.

MERCER, HUGH, brigadier-general, died Jan. 19, 1777, aged about 56. He was a native of Scotland, and educated for the profession of medicine. On his emigration to this country he settled and married in Virginia. He served with Washington in the war against the French and Indians, which terminated in 1763, and was by him greatly esteemed. He was with Braddock in the campaign of 1755. In the action at fort Du Quesne he was wounded, and, faint with the loss of blood, he lay down under a fallen tree. One of the pursuing Indians jumped upon the very tree, but did not discover him. Mercer found a brook, at which he refreshed himself. In his hunger he fed on a rattlesnake, which he had killed. After pursuing his solitary way through a wilderness of one hundred miles, he arrived at fort Cumberland. At the commencement of the war of the Revolution he abandoned his extensive medical practice and entered the army. He was distinguished in the battle of Trenton. In the action near Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, he commanded the van of the Americans, composed principally of southern militia. While exerting himself to rally them, his horse was killed under him. He was surrounded by some British soldiers, who refused him quarter, and stabbed him with their bayonets, and bruised his head with the butt-end of their muskets, leaving him on the field as dead. He died from his wounds. He was buried at Philadelphia; thirty thousand of the inhabitants followed him to the grave. He was a valuable officer. Wilkinson regarded him as second only to Washington. He was well educated, polished in manners, gentle and diffident, yet in the hour of peril ignorant of fear, patriotic and disinterested. Provision was made by congress, in 1793, for the education of his youngest son, Hugh Mercer. His son, Col. John M., who accompanied Monroe to France as secretary, died Sept. 30, 1817. — *Marshall*, II. 552; *Holmes*.

MERCER, SILAS, died in Georgia in 1796, aged 51. He was a Baptist minister, born in North Carolina in 1745; about 1776 he preached in Halifax county, and in six years preached more than two thousand sermons, more than one a day. At the close of the war he went again to Georgia, where he had previously lived. He published tyranny exposed and true liberty discovered.

MERCER, JOHN, governor of Maryland, died in 1821, aged 64. He was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1782 he was elected a delegate to congress from Virginia; in 1787 he was a member from Maryland of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and also a member of congress from Maryland. He was governor from 1801 to 1803, when he was

succeeded by Robert Bowic. He died at Philadelphia.

MERCER, JESSE, a Baptist minister, died in Georgia in 1841, bequeathing 60,000 dollars to Mercer university, and to the bible and home missionary and other charitable societies.

MERIAM, JONAS, minister of Newton, Mass., died in 1780, aged 50. Born in Lexington, he was graduated at Harvard in 1753, and was ordained in 1758. He published a sermon at the ordination of T. Smith, 1764; of S. Dean, 1765. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MERRIAM, MATTHEW, minister of Berwick, Me., died in 1797, aged about 60. Born in Wallingford, he graduated at Yale in 1759, and was ordained in 1765, as the successor of J. Morse, the first minister. J. Hilliard was his successor.

MERRICK, JONATHAN, minister in Branford, Conn., died in 1772, aged about 67. He graduated at Yale in 1725, and was ordained in 1727. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MERRILL, NATHANIEL, minister of Nottingham West (now Hudson), N. H., died in 1796, aged 83. Born in Newbury, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1732 and was settled in 1737.

MERRILL, GYLES, minister of Plaistow, N. H., died in 1801, aged 62. He graduated at Harvard in 1759, and was ordained the successor of James Cushing in 1765. The third parish of Haverhill, Mass., was annexed in 1728 to Plaistow, in N. H. He was a sound scholar and learned divine, simple and earnest. His sons were James C. and Samuel.

MERRILL, JOHN, for forty years a member of the Baptist church in Topsham, Me., died in 1828, aged 94. Born in Arundel, he came to T. in 1760, and was the principal surveyor in Lincoln county. He was a man of judgment and moral worth.

MERRILL, DANIEL, minister of Sedgwick, Me., died in 1833, aged about 65. Born in Danvers, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1789; was ordained in 1793; became a Baptist in 1804; was immersed with eighty others, mostly members of his church, May 15, 1805, when a Baptist church was formed and he was re-ordained. He published on baptism seven sermons, tenth edition, 1812; eight letters on open communion, 1805; letters occasioned by Worcester's discourses; Balaam disappointed; thanksgiving sermon, 1815; ordination of P. Bond, 1825; of J. Billings, 1826. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MERRILL, MOSES, preacher to the Otoe Indians, died in 1840, aged 36. The son of Rev. Daniel M. of Sedgwick, Me., he was six years of the Baptist mission in Missouri.

MERRILL, NATHANIEL, minister of Lyndeborough, N. H., died in 1839, aged 57. Born at Rowley, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1809, and was ordained in 1811. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MERRILL, BENJAMIN, LL. D., died in Salem, July 30, 1847, aged 63. Born in Conway, N. H., he graduated at Harvard in 1804. He was a scholar. As a lawyer he was a partner in business with Judge Putnam of Salem. He was a kind and generous man, remembered, not by any children, but by the partakers of his kindness.

MERRILL, DAVID, died in Peacham, Vt., July 21, 1850, aged 52. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1821, and minister of Urbana, O., and of Peacham, a colleague of L. Worcester. He published the famous "ox sermon" on temperance. The text is Exod. xxi. 20 — "If the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman; the ox shall be stoned, and his owner also shall be put to death." The ox "goring" represents the effect of the sale of spirituous liquors, and the permission to sell is allowing the ox to go abroad, instead of "keeping him in," etc.

MERRILL, ELIPHAL, died at Northwood, N. H., Feb. 7, 1853, aged 98; a Free-will Baptist minister, a native of Stratham.

MERRILL, JAMES CUSHING, a lawyer in Boston, died of the palsy, Oct. 4, 1853, aged 69. He was the son of Rev. Gyles Merrill of Haverhill, and was born Sept. 27, 1784, and was graduated at Harvard in 1807. He was nearly twenty years a judge of the police court. As a scholar he was very skilled in the Greek language. His wife was Anna, a sister of Leverett Saltonstall.

MERRILL, THOMAS ABBOT, D. D., died at Middlebury, Vt., April 29, 1855, aged 75. He was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1801, in the class of Daniel Webster, holding a high rank as a scholar. He was a tutor both at Dartmouth and Middlebury, and the respected and useful sole minister of Middlebury, Vt., from 1805 to 1842, and senior pastor from 1842 till his death. During his service there were fifteen revivals of religion, and he admitted to his church one thousand two hundred and thirty-four members. For a long period his church consisted of more than five hundred members. Though not distinguished as a writer of sermons, or as a graceful speaker, he had power in preaching, especially in his extemporaneous labors, when he was often bold, strong, and lofty in his oratory. He was a correspondent of Mr. Webster, who highly respected him.

MERRILL, JOHN, M. D., died at Portland, June 7, 1855, aged 73. Born in Conway, he graduated at Harvard in 1804. He was a skilful physician and a good citizen.

MERWIN, NOAH, minister of Torrington, Conn., died in 1795, aged about 42. He was ordained in 1776; dismissed in 1783; re-settled in Washington, Conn., in 1785.

MERWIN, J. B., died at Danbury, Vt., Sept. 6, 1851, aged 77, the oldest minister in the Troy Methodist conference. He had been fifty-one years a travelling preacher.

MERWIN, SAMUEL, a minister in New Haven, died Sept. 3, 1856, aged 74. Born at Milford, he graduated at Yale in 1802. He studied divinity with Dr. Dwight and Dr. Backus of Somers, and was settled in 1805 over the United society or north church in N. H., and continued a faithful pastor twenty-six years. He was next for some years the pastor of Wilton; then, about the age of 60, returned to spend the remainder of his days at New Haven. He often preached in the chapel of the alms-house. He died in peace. He published a half-century sermon, which he preached in the north church a few months before his death. — *Bacon's Funeral Sermon*.

MESSER, ASA, D. D., LL. D., president of Brown university, died Oct. 11, 1836, aged 67. He graduated in 1790, and was president from 1802 to 1826. He was of respectable literary and scientific attainments. He died as he lived, a sincere Christian. He published an address to graduates, 1803; discourse, 1813.

MESSHEIMER, FRED. VAL., a naturalist, minister of the Lutheran church at Hanover, York county, Penn., devoted much time to the study of the entomology of this country, but was not encouraged. He died about 1814. He left a son, with similar intelligence and taste. He published a catalogue of insects of Penn., 1806.

METCALF, JOSEPH, first minister of Falmouth, Mass., died May 24, 1723, aged 41. He was born in Dedham, the son of Jonathan and Hannah; was graduated at Harvard in 1703; and was ordained in 1707. He was highly respected and greatly lamented. His wife was Abiel Adams, daughter of Rev. William Adams of Dedham, and grand-daughter of Maj. William Bradford. His widow removed to Lebanon, and married Rev. Isaac Chauncey. One of his daughters married Rev. Jonathan Lee.

METCALF, JONATHAN, died at Lebanon, Conn. March 30, 1739, aged 62, the son of Jonathan of Dedham, and brother of Rev. Joseph M. His daughter, Mary, married Rev. Peter Pratt of Sharon. He was a Christian merchant, generous, a benefactor of the church.

METCALF, WILLIAM, died in Lebanon June 15, 1773, aged 64, the son of the preceding. He married Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards; she died in 1761. He was a faithful magistrate, and a Christian, who patiently endured long and extreme pain.

METCALFE, THOMAS, general, governor of Kentucky, died in Nicholas county in 1855, aged 75. Born in Virginia, his parents emigrated to Kentucky. He served in the war of 1812, and became a member of congress; was chosen gov-

ernor in 1827; and was a senator of the United States in 1848. Once an apprentice to a stonemason, he became a man of great eminence and influence, able, firm, equal to all occasions.

METLIN, ROBERT, died in Wakefield, N. H., in 1787, aged 115. When eighty years old he walked from Portsmouth to Boston, sixty miles, in one day, and returned the next.

MEYER, HERMANNUS, D. D., minister of the reformed Dutch church, died in 1791. He was invited from Holland to take the charge of the church at Kingston or Esopus, New York. Upon his arrival in 1762, he was received with that respect and affection which were due to his character. But his preaching soon excited opposition. He was too evangelical, practical, and pointed, addressing the conscience too closely to suit the taste of many of his principal hearers. No plausible ground of opposition, however, could be found until his marriage. The Dutch churches in this country were at this time divided into two parties, called the *cetus* and the *conferentie* parties, of which the former wished to establish judicatories with full powers in America, and the latter was desirous of retaining the churches in subjection to the classis of Amsterdam. His marriage into a leading family of the *cetus* party, and an intimate friendship, which soon succeeded with other families and distinguished characters of the same party, furnished his enemies with an occasion of standing forth against him. A number of the neighboring ministers were invited to attend and decide in the dispute, and they proceeded to suspend him from his ministry in that place. He was afterwards settled at Pompton, in New Jersey, where he continued to labor with much diligence, faithfulness, and success till his death. He died without ever being able to effect a reconciliation with the church at Kingston, greatly beloved and respected in all the other Dutch churches. He was a man of great erudition, of a mild and humble temper, polite and unaffected in his manners, and eminently pious. Appointed by the general synod of the Dutch church a professor of the oriental languages, and a lector or assistant to the professor of theology, as such he rendered very important services in preparing candidates for the ministry. — *Mason's Christian's Magazine*, II. 10-12.

MIANTUNNOMU (or Miantonomoh), sachem of the Narragansetts, was the nephew and successor of Canonicus, and in the old age of the latter, took upon him the government in 1636. In the same year he made a treaty with the English at Boston. He was the friend and benefactor of the settlers in Rhode Island. In the Pequot war of 1637, several of his chiefs and many of his men joined Capt. Mason. It was estimated, at this period, that he had five thousand warriors: probably the number is much ex-

aggregated. In 1638 he and Uncas, sachem of Mohegan, and the English, entered into an agreement at Hartford. The sachems engaged not to make war upon each other without first appealing to the English. In 1643 Uncas attacked Sequasson, a sachem on Connecticut river, killing and wounding about twenty men, and burning the wigwams. Miantunnomu, a kinsman and ally of Sequasson, took up the quarrel; he first complained of Uncas to the governor at Hartford; he asked, whether any offence would be taken if he made war upon Uncas? The governor replied, that if Uncas had injured him and refused to give satisfaction, Miantunnomu would be left "to take his course." This seems to have been submitting the affair to the judgment of the sachem. He accordingly marched to Mohegan at the head of eight hundred or one thousand men, and on a great plain in Norwich was defeated by Uncas, who had only five or six hundred men, and taken prisoner. Uncas applied to the commissioners of the United Colonies, Winthrop, Winslow, Eaton, etc., for advice as to disposing of his prisoner. They decided, after enumerating several charges, that he might be put to death in the jurisdiction of Uncas. This decision in regard to a prisoner in their hands, an Indian king, who had been their ally against the Pequots and a friend of the whites, was ungenerous and iniquitous, and a stain upon the character of the commissioners. The prisoner was taken to a place between Hartford and Windsor, where some of Uncas' men lived, and a brother of Uncas killed him with a hatchet. This is the account of Winthrop. Trumbull says, on the authority of a manuscript of Mr. Hyde, that he was put to death at Sachem's Plain, in the easterly part of Norwich, and that a pile of stones was placed upon his grave. He was "a goodly personage, of tall stature, subtle and cunning in his contrivements, as well as haughty in his designs." His execution by the advice of the commissioners roused the indignation of Canonius and Pessacus, who the next year threatened war, but were induced to enter into terms of peace. Probably this unhappy event contributed to light up the subsequent dreadful war of king Philip, who was assisted by the Narragansetts. It is known, also, that it fostered in the breasts of the Indians a contempt of Christianity. In every respect, generosity, forgiveness, and kindness, as well as justice, are advantageous.

MICHAUX, ANDRE, a botanist, died in 1802. He was born in France in 1746. He married in 1769 Cecilia Claye; but she died in 1770. After extending his botanical excursions to Spain, and spending two years in Persia, he came to America in October, 1785. During about nine years he travelled over the middle, southern, and western States, and proceeded to the north to the neigh-

borhood of Hudson's bay, procuring trees and shrubs for the establishment at Rambouillet. For the preservation of his plants he established botanical gardens at New York and near Charleston. On his return to Europe in 1796 he was shipwrecked, but saved most of his collections. He had sent sixty thousand stocks to Rambouillet, of which but few had escaped the ravages of the Revolution. His salary for seven years he could not obtain, nor any employment from government. In 1800, however, he was sent out on an expedition to New Holland. He died of a fever at Madagascar. He published *histoire des chenes de Amerique septentrionale*, folio, Paris, thirty-six plates, 1801; *flora boreali—Americana*, 2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1803, fifty-one plates.

MICHAUX, FRANÇOIS ANDRE, son of the preceding, was born in 1770. He published the beautiful work, entitled the *North American sylva*, 5 vols., 8vo., Philadelphia, 1817, 150 colored engravings; and *voyage à l'ouest de monts*, etc., 1804; the same, translated, entitled, *travels in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee*: London, 1805.

MIDDLETON, PETER, M. D., a physician in New York, died in 1781. He was a native of Scotland. In 1750 he assisted Dr. Bard in the first dissection in this country, and in 1767 was appointed professor of physiology and pathology. He published a medical discourse, 1769; and a letter on the eroup, in medical repository, ix. — *Thacher*.

MIDDLETON, ARTHUR, a patriot of the Revolution, died Jan. 1, 1788, aged 44. He was born on the banks of Ashley river, South Carolina, in 1743. His father was Henry, president of congress. He received an excellent education at Westminster and Cambridge, England, and then travelled several years upon the continent. After returning and marrying the daughter of Walter Izard, he again travelled in Europe. In 1773 he settled upon the banks of the Ashley river in Carolina. At the commencement of the Revolution both he and his father, a man of great wealth, entered zealously into the American cause. In 1775 he was one of the secret committee of defence, and also of the council of safety, and, the next year, on the committee to prepare a constitution. He was also sent a delegate to congress and signed the Declaration of Independence, but resigned his seat at the close of 1777. In 1779 he suffered in his property, like others, by the ravages of war. At the capture of Charleston in 1780, he was taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine nearly a year. At length, in July, 1781, he was exchanged, and proceeded in a cartel to Philadelphia. He was now again appointed a member to congress. He died of an intermittent fever. — *Goodrich*.

MIDDLETON, HENRY, president of congress

in 1774, was governor of South Carolina from 1810 to 1812. He was the son of Arthur, the first royal governor of South Carolina.

MIDDLETON, HENRY, governor of South Carolina and minister to Russia, died in Charleston June 14, 1846, aged 75. After being in congress he was governor in 1810, and again went to Washington in 1814. Mr. Monroe sent him to Russia in 1820. He was hospitable and social, of polished and dignified manners.

MIDDLETON, ARTHUR, grandson of A. M., died at Naples June 9, 1853, aged about 60. He graduated at Harvard in 1814, and married at Rome the Countess Benivoglio. He was favorably known by Americans at Naples.

MIEL, CHARLES, captain, a Revolutionary officer, died in Alleghany county, Maryland, in 1836, aged 102. He served under Wolfe and Montgomery at Quebec, and fought at Bunker Hill.

MIFFLIN, THOMAS, a major-general in the American army, and governor of Pennsylvania, died Jan. 20, 1800, aged 56. He was born about the year 1744 of parents who were Quakers, and his education was intrusted to the care of Dr. Smith, with whom he was connected in habits of cordial intimacy and friendship for more than forty years. Active and zealous, he engaged early in opposition to the measures of the British parliament. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. He took arms and was among the first officers commissioned on the organization of the continental army, being appointed quartermaster general in Aug., 1775. For this offence he was read out of the society of Quakers. In 1777 he was very useful in animating the militia; but he was also suspected in this year of being unfriendly to the commander-in-chief, and of wishing to have some other person in his place. His sanguine disposition and his activity might have rendered him insensible to the value of that coolness and caution, which were essential to the preservation of such an army as was then under the command of Washington. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and his name is affixed to that instrument. In Oct., 1788, he succeeded Franklin as president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, in which station he continued till October, 1790. In September, a constitution for this State was formed by a convention, in which he was president, and he was chosen the first governor. In 1794, during the insurrection in Pennsylvania, he employed to the advantage of his country the extraordinary powers of elocution with which he was endowed. The imperfection of the militia laws was compensated by his eloquence. He made a circuit through the lower counties, and at different places publicly addressed the militia on the crisis in

the affairs of their country, and through his animating exhortations the State furnished the quota required. He was succeeded in the office of governor by Mr. McKean, at the close of the year 1799, and he died at Lancaster. He was an active and zealous patriot, who had devoted much of his life to the public service. — *Smith's Sermon on his Death.*

MIGHILL, THOMAS, minister of Scituate, died in Feb., 1689, aged 49. He was the son of Thomas, and was born at Rowley; graduated at Harvard in 1663; and was ordained in 1684.

MIGHILL, DAVID, M. D., LL. D., died at Georgetown in May, 1851, aged 65.

MILES, JOHN, minister of the first Baptist church in Massachusetts, was settled at Ilston near Swansea in South Wales, from 1649 till his ejection in 1662. He soon came to this country, and formed a church at Rehoboth in Bristol county, in 1663. The legislature of Plymouth colony granted to these Baptists in 1667 the town of Swanze, to which place they removed. He died Feb. 3, 1683. His wife was Ann, the daughter of John Humphrey. — *Baylies' Memoir of Plymouth*, II. 239.

MILES, SAMUEL, minister of king's chapel, Boston, died in 1729, aged about 65. He was the son of Rev. J. M. He graduated at Harvard in 1684; went to England and received holy orders; and became rector of the chapel in Boston in 1689.

MILES, JOHN, minister of Grafton, Mass., was ordained in 1796 and dismissed in 1826. Born in Westminster, he graduated at Brown in 1794.

MILES, NOAH, minister of Temple, N. H., died in Dec., 1831, aged 79, in the fiftieth year of his ministry. Born in Westminster, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1780. He published a sermon on the death of Washington.

MILLAR, JOHN, first minister at Yarmouth, Mass., died as late as 1651 or later. He was first an assistant to E. Rogers of Rowley. He was in the ministry in England before he came to America.

MILLEDGE, JOHN, governor of Georgia, was in 1780 attorney-general, and governor in 1802. He was afterwards a member of congress and a senator of the United States from 1806 to 1809. He died at his seat at the Sand Hills Feb. 9, 1818, aged 64. He was the principal founder of the university of Georgia.

MILLEDOLER, PHILIP, D. D., president of Rutgers' college, New Brunswick, died at Staten Island Sept. 22, 1852, aged 77. He was born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 22, 1775; his parents were from Berne in Switzerland. At the age of twenty he became the minister of the German reformed church in New York, in May, 1795, preaching both in German and in English. From 1810 to 1813 he was pastor of the third

Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. From 1813 to 1820 he was a minister in Rutgers street collegiate Dutch church, New York. Afterwards in 1825 he became a professor and president of Rutgers college, New Brunswick, and continued seventeen years. He lived at the close of life in the family of his daughter. His wife, Margaret, the daughter of Gen. Steele of Philadelphia, died the day after him. At the funeral the two coffins were side by side on a bier in front of the pulpit; the sermon was preached by Dr. Dewitt. He was an eminent and most pious and useful minister of the Dutch reformed church; was among the founders of the bible and missionary institutions; and was the first president of the New York tract society. He published a sermon at the installation of Mr. Romeyn, 1808; of G. Spring, 1810; charge at Princeton seminary, 1812; address at Columbia college, 1828.

MILLER, JOHN, minister of Brunswick, Me., died in 1789, aged 56. Born in Milton, he graduated at Harvard in 1752, and succeeded in 1762 R. Dunlap, the first minister. He was succeeded by E. Coffin, W. Bailey, A. Mead, and Dr. G. E. Adams.

MILLER, JOHN, minister of Dover, Delaware, died in 1791, aged 68. He was the son of John M., a native of Scotland, who married and settled in Boston in 1710, and was born in Boston Dec. 24, 1722, and experienced the power of religion under the ministry of Dr. Sewall. Having studied theology with Mr. Webb, he was ordained in the old south in April, 1749, with a view to his establishment at Dover, where he was a minister more than forty years, having the charge also of the church at Smyrna, twelve miles distant. Among his many sons, all of whom engaged in the learned professions, were Edward Miller and Samuel Miller, late one of the professors in the theological seminary at Princeton. Another son, a physician in the army, died in 1777. With a sound mind he was a good scholar, a faithful preacher, a great lover and maker of peace, and a centre of literary and religious influence.

MILLER, EDWARD, M. D., a physician of New York, third son of the preceding, died March 17, 1812, aged 51. He was born at Dover, Delaware, May 9, 1760; his mother was the daughter of A. Millington of Talbot county, Maryland. He was educated by his father, and at Newark academy under F. Allison and A. McDowell. Having studied medicine with Dr. Ridgely, he entered the army as surgeon's mate in 1780, and in 1781 went as surgeon in an armed ship to France. After attending the lectures at Philadelphia, he commenced the practice in Frederica, but removed thence to Maryland, and in 1786 to Dover, where he remained ten years. About 1793 he wrote an able letter to Dr. Rush, asserting the domestic origin of the yellow fever. In

1796, in order to enjoy the society of his only surviving brother, he removed to New York, where his practice was extensive, and where he projected and published, with Drs. Mitchill and Smith, the medical repository, the first number of which appeared in August, 1797. This was the first work of the kind in the United States; he lived to see nearly fifteen vols. completed. In 1803 he was appointed resident physician of New York. In 1805 he drew up a learned report, maintaining the domestic origin of the yellow fever. In 1807 he was elected the professor of the practice of physic in the university of New York; in 1809 one of the physicians of the hospital. The typhus fever, succeeding an inflammation of the lungs, terminated his life. Four of his brothers, in two of the learned professions, died in early life. He was a distinguished scholar, and, in the opinion of Dr. Rush, "inferior to no physician in the United States." He was a man of probity, and honor, and charity, with a heart of sympathy, and courtesy of manners. His gratuitous services to the poor have been seldom equalled. In his habits he was remarkably temperate, seldom using any drink but water, and rejecting the use of tobacco in every form as an odious practice, and a provocative to the love of drinking. He was a believer in Christianity, and devoutly perused the holy Scriptures. His medical works, with a biographical sketch by his brother, Samuel Miller, were published, 8vo., 1814. — *Thacher*, 385–392.

MILLER, HENRY, general, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, died in 1824 in Carlisle, Penn., aged 71. He was prothonotary of Perry county.

MILLER, JAMES W., a poet and miscellaneous writer, died in 1829.

MILLER, JONATHAN, minister of Burlington, Conn., died in 1831, aged 69. Born in Torrington, he graduated at Yale in 1781, and was ordained in 1782. He wrote much for the evangelical magazine. A few years before his death his mind broke down, and he had a colleague. He published a *concio ad clerum*, 1812. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MILLER, JOHN, died in Washington, Penn., Dec., 1832, aged 100. He was at the capture of fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg, in 1758.

MILLER, ROBERT, an Episcopal minister, died at Mary's Grove, N. C., in 1834, aged 74.

MILLER, STEPHEN D., governor of South Carolina, died in Mississippi while on a visit, March 8, 1838. He had been a senator of the United States.

MILLER, JOHN, governor of Missouri, died near Florissant in 1846. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and a member of congress.

MILLER, JONATHAN P., colonel, died in Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 17, 1847, aged 50. He was an

opposer of slavery, and he encouraged the Greeks in their struggle for liberty, carrying to them from New York a cargo of supplies, the distribution of which he superintended.

MILLER, WILLIAM, the so-called prophet, died in Hampton, or Low Hampton, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1849, aged 68. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass.; was a captain in the war of 1812, and then became a preacher. Fixing upon 1843 as the period for the beginning of the millennium, he preached on the subject for ten years in the northern and middle States, perhaps gaining thirty or forty thousand disciples, who soon disappeared after the year 1843 had passed over. He was one of the misguided fanatics, who, on account of their honest zeal, readily find followers among the ignorant.

MILLER, SAMUEL, D. D., died at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 7, 1850, aged 80. He was born in Dover, Delaware. His father, a native of Boston, was a minister many years in Dover. He graduated at Pennsylvania university in 1789; was ordained in 1793 as pastor of the brick church in New York; and was chosen at Princeton theological seminary the professor of ecclesiastical history and church government in 1813. He was a man most amiable and polished in manners, learned and pious, and of great influence. He published many books: among them, letters on the Christian ministry, 1809; on the office of ruling elder; on baptism; lectures at the seminary, 1827, 1830; letters on clerical manners and habits; on the eternal sonship of Christ, addressed to Prof. Stuart, 1823; on Unitarianism; memoirs of J. Rodgers; sermon to society for liberating slaves; and other single sermons; retrospect of 18th century, 2 vols., 1803.

MILLER, NATHANIEL, M. D., died in Franklin, Mass., June 10, 1850, aged 79.

MILLER, JAMES, general, died in Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851, aged 76. Born in Peterborough, he was bred to the law. He entered the army in 1810, and was distinguished in the battles of Chippewa, Bridgewater, and Lundy's lane. When asked by his general, Ripley, if he would take the fort, he said, "I'll try, sir!" He was governor of Arkansas, and collector many years of the port of Salem, Mass.

MILLER, ELIJAH, a profound lawyer, died at Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1851, aged 80. He was father-in-law of Governor Seward, and the son of Samuel M., a patriot of the Revolution.

MILLER, WILLIAM S., died in New York Nov. 9, 1854, a member of congress. He was social and hospitable, had a cultivated mind, and was a liberal patron of the arts.

MILLER, MOSES, the mountain pastor, the minister of Heath, Mass., died about 1855, aged nearly 80. He was born in Worcester in 1776, and was the grandson of a much respected Dea-

con Miller of Dr. Austin's church. He graduated at Providence in 1800, and was then some years a tutor. He was ordained in the mountain town of Heath Dec. 26, 1804, and was a faithful pastor more than forty years. He published a sermon to missionary society, 1824. He wrote his autobiography while living with his children in Nunda, N. Y.; and it was published in the Recorder in 1856.

MILLS, GIDEON, minister in Simsbury, Conn., died in 1772, aged 56. Born at Windsor, the brother of Jedidiah M., he graduated at Yale in 1737; was ordained over the first church in Simsbury in 1744, and continued ten years. He was installed over the second church in 1761.

MILLS, JEDIDIAH, minister of Ripton, Conn., died in 1776, aged about 76. Born in Windsor, he graduated at Yale in 1722, and was ordained in 1724. He was a friend of Mr. Whitefield and David Brainerd. Mr. Ely was his colleague in 1771. He published a vindication of gospel truth, 1747; the state of the unregenerate, 1767. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MILLS, EBENEZER, minister of Sandisfield, Mass., died in 1799, aged 89. He graduated at Yale in 1738. He was first settled in Granby.

MILLS, SAMUEL J., agent of the American colonization society, died June 16, 1818, aged 35. He was the son of the minister of Torrington, Conn., and was born April 21, 1783. At an early period he had such a sense of his sin, that for two years he regarded his existence as a curse. In answer to the prayers of his parents he was cheered with the Christian hope. He graduated at Williams college in 1809. While in that seminary his mind was deeply impressed with the importance of foreign missions, and he endeavored to awaken a similar feeling in the hearts of his fellow students. At the theological seminary in Andover he united with Newell, Judson, Nott, and Hall, in a resolution to undertake a foreign mission. These young men offered themselves as missionaries to the general association of ministers of Massachusetts at Bradford, June 27, 1810. In 1812 and 1813 he and J. F. Schermerhorn made a missionary tour in the western States. He was ordained with other missionaries at Newburyport June 21, 1815. He made a second tour with D. Smith in 1814 and 1815. He ascertained that in March, 1815, not a bible could be found for sale or to be given away in New Orleans; in that city he distributed many bibles in French and English, and visited the sick soldiers. Finding that seventy or eighty thousand families at the south were destitute of a bible, he suggested at the close of his report the establishment of a national society like that of the British. His efforts contributed to the establishment of the society, May 8, 1816. The plan of the united foreign mission society, which,

however, accomplished but little, originated with him, while residing with Dr. Griffin at Newark, as did also the African school, which existed a few years at Parsippany, near Newark. He attended the first meeting of the colonization society Jan. 1, 1817, which was established by the exertions of Dr. Finley. Appointed with E. Burgess, to visit England and explore the coast of Africa for the society, he sailed in Nov., 1817, and in a wonderful manner escaped shipwreck on the coast of France. As the ship was drifting towards a ledge of rocks, the captain despaired of preservation, and jumped into the boat with his two sons, all of whom were lost. A strong current as the ship approached the rocks carried her away from them. He sailed from England for Africa Feb. 2, 1818, and arrived on the coast March 12th. After a laborious inspection of more than two months, he embarked on his return in the brig *Success*, May 22, 1818. A severe cold, which he took early in June, was succeeded by a fever, of which he died. He was buried in the depths of the ocean. He was eminently pious and benevolent; and, when the sea gives up its dead, he will rise to heavenly glory. His memoirs by Gardiner Spring were published, 8vo., 1820.

MILLS, EDMUND, minister of Sutton, Mass., the successor of Dr. Hall, died in 1825, aged 72. Born in Kent, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1775. He was pastor from 1790 till his death, a popular and successful preacher. He published an oration July 4, 1809.

MILLS, ELIAH HUNT, a lawyer and member of congress, died at Northampton May 5, 1829, aged 51. He graduated at Williams in 1797. He published an oration to Washington benevolent society, 1813.

MILLS, THOMAS, D. D., Episcopal minister at Charleston, S. C., died in 1830, aged 87.

MILLS, SAMUEL, died at Torrington May 11, 1833, aged 89.

MILLS, JOSHUA, Dr., died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1843, aged 46, an acceptable physician.

MILNOR, JAMES, D. D., rector of St. George's church, New York, died March 8, 1845, aged 70. A lawyer in Philadelphia, he was a member of congress in 1812; afterwards he was thirty years an eminent minister in New York; an able supporter of various charitable societies. He was a man of untiring and systematic industry.

MILTIMORE, JAMES, minister of Belleville church, Newbury, Mass., died March 23, 1836, aged 81. Born in Londonderry, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1774; was ordained in Stratham, N. H., in 1786, and dismissed in 1807; was installed at Newbury in 1808. He published a discourse on the death of J. Murray, 1793; to a musical choir, 1794; at a dedication, 1807. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MILTON, CHARLES W., minister at Newburyport, died in 1837, aged 69: installed in 1791.

MINER, JESSE, a missionary at Green Bay, died March 22, 1829.

MINER, THOMAS, M. D., died at Worcester April 23, 1841, aged 63. A graduate of Yale in 1796, he practised physic first at Middletown, Conn., his native place, and was one of the founders of the medical institute of Yale, and of the Connecticut retreat for the insane. His autobiography was published by Dr. Williams. He was a man of integrity and of literary attainments. He published with Dr. Tully a work on typhus, which excited much attention. — *Williams' Med. Biography*.

MINNICK, Mrs., died in South Carolina about 1805, aged 108.

MINNS, THOMAS, died at Boston April 4, 1836, aged 62. He was the editor of the *New England Palladium* from 1792 to 1828. He was first associated with A. Young in publishing the *Mercury*.

MINOT, GEORGE RICHARDS, a historian, died Jan. 2, 1802, aged 43. He was born in Boston Dec. 28, 1758. Distinguished in early life by the love of learning, graceful modesty, and amiable manners, he was peculiarly endeared, while at school, to his excellent instructor, Mr. Lowell, and in college he secured the esteem of the governors of the institution and the warmest attachment of his companions. He was graduated in 1778. Having pursued the study of the law under the care of William Tudor, he began its practice with a high reputation and with fixed principles and habits. But his attention was immediately diverted somewhat from his profession by his appointment as clerk of the house of representatives in 1781, soon after the new constitution had commenced its operation. While in this station, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest fidelity and impartiality, the causes which produced the insurrection were operating, and he had an opportunity of being well acquainted with the proceedings of the house. Of these transactions he wrote a sketch, which was published in the *Boston magazine* for 1784 and 1785. After the insurrection was suppressed, he wrote a history of it, which was praised equally for its truth, moderation, perspicuity, and elegance. Of the convention of Massachusetts which considered the constitution of the United States, he was chosen the secretary. In Jan., 1792, he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, and several years afterwards judge of the municipal court in Boston. Amidst the violence of parties his mildness, candor, and moderation gained him the respect of all. His conversation was interesting, for his mind was enriched with various knowledge, and there was a modesty and benignity in his character, which

attracted and delighted. Humble and devout, he complied with the ordinances of Christianity, and trusted entirely to the mercy of God for salvation. He published an oration on the Boston massacre, March 5, 1782; history of the insurrection in Massachusetts, 8vo., 1788; an address to the charitable fire society, 1795; eulogy on Washington, 1800; a continuation of the history of Massachusetts Bay from 1748 to 1765, with an introductory sketch of events from its original settlement. The first volume of this work, which is a continuation of Hutchinson, was published in 8vo., 1798; the second volume was almost completed at the time of his death, and it has since been published. The narrative is perspicuous, and the style simple and pure, and a model of historical eloquence. — *Collections of Historical Society*, VIII. 89–109.

MINOT, TIMOTHY, Dr., died in Concord, Mass., Aug. 1, 1804, aged 78. He graduated at Harvard in 1747, and was a respected physician, the founder of the Middlesex medical association.

MINTO, WALTER, LL. D., professor of natural philosophy in the college of New Jersey, died Oct. 21, 1796, aged 42. He was born in Scotland Dec. 3, 1753, and educated at Edinburgh. By the persuasion of the Earl of Buchan, he wrote a book to prove that the original discovery of logarithms was to be attributed to Napier, the laird of Merchiston. The earl sent him to America in 1786, being desirous of laying a foundation of mathematical science in the land of Columbus and of Washington. Soon after his arrival he was chosen mathematical professor in Princeton college. In this situation he was respected and useful. He was a sincere Christian and a truly learned man. Besides the book on Napier, he published a demonstration of the path of the new planet; researches into some parts of the theory of the planets, etc., 8vo., 1783; and an oration on the progress and importance of the mathematical sciences, etc., 1788.

MIRANDA, DON FRANCISCO, general, was born of a Spanish family at Caraccas, of which province his grandfather was governor. In 1783 he visited the United States, and travelled on foot over a part of Europe. In the French Revolution he was a major-general in the service of France. From the prison into which he was cast, he escaped to England in 1797. Having been again banished from France for opposing the French consul in 1803, he resolved to emancipate South America from the dominion of Spain. Having obtained secret assistance and encouragement, he sailed from New York in 1806, with a number of American volunteers. At St. Domingo he chartered two schooners; they were captured on the coast, while he escaped in his ship. In 1810 he renewed his attempt, but was obliged to capitulate to Gen. Monteverde, who, in disregard of

the agreement, treated him as a prisoner. He was sent to Spain, and died after four years' confinement in the dungeons of the inquisition at Cadiz.

MITARK, sachem of Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard, being converted to the Christian faith by Mr. Mayhew, became a preacher. Of the English he was a faithful ally, and died regretted by all the islanders, Jan. 20, 1683. He said: "I have hope in God, that when my soul departs out of this body, God will send his messengers, who shall conduct it to himself, to be with Jesus Christ, where that everlasting glory is."

MITCHELL, JONATHAN, minister of Cambridge, Mass., the son of Jonathan M., died July 9, 1668, aged 42. He was born in England in 1624. He was brought to this country in 1635, by his parents, who sought a refuge from ecclesiastical tyranny in the wilderness. His father first settled at Concord; afterwards he lived at Saybrook, Wethersfield, and Stamford; and died in 1645. Mr. Mitchell was graduated at Harvard college in 1647, having made great acquisitions in knowledge, and improvements in virtue. Under the ministry of Mr. Shepard his mind was impressed by the truths of religion. While at college he kept a diary in Latin. When he began to preach, he was invited to settle at Hartford, but he was ordained at Cambridge, as the successor of Mr. Shepard, Aug. 21, 1650. Soon after his settlement Pres. Dunster embraced the principles of Anti-pedobaptism. This was a peculiar trial to him; but, though he felt it to be his duty to combat the principles of his former tutor, he did it with such meekness of wisdom as not to lose his friendship, though the controversy occasioned his removal from the college. In 1662 he was a member of the synod which met in Boston to discuss and settle a question concerning church membership and church discipline, and the result was chiefly written by him. The determination of the question relating to the baptism of the children of those who did not approach the Lord's table, and the support thus given to what is called the half-way covenant, was more owing to him than to any other man. Considering baptized persons as members of the church and liable to its discipline, he thought that their children should be admitted to baptism. He died in the hope of glory. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Mr. Shepard, his predecessor. His children were John; Nathaniel; Samuel, a graduate of 1681; and Jonathan, a graduate of 1687. Mr. M. was eminent for piety, wisdom, humility, and love. His vigorous powers of mind were diligently cultivated; his memory was very retentive; and he had acquired much learning. He wrote his sermons with care and yet preached without notes, speaking with great majesty, and attaining towards the close of his

discourses a fervency which was most energetic and impressive. His delivery was inimitable. He was frequently called to ecclesiastical councils, and, possessing singular acuteness, prudence, and moderation, he was well qualified to heal differences. Attached to the institutions of the founders of New England, he frequently said, that if it should become a general opinion that all persons, orthodox in judgment as to matters of faith, and not scandalous in life, should be admitted to partake of the Lord's Supper without any examination concerning the work of saving grace in their hearts, it would be a real apostasy from former principles, and a degeneracy from the reformation already attained. He was faithful and zealous in the discharge of the duties of the sacred office. Besides his stated labors on the Sabbath, he preached a monthly lecture upon man's misery by sin, salvation by Christ, and holy obedience, which was much attended by persons from the neighboring towns. He published a letter of counsel to his brother, 1664; an election sermon, entitled, *Nehemiah upon the wall in troublesome times*, 1667; a letter concerning the subject of baptism, 1675; a discourse of the glory to which God hath called believers by Jesus Christ, printed London, reprinted Boston, 12mo., 1721. — *His Life*, by C. Mather; *Magnalia*, iv. 158-185; *Hist. Soc.* vii. 23, 27, 47-51.

MITCHELL, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S., a botanist and physician, came from England to Virginia about the year 1700. He died in 1772. His residence was chiefly at Urbana, a small town on the Rappahanoek, about 73 miles from Richmond. He appears to have been a man of observation, acuteness, and enterprise, as well as learning. He wrote, in 1743, an essay on the causes of the different colors of people in different climates, which was published in the philosophical transactions, vol. XLIII. He attributes the difference of the human complexion to the same causes which have been assigned by Dr. Smith, to the influence of climate and modes of life; and he thinks that the whites have degenerated more from the original complexion in Noah and his family, than the Indians, or even negroes. The color of the descendants of Ham he considers a blessing rather than a curse, as without it they could not well inhabit Africa. He published also an essay on the preparations and uses of the various kinds of potash, in philosophical transactions, vol. XLV.; a letter concerning the force of electrical cohesion, in vol. LI.; and a useful work on the general principles of botany, containing descriptions of a number of new genera of plants, 4to. 1769. It is believed that he was also the author of the map of North America, published in 1755, which was accompanied by a large pamphlet, entitled, the contest in America,

and followed by another, entitled the present state of Great Britain and North America, 1767. His manuscripts on the yellow fever, as it appeared in Virginia in 1742, fell into the hands of Dr. Franklin, by whom they were communicated to Dr. Rush. — *Miller's Retrospect*, i. 318; ii. 367; *Thacher*.

MITCHELL, JUSTUS, minister of New Canaan, Conn., died in 1806, aged about 50. He graduated at Yale in 1776, and was ordained in 1781. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MITCHELL, DAVID, general, died in Juniata, Cumberland county, Penn., May 25, 1818, aged 76. He was a soldier in Bouquet's campaign, in 1764, and a friend of the Indian chief Logan. With the Indians he was engaged in twenty-seven actions. He fought also during the whole Revolutionary war. For more than twenty years he was a representative in the State legislature, and twice an elector of president.

MITCHELL, AMMI R., a physician, the son of Judge David Mitchell, died May 14, 1824, aged 62. He was born at North Yarmouth, Me., May 8, 1762. Having studied physie at Portsmouth, when, at the close of the war, the America, a seventy-four gun ship, was presented by congress to the king of France, he accompanied Dr. Meaube, the surgeon of the ship, to Brest, where he enjoyed many advantages for improvement in surgery. On his return he settled at North Yarmouth, where he had extensive practice through life. He was also an eminent Christian; for twenty-one years a deacon of the church. He was found dead in the street, having been thrown from his gig, as he was riding. He published an eulogy on Washington, 1800; an address on sacred music, 1812. — *Cummings' Sermon*; *Thacher*.

MITCHELL, ALFRED, minister of Norwich, Conn., the son of Judge Stephen Mix M., died Dec. 19, 1831, aged 41. He was born at Wethersfield, May 22, 1790; was graduated at Yale college in 1809; and, having studied theology at Andover, was ordained as the successor of Mr. Hooker Oct. 27, 1814. He was a man of intellectual power, of firmness and zeal, yet modest and retiring. Almost his last words were, "The will of the Lord be done." He published several occasional sermons. From the lines written on his death by Mrs. Sigourney, who once attended on his preaching, the following is an extract. She had heard that one of his last expressions was, "*Am I so near my home?*"

— "Pure spirits should not pass unmourn'd.
This earth is poor without them. — But a view
Of better climes broke o'er thee, and thy soul
Rose o'er its stricken tent with outspread wing
Of seraph rapture: for to reach a home,
Where is no rootless hope, no vain desire,
No film o'er faith's bright eye, for love no blight,
Is glorious gain. — Teacher and guide, farewell."

MITCHELL, STEPHEN MIX, LL. D., an eminent lawyer, died in Wethersfield, Conn., Sept. 30, 1835, aged 91. He was born in Wethersfield Dec. 20, 1743, and graduated at Yale college in 1763. In 1779 he was appointed associate judge of the Hartford county court, and in 1795 judge of the superior court. From 1807 till 1814 he was chief justice. In 1783 and 1785 he was elected a member of congress, and senator from 1793 to 1795. His State was much indebted to him for the establishment of her title to the Western Reserve, in Ohio.

MITCHELL, DAVID B., general, governor of Georgia from 1809 to 1813, died at Milledgeville April 22, 1837, aged 71.

MITCHELL, COLBY C., missionary to Mosul, died in June, 1811, on his journey to M., distant five days' journey. In a few days afterwards Mrs. Mitchell died at Mosul.

MITCHELL, NAHUM, judge, died at East Bridgewater Aug. 1, 1853, aged 84. He was the son of Cushing M., and a graduate of 1789 in the class of Dr. Kirkland. He sustained various offices; was representative in congress, treasurer of the State, chief justice of the court of common pleas. He published a history of Bridgewater, 1840; and with B. Brown he edited a collection of sacred music.

MITCHELL, SAMUEL LATHAM, M. D., LL. D., died in New York Sept. 8, 1831, aged 67. His father, Robert, was a Quaker farmer on Long Island, and, being adopted by his uncle, Dr. S. Latham, he was well educated. After the close of the war he studied medicine and natural history in Edinburgh. He was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history in Columbia college. In a discourse before the historical society, he gave an account of all books on American botany. For several years he was a member of congress and a senator. His practice was extensive; he was physician to the city hospital; with Dr. Smith he edited fourteen volumes of the medical repository. He published also life of Tammany, the Indian chief, 8vo. 1795; remarks on the gaseous oxyde of azote, 18mo. 1795; observations on the geology of America; picture of New York, 12mo. 1807; description of Schooley's mountain in New Jersey, 8vo. 1810; discourse before the New York historical society, 1813. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

MIX, STEPHEN, minister of Wethersfield, Conn., died in 1738, aged 66. Born in New Haven, he graduated at Harvard in 1690, and was ordained in 1694 as successor of J. Woodbridge. His successor was J. Lockwood.

MONCKTON, ROBERT, governor of New York from 1762 to 1763, died in England, as governor of Portsmouth, in 1782. In 1755 he was lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, and in the expedition

of Wolfe against Quebec, he served as brigadier-general. He was succeeded by Sir H. Moore as governor of New York.

MONETTE, JOHN W., M. D., died in Louisiana March 1, 1851. He was the author of a history of the discovery and settlement of the valley of the Mississippi, 2 vols., 1848.

MONIS, JUDAH, the first Hebrew instructor in Harvard college, died in 1764, aged 81. He was a native of Italy, and after his arrival in this country began his instructions about the year 1720. Though a Jew, he embraced the Christian religion, and was publicly baptized at Cambridge in 1722. After the death of his wife in 1761, he resigned his office, which he had sustained for about forty years, and retired to Northborough. In that town he passed the remainder of his life in the family of Rev. John Martyn, who had married a sister of his wife. He bequeathed 46 pounds to be divided among seven of the neighboring ministers, and 126 pounds as a fund, the interest of which was to be given to the indigent widows of ministers. He published truth, whole truth, nothing but the truth, 1722; and a Hebrew grammar, 4to. 1735.

MONRO, GEORGE, M. D., a physician, died Oct. 11, 1819, aged 59. He was born at Newcastle, Delaware, Feb. 22, 1760; his father, George M., came from Scotland. At the close of the war he was a surgeon in the army. On the return of peace he spent three years in London and Edinburgh, and profited by the lectures of Cullen, Gregory, Black, Home, Brown, and Monro. He published at this period a Latin dissertation on Cynanche, which was commended by Cullen. In 1786 he settled on his farm at St. George's, Newcastle county; in 1793 he removed to Wilmington, where he passed the remainder of his life in extensive practice as a physician and surgeon. He was an Infidel till about 1800, when he publicly acknowledged his belief in Christianity, and joined the Presbyterian church, and ever afterwards exhibited the virtues of an eminent Christian. In all his habits he was simple. He drank nothing but water. His strict economy enabled him to be extensively charitable; his charities prevented him from accumulating property. Of uniform piety, he was punctual in attending upon every religious ordinance. The eternal welfare of his patients weighed upon his heart; he conversed with them on religion. His bible was always open before him; he relished no book, company, or employment, which was not spiritual. He died of ossification of the heart. His wife was Jemima, daughter of Col. John Haslet, who fell in the battle of Princeton. — *Thacher.*

MONROE, JAMES, president of the United States, died July 4, 1831, aged 72. He was born in 1758, on the Potomac, in Westmoreland county,

Virginia, on the land of his ancestor, one of the first patentees of the province. His father was Spence, a mason. Having been educated at William and Mary college, he in 1776 entered as a cadet in the regiment commanded by Col. Mercer. Being appointed a lieutenant, he joined the army of Washington, and was engaged in the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains. In the attack on Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, he was wounded through the left shoulder, and for his bravery was promoted to be a captain of infantry. Being soon appointed aid to Lord Stirling, he served as such in 1777 and 1778, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1778 he proposed to raise a regiment in Virginia, but, not being successful, he engaged in the study of the law under Mr. Jefferson, yet rendered good military service in the repulse of invasions. In 1780 he was military commissioner for Virginia, and visited the southern army under De Kalb. In 1782 he was elected from King George county to the assembly; the next year, at the age of twenty-four, he was a member of congress. His enlarged views at this period were evinced by his proposition, in 1786, which, however, was not adopted, to vest congress with power to regulate trade with all the States. Having served three years, he returned home in 1786. In the mean time he had married a beautiful young lady, whose person and conversation had attracted much notice in Paris and London. In 1788 he was a member of the convention of Virginia, which considered the constitution of the United States, — an assembly of illustrious and eloquent men, never equalled in any State. From 1790 to 1794 he was a senator of the United States. Washington sent him in 1794 as minister plenipotentiary to France. He was recalled in 1797. As he had been severely censured in a letter of Mr. Pickering, the secretary of State, of June 13, 1796, for not vindicating at the French court the British treaty, he published on his return the whole of his correspondence, with one hundred pages of preliminary observations. He was attached to the republican party as contradistinguished from the federalists. From 1799 to 1802 he was governor of Virginia. When Mr. Livingston was resident minister at Paris, he was appointed to join him as envoy extraordinary in 1802, for the purchase of Louisiana. This service having been performed, he repaired in 1803 to London as successor of Mr. King, minister at the British court. In 1805 he assisted Mr. Charles Pinckney in a negotiation in Spain, and then returned to London, where he remained two or three years, occupied in important duties. He remonstrated against the seizure of vessels under the orders in council. With Wm. Pinkney he negotiated a commercial treaty with Great Britain, which Mr. Jefferson rejected, because it did not

provide against impressment. After an absence of five years, returning home in 1808, he passed the two next years on his farm in Albemarle county. In 1811 he was again elected governor of Virginia. Mr. Madison nominated him as secretary of State, as successor of R. Smith, Nov. 25, 1811, and he remained in office till 1817, being also secretary at war as successor of J. Armstrong, from Sept. 27, 1814, to March 2, 1815, when Mr. Crawford was appointed. Being elected the fifth president of the United States, he commenced his administration March 4, 1817, and, being subsequently re-elected, with only one dissenting vote, continued in his high office eight years, till 1825. His wife, the daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, died in Virginia at Oak Hill, his residence, in Loudoun county, Sept. 23, 1830. He died July 4, 1831. It was remarkable that Adams and Jefferson also died July the *fourth*, 1826. He left no son; one daughter married Judge George Hay of Richmond, and was left a widow in Sept., 1830; another married Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York, at whose house Mr. Monroe died. He was an attendant on the Episcopalian worship. Mr. Monroe possessed a very determined spirit and was distinguished for unwearied industry. There was much energy in the measures of his administration: the army and navy were strengthened; surveys and plans of fortifications were made; a cession of Florida from Spain was obtained; the independent States of South America were recognized; and the bold declaration was made to the world, that an interference of European powers in respect to those States would not be tolerated. Vigorous efforts were also made for the suppression of the slave trade; the pension for the Revolutionary soldiers was voted; and the generous La Fayette received from the United States the just acknowledgment of his services in promoting the establishment of American liberty. Though in the course of his life he had received from the public treasury for his services 358,000 dollars, he retired from the office of presidency deep in debt. He was, however, at last relieved by the adjustment by congress of his claims, founded chiefly on the disbursements made during the war.

MONSON, ÆNEAS, Dr., died at New Haven Aug. 22, 1852, aged 89, then the oldest graduate of Yale, in 1780. In the American army he was an assistant surgeon. Afterwards he was a merchant, and president of several banks.

MONTCALM, LOUIS JOSEPH DE, marquis of St. Veran, a distinguished French general, was born of a noble family at Candiac in 1712, and entered early in the army. He commanded with reputation in Italy, Bohemia, and Germany. In 1756 he became a field-marshal, and was sent to Canada, where he succeeded Dieskau. He soon took Oswego; and in 1757 fort William Henry;

and in 1758 he repulsed Abercrombie with much slaughter from the walls of Ticonderoga. When Wolfe in his attack on Quebec had gained the plains of Abraham, Sept. 13, 1759, Montcalm resolved upon a battle, and accordingly marched out. The commanders of the two armies both fell, equally illustrious for bravery, and both occupied by the event of the battle at the moment they were about to exchange time for eternity. The former rejoiced that he should die in the arms of victory, and the latter that he should not survive the surrender of Quebec. — *Wynne*, II. 125, 141; *Marshall*, I. 407, 414, 450, 456-464.

MONTEFIORE, JOSIPA, died in St. Albans, Vt., June 26, 1843, aged 81. He was a native of London, and had vigorous health all his days; he never used glasses. He published commercial dictionary, commercial precedents, on the bankrupt laws, and other works.

MONTGOMERY, RICHARD, a major-general in the army of the United States, died Dec. 31, 1775, aged 38. He was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1737. He possessed an excellent genius, which was matured by a good education. Entering the army of Great Britain, he successfully fought her battles with Wolfe at Quebec in 1759, and on the very spot where he was doomed to fall, when fighting against her under the banners of freedom. After his return to England he quitted his regiment in 1772, though in a fair way to preferment. He had imbibed an attachment to America, viewing it as the rising seat of arts and freedom. After his arrival in this country he purchased an estate in New York about a hundred miles from the city, and married a daughter of Judge Livingston. He now considered himself as an American. When the struggle with Great Britain commenced, as he was known to have an ardent attachment to liberty, and had expressed his readiness to draw his sword on the side of the colonies, the command of the continental forces in the northern department was intrusted to him and General Schuyler in the fall of 1775. By the indisposition of Schuyler the chief command devolved upon him in October. He reduced fort Chamblee, and, November 3d, captured St. Johns. On the 12th he took Montreal. In December he joined Arnold and marched to Quebec. The city was besieged, and on the last day of the year it was determined to make an assault. The several divisions were accordingly put in motion in the midst of a heavy fall of snow, which concealed them from the enemy. Montgomery advanced at the head of the New York troops along the St. Lawrence, and, approaching one of the barriers, he was pushing forwards, when one of the guns of the battery was discharged, and he was killed with his two aids. This was the only gun that was fired, for the enemy had been struck

with consternation, and all but one or two had fled. But this event probably prevented the capture of Quebec. When he fell, Montgomery was in a narrow passage, and his body rolled upon the ice which formed by the side of the river. After it was found the next morning among the slain, it was buried by a few soldiers without any marks of distinction. In his person he was tall and slender, genteel and graceful. He was a man of great military talents, whose measures were taken with judgment and executed with vigor. With undisciplined troops, who were jealous of him in the extreme, he yet inspired them with his own enthusiasm. He shared with them in all their hardships, and thus prevented their complaints. His industry could not be wearied, nor his vigilance imposed upon, nor his courage intimidated. Above the pride of opinion, when a measure was adopted by the majority, though contrary to his own judgment, he gave it his full support. By the direction of congress, a monument of white marble of the most beautiful simplicity, with emblematical devices, was executed by Mr. Cassiers at Paris, and it is erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's church, New York. His remains, in consequence of an act of the legislature of New York, were taken up by his nephew, Col. L. Livingston, in June, 1818, — the place of burial being pointed out by an old soldier, who attended the funeral forty-two years before, — and conveyed to New York, where they were again committed to the dust in St. Paul's church with the highest civil and military honors. His widow was then alive. His life was written by Armstrong. — *Smith's Oration on his Death*; *Marshall*, II. 302-311; *Warren*, I. 259-268, 431.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, D. D., an Episcopal minister at Philadelphia, died in 1834, aged 46.

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM B., missionary among the Osages, died of the cholera at the Hopefield settlement Aug. 17, 1834. A native of Danville, Penn., he was in the first family sent by the united foreign missionary society to the Osages of the Missouri, proceeding by the way of the great rivers from Pittsburg in 1821. He died triumphantly, saying, "Can it be, that in less than twenty-four hours I shall be walking the streets of the New Jerusalem? I know in whom I have believed." His wife, Harriet Woolley of New York, died Sept. 5, 1834. He had reduced the Osage language to writing, and translated various portions of Scripture. His book was printed at Boston about the time of his death.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE W., died at Washington, being a clerk in the department of State, June, 1841. Born in Spain of an Irish family, he came early to this country, and died in the prime of life. He published an historical novel, *Bernardo del Carpeo*, and translated into Spanish

Irving's conquest of Granada. He also published a narrative of a journey to Guatemala, and various pieces in the journals.

MOODY, JOSHUA, minister of Portsmouth, N. H., died July 4, 1697, aged 64. He was born in England in 1633. His father, William, one of the early settlers of Newbury, came to this country in 1634. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1653. He began to preach at Portsmouth about the year 1658, but was not ordained till 1671. In the year 1683, when Cranfield was governor, one of the members of Mr. Moody's church was guilty of perjury in relation to a vessel sent out of the harbor; but he found means to settle the affair with the governor and collector. The faithful minister of the gospel however believed that a regard to the purity and reputation of the church rendered it necessary that a notorious offence should be the subject of ecclesiastical discipline. The governor, when called upon, refused to furnish the evidence of the man's perjury, and even threatened Mr. Moody if he proceeded. But the servant of Jesus Christ was not to be intimidated. He preached against false swearing; he called the offender to an account; and even obliged him to make a public confession. Cranfield, in revenge, issued an order requiring the ministers to admit all persons of suitable years and not vicious, to the Lord's Supper, from the first of January, 1684, under the penalty of the statutes of uniformity. He at the same time signified to Mr. Moody his intention of partaking the Supper on the next Sunday, and requiring him to administer it according to the liturgy. As Mr. Moody refused to administer the ordinance to an unworthy applicant, a prosecution was immediately commenced against him, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without bail or mainprize. Two of the judges, who dissented from this sentence, were removed from their offices. At length, by the interposition of friends, he obtained a release, though under a strict charge to preach no more within the province. He then accepted of an invitation from the first church in Boston to be an assistant minister, and was so highly esteemed that upon the death of President Rogers he was invited to take the oversight of the college; but he declined. In the days of the witchcraft delusion, in 1692, he manfully resisted the unjust and violent measures towards the imagined offenders. Particularly when Philip English, a merchant of Salem, was accused, with his wife, and both were imprisoned in Boston. Just before the appointed time of trial Mr. Moody preached from the text, "If they persecute you in one city, flee to another," and provided for their flight to New York, by which means they escaped a trial and probable condemnation. His zeal against this wretched delusion occasioned, however, his

dismissal from the church where he was preaching. In the following year he returned to Portsmouth, where he spent the rest of his life in usefulness and peace. On the approach of his last sickness, he went for advice to Boston, where he died. His son, Samuel, a graduate of 1689, was a preacher at New Castle, N. H. He was succeeded by Mr. Rogers. Though he was deeply impressed with his unworthiness of the divine mercy; yet he indulged the hope of glory, and was desirous of entering into the presence of the Redeemer, whom he had served in his gospel. He wrote upwards of four thousand sermons. He published a practical discourse concerning the choice benefit of communion with God in his house, being the sum of several sermons, 12mo., 1685; reprinted, 1746; an election sermon, 1692. — *C. Mather's Funeral Sermon; Magnalia*, iv. 192-199.

MOODY, SAMUEL, minister of York in the district of Maine, died Nov. 13, 1747, aged 70. He was the son of Caleb M. in Newbury, and grandson of William M.; was born Jan. 4, 1676, and graduated at Harvard college in 1697. He was ordained Dec. 29, 1700, as successor of Shubael Dummer, who was killed by the Indians, and was succeeded by Mr. Lyman. His son, Joseph Moody, the first minister of the north church in York, died March 20, 1753, aged 52, leaving a son, Samuel, who after being thirty years the distinguished preceptor of Dummer academy, died at Exeter Dec. 17, 1795, aged 69. He had many eccentricities in his conduct; but he was eminent for piety, and was a remarkably useful minister of the gospel. In his younger years he often preached beyond the limits of his own parish, and wherever he went, the people hung upon his lips. In one of his excursions he went as far as Providence, where his exertions were the means of laying the foundation of a church. Though a zealous friend to the revival of religion which occurred throughout the country a short time before his death, yet he gave no countenance to separations. Such was the sanctity of his character, that it impressed the irreligious with awe. To piety he united uncommon benevolence. While with importunate earnestness he pleaded the cause of the poor, he was very charitable himself. It was by his own choice, that he derived his support from a free contribution, rather than a fixed salary in the usual way. In one of his sermons, he mentions that he had been supported twenty years in a way most pleasing to him, and had been under no necessity of spending one hour in a week in care for the world. Yet he was sometimes reduced almost to want, though his confidence in the kind providence of God never failed him. Some remarkable instances of answers to his prayers, and of correspondences between the event and his faith, are

not yet forgotten in York. The hour of dinner once came, and his table was unsupplied with provisions; but he insisted upon having the cloth laid, saying to his wife, he was confident that they should be furnished by the bounty of God. At this moment some one rapped at the door, and presented a ready cooked dinner. It was sent by persons who on that day had made an entertainment, and who knew the poverty of Mr. Moody. He was an irritable man, though he was constantly watchful against this infirmity. He once went into a tavern, and among a number of gamblers found a member of his church. In his indignation he seized hold of him, and cast him out at the door. In one of his sermons the doctrine, which he drew from his text, and which was the foundation of his discourse, was this: "When you know not what to do, you must not do you know not what." He published the doleful state of the damned, especially of such as go to hell from under the gospel, 1710; Judas hung up in chains, 1714; election sermon, 1721; a summary account of the life and death of Joseph Quasson, an Indian. — *Sullivan's Maine*, 238; *a Funeral Sermon on Moody*.

MOODY, SAMUEL, Dr., died at Brunswick, Me., in 1758, while in command of fort George. He was the son of Rev. S. M. of Newcastle. He was at first a surgeon in the army in 1722, and lived at Portland.

MOODY, JOSEPH, minister of the north church in York, Me., died in 1753, aged 53. The son of Rev. Samuel M., he graduated at Harvard in 1718; and then for years was register of deeds and judge of a court. He became the minister of a new church about 1732; but after the death of his wife he fell into a deep melancholy, and wore a handkerchief over his face, for which reason he was called Handkerchief Moody. Yet in all his gloom he had some gleams of wit. He boarded with his deacon, who was of a hasty temper, and who one day asked him to pray for a neighbor, chargeable with some fault, "who had got terribly out of the way." Mr. Moody asked, whether he might not possibly share in the blame? "No, no, no," cried the deacon. "If I thought I did, I would take my horse and ride fifty miles on end." — "Ah," said Mr. M., "I believe, Deacon Bragdon, it would take a pretty good horse to outride the devil!" Mr. M. was respected for his abilities and Christian virtues. He published several religious tracts. — *Sprague's Annals*; *Sketches of the Moody Family*.

MOODY, JOSHUA, a minister and teacher, died at Newburyport in 1768, aged 82. Born in Salisbury, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1707, and was soon ordained as a preacher for the Isle of Shoals; which place he left in 1733, and settled as a schoolmaster at Hampton, then at Newburyport. Once, as a fishing shallop had

been lost in a northeast storm in Ipswich bay, he endeavored to impress this event upon his seafaring hearers at the Shoals in this way: "Suppose, my brethren, any of you should be taken short in the bay in a northeast storm, your hearts trembling with fear, and nothing but death before you; whither would your thoughts turn, and what would you do?" — "What would I do?" replied one of the hardy seamen, "why, I would instantly hoist the foresail and scud away for Squam."

MOODY, JOHN, first minister of Newmarket, N. H., died in 1778, aged 73. Born in Byfield parish, Newbury, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1727, and was settled in 1730.

MOODY, SAMUEL, an eminent teacher, died in Dec., 1795, aged 69. He was the son of Rev. J. Moody of York, born in 1726, graduated in 1746, and commenced the business of teaching in York, but was soon called to take charge of the academy in Newbury, founded by Governor Dummer. His fame as a teacher drew many pupils, and he toiled successfully nearly thirty years, till his infirmities caused him to retire from his field of labor. Many distinguished men were the pupils of Master Moody. He was conscientious, faithful, a man of piety and religion. — *C. C. P. Moody's Sketches of the Moody Family*.

MOODY, BENJAMIN, a very eminent Christian, adorned with all the virtues, died at Newburyport in 1802, aged 81. His character was described by his pastor, Dr. Dana, in a funeral sermon.

MOODY, SILAS, minister of Arundel, Maine, died in 1816, aged 74. He was of the fourth descent from William, who came from England; born in Newbury, the son of William; graduated at Harvard in 1771; and was ordained at Arundel, now Kennebunkport, in 1771. He was an excellent minister. He published a sermon on the death of Washington.

MOODY, AMOS, minister of Pelham, N. H., died in 1819, aged 79. Born in Newbury, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1759; was settled in 1765; and dismissed in 1792. Dr. Church was his successor.

MOODY, PAUL, a memorable man in the history of cotton-spinning, died at Lowell in 1831, aged 52. He was the son of Paul of Byfield. He had the charge of the Waltham cotton company about 1813 or 1814, and made several important inventions, as the dead spindle, the governor, and others. About 1824 he was transferred as superintendent to Lowell. — *Sketches of the Moody Family*.

MOODY, LEMUEL, captain, died at Portland, Maine, August 11, 1846, aged 79; his father came from Newbury. He was active in erecting the observatory. He published in 1825 a valuable chart of Casco bay.

MOODY, ANSON, M. D., worthy of honorable

remembrance, died in New Haven Feb. 11, 1855, aged 63; a victim to the ship fever, contracted in the faithful discharge of his duty.

MOOERS, BENJAMIN, general, died at Plattsburgh Feb. 20, 1838, aged 80. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and settled in the wilderness of New York in 1783. He held the rank of major-general, and commanded at the siege of Plattsburgh.

MOOR, MORDECAI, died in Clinton, Maine, in 1840, aged 103. He served in the French war.

MOORE, JAMES, governor of South Carolina in 1700 to 1703, and in 1719, undertook an unsuccessful and costly expedition against Florida. The expense occasioned the first issue of paper money under the name of bills of credit.

MOORE, ALEXANDER, Dr., died at Borden-town, N. J., Aug. 30, 1785, aged 74. He had been nearly forty years in practice, a man of skill and of a cheerful temper.

MOORE, ABRAHAM, minister in Newbury, Mass., died in 1801, aged 33. Born in Londonderry, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1789, and was ordained in 1796.

MOORE, HANNAH, died in Effingham county, Virginia, May 25, 1802, aged 111 years.

MOORE, JOHN, colonel, died at Norridgewock, Maine, in 1809, aged 77. He commanded on the left of the troops at the battle of Bunker Hill.

MOORE, ALFRED, judge of the supreme court of the United States, died at Belfont, N. C., in 1810, aged 55. He was a native of North Carolina and a patriot of the Revolution. He was a captain in a Carolina regiment at the age of nineteen, and sacrificed a great portion of his ample fortune in the cause of his country. After the peace he studied law, and in his profession was the rival of Davie and acquired a large fortune. He succeeded Mr. Iredell as judge in 1800, but resigned the office in 1805.

MOORE, BENJAMIN, D. D., bishop of New York, died at Greenwich Feb. 27, 1816, aged 67. He was born at Newtown, Long Island, Oct. 16, 1748, and educated at King's college, New York. His father was Samnel M., a farmer. He was chosen the rector of Trinity church in 1800; was president of Columbia college from 1801 to 1811; and was for some years a bishop. He was succeeded by Bishop Hobart. He published a sermon before the convention, 1804; on disobedience, in American preacher, vol. 1.; iniquity its own accuser, in vol. II.

MOORE, WILLIAM, M. D., a physician, brother of the preceding, died in 1824, aged 70. He was born at Newtown, Long Island, in 1754. In 1778 he went to Europe for his medical education. For more than forty years he was in extensive practice in New York, and highly respected for

his virtues and religion. He published various papers in the American medical register, the repository, and in the New York journal. — *Thacher*.

MOORE, JACOB BAILEY, Dr., a surgeon in the army, died in 1813, aged 40. He was of a Scotch family, who settled at Georgetown, Me.; his father was a physician and a surgeon in a national vessel. He followed his father's profession in Andover, N. H., from 1796 until the war of 1812, when he entered the army. He was skilled in music, and wrote songs. Some of his musical compositions are in Holyoke's repository. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

MOORE, JONATHAN, third minister of Rochester, Mass., died in 1814, aged 75. Born at Oxford, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1761; was settled in 1768; and resigned in 1792. Dr. Cobb was settled in 1799.

MOORE, ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, D. D., president of Williams college and first president of Amherst college, died June 30, 1823, aged 52. He was born at Palmer, Mass., Nov. 20, 1770; was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1793; and was the minister of Leicester from 1798 till 1811, when he was appointed professor of languages in Dartmouth college. In September, 1815, he was chosen president of Williams college. Having co-operated in the ineffectual attempt to remove this college to Hampshire county, his situation was rendered unpleasant at Williamstown; so that when the collegiate seminary was established at Amherst in 1821, and before it was incorporated as a college, he was invited to preside over it. He died of the cholera at Amherst. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Drury of Ward. He published a sermon at the ordination of Mr. Cotton at Palmer, 1811; at the election, 1818; at ordination of L. P. Bates, 1823.

MOORE, ELIZABETH, Mrs., died in Pitt county, North Carolina, in 1833, aged 100.

MOORE, HUGH, a printer, died at Amherst, N. H., in 1837, aged 28. He was editor of the Burlington Sentinel. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

MOORE, HENRY E., son of Dr. Jacob B. M., died at East Cambridge, Mass., in 1841, aged 38. He served as a printer with Isaac Hill; published in 1825 the Grafton Journal, at Plymouth, N. H.; and then soon devoted his whole attention to music. He published the musical catechism; collection of instrumental music; also of church music; the choir; the northern harp; anthems, etc.

MOORE, JAMES, M. D., Rev., of Grand Bassa in Africa, died on his way to the United States in 1851. A slave in America, by his industry he was enabled to purchase himself and family. Living with a physician in Washington, he acquired much knowledge of medicines and was

assistant physician to the African colony. He was a member of the Methodist church and a preacher.

MOORE, JACOB B., printer and editor, died Sept. 1, 1853, aged 56. He was the son of Dr. Moore of Andover, N. H. In 1818 and afterwards he was a partner with Isaac Hill at Concord, in the printing and bookselling business. He became an able political writer, and gave much attention to the history and antiquities of New England, assisting Mr. J. Farmer in his works. He established the New Hampshire Statesman. Receiving an appointment in the general post-office department, he removed to Washington. Afterwards he was at New York, librarian of the historical society. On the election of President Taylor he was sent to California in charge of the post-office department. By his great labors his health was broken down, and twice was he obliged to return to New England. He died at Bellows Falls, Vt. The present librarian of the New York historical society is his son. His sister married Dr. Thomas Brown, who died of the cholera at Manchester in August, 1849, himself a leader in the temperance cause. Mr. M. was a man of great intelligence and industry, and of great urbanity of manners. He published a history of Andover, and of Concord; and, with Dr. Farmer, historical collections, and a gazetteer of New Hampshire; the laws of trade in the United States, 1840. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

MOORE, SAMUEL, died at Albion, Maine, Oct. 21, 1854, aged nearly 106.

MOORE, DAVID, D. D., died at Richmond, New York, Sept. 30, 1856, aged 69, rector for forty-eight years of St. Andrews church, Staten Island. He was the eldest son of Richard Channing Moore, D. D., late bishop of Virginia.

MOOREHEAD, JOHN, minister in Boston, died Dec. 2, 1773, aged 70. He was born near Belfast in Ireland about the year 1703, and completed his education at one of the universities of Scotland. He arrived at Boston in 1729 or 1730, being invited to become the minister of some emigrants from the north of Ireland, who had sought in that town the peaceable enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. The first meeting for the election of elders was held July 14, 1730, and the church was formed according to the model of the Presbyterian church of Scotland. He devoted himself entirely to his benevolent work, and such was the success of his labors, and the accession of foreign Protestants, that the communicants in 1736 were about two hundred and fifty. His successor was Robert Annan. He visited once or twice in the year all the families of his congregation, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, and he concluded his visit with prayer, which he always performed upon his knees. Keeping the great object of the ministry

continually in view, he was unwearied in his endeavors to promote the edification and salvation of his people. His mind was not destitute of strength, his imagination was lively, and his manner was solemn, affectionate, and pathetic. — *Panoplist*, II. 393-396.

MOREHEAD, JAMES T., governor of Kentucky, died at Covington Dec. 28, 1854, aged 58. He was a lawyer, and held various offices; was governor in 1834, and an eminent senator of the United States from 1841 to 1847.

MORELL, WILLIAM, a poet, accompanied Robert Gorges to this country in Sept., 1633, with a commission to superintend the ecclesiastical concerns of New England. But, as Gorges failed in his plan of a general government, Morell had no opportunity to act under his commission. He lived about a year at Weymouth and Plymouth, and then returned. The result of his observations on the country, the Indians, etc., he wrought into a poem, which he published in Latin and English. It is printed in the historical collections, I. The following is a specimen:

"A grand child to earth's paradise is born,
Well limb'd, well nerv'd, fair, rich, sweet, yet forlorn;
Thou blest director, so direct my verse
That it may win her people, friends, commerce;
Whilst her sweet air, rich soil, blest seas, my pen
Shall blaze, and tell the natures of her men."

MORELL, GEORGE, chief justice of Michigan, died at Detroit in 1845, aged 59. Born in Lenox, Mass., he graduated at Williams' college.

MOREY, GEORGE, died in Aug., 1829, aged 79, in the 46th year of his ministry, at Walpole, Mass. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1776.

MOREY, SAMUEL, M. D., died in Norton, Mass., in 1836, aged 79, an excellent physician. He was a graduate of Yale in 1777, and a surgeon in the army; at last, for his services he received a pension.

MORGAN, ABEL, Baptist minister of Pennepek, Penn., was born in Wales in 1637, and came to this country in 1711. He died Dec. 16, 1722. He compiled a folio concordance to the Welch Bible, printed at Philadelphia; and also translated "century confession" into Welch, with additions. — *Benedict*, I. 583.

MORGAN, JOHN, M. D., F. R. S., a learned physician, died in 1789, aged 53. He was born in Philadelphia in 1735. When he had completed the study of physic under the care of Dr. Redman, he entered into the service of his country as a surgeon and lieutenant with the provincial troops in the last war which was carried on against the French in America. He acquired both skill and reputation as a surgeon in the army. In the year 1760 he went to Europe to prosecute his studies in medicine. After attending the lectures of William Hunter, he spent two years at Edinburgh, where he received the in-

structions of Monro, Cullen, Rutherford, Whyt, and Hope. He then published an elaborate thesis upon the formation of pus, and was admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine. From Edinburgh he went to Paris. He also visited Holland and Italy. During his absence he concerted with Dr. Shippen the plan of a medical school in Philadelphia, and on his arrival in 1765 was immediately elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the college of that city. He soon delivered his plan for connecting a medical school with the college. In 1769 he saw the fruits of his labors, for in that year five young gentlemen received the first honors in medicine that were conferred in America. He was active in establishing the American philosophical society in 1769. In 1773 he went to Jamaica to solicit benefactions for the advancement of general literature in the college. In Oct., 1775, he was appointed by congress director general and physician-in-chief to the general hospital of the American army, in the place of Dr. Church. He immediately repaired to Cambridge; but in 1777 he was removed from his office without an opportunity to vindicate himself. The dissensions between the surgeons of the general hospital and of the regiments, and other circumstances, gave rise to calumnies against him. After his removal he presented himself before a committee of congress, appointed by his request, and was honorably acquitted. His successor in the professor's chair was Dr. Rush. He published *tentamen medicum de puris confectione*, 1763; a discourse upon the institution of medical schools in America, 1765; four dissertations on the reciprocal advantages of a perpetual union between Great Britain and her American colonies, 1766; a recommendation of inoculation, 1776; a vindication of his public character in the station of director-general. — *Rush's Address, etc.; American Museum*, vi. 353-355.

MORGAN, DANIEL, brigadier-general, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, died July 6, 1802, aged 65. He was born in New Jersey in 1737. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to Virginia, in 1755, and being without property, dependent on his daily labor, he obtained employment from farmer Roberts of Berkeley co., now Jefferson. Afterwards he was engaged to drive a wagon for J. Ashley, who lived on Shenandoah river, in Frederic county. At last he became the owner of a wagon and horses, and was employed by J. Ballantine on Ocoquan creek. A British writer mentioned it as a matter of reproach, that Gen. Morgan was once a wagoner. He shared in the perils of Braddock's expedition against the Indians, probably as a wagoner, and was wounded by a bullet through his neck and cheek. It is said, also, that in this campaign he was unjustly punished on the charge

of contumely to an officer, and received five hundred lashes. From the age of twenty to that of thirty he was dissipated, a frequenter of tippling and gambling houses, and often engaged in pugilistic combats, at Berrystown, a small village in Frederic county. From this degradation he rose to usefulness and honor as a soldier. In civil life he might also have been distinguished, had he sought to educate himself. The profits of his business as a wagoner enabled him to buy a tract of land in Frederic, on which he built a house, and where he lived at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Soon after the battle of Lexington he was appointed a captain by congress, June 22, 1775, and directed to raise a company of riflemen and march to Boston. Recruiting very soon ninety-six men, he arrived at Boston after a march of twenty-one days. In Sept., he was detached in the expedition against Quebec, and marched with Arnold through the wilderness of Maine. In the attack on the city of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, he was with the party which attacked on the northerly side, along the St. Charles. Arnold being wounded, Morgan and his riflemen assaulted the battery of two guns at the west angle of the town, in a street called, not Saint des Matelots, as Marshall says, but *Sault au Matelot*, or sailor's leap; and, firing into the embrasures, and mounting the barricade by ladders, soon carried the battery. Col. Green, who commanded, marched about daylight to attack the second barrier, which was just around the angle of the town. But this attack was ineffectual, as the enemy fired from the stone houses on each side of the street as well as from the port-holes, besides pouring over grape-shot from a cannon on a high platform within the barrier. In the rear also there was a strong force to prevent their retreat. Morgan and the survivors were taken prisoners. After his exchange he rejoined the army, and was appointed to the command of a regiment. Being sent to the assistance of Gen. Gates, he contributed to the capture of Burgoyne, though Gates neglected to speak of his merit. He afterwards served under Gates and Greene in the campaign at the south. With admirable skill and bravery he defeated Tarleton in the battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, taking upwards of five hundred prisoners. For this action congress voted him a golden medal. Soon afterwards he retired from the army, and returned to his farm. In the whiskey insurrection in 1794, Washington summoned him to command the militia of Virginia. He afterwards was elected a member of congress. In July, 1799, he published an address to his constituents, vindicating the administration of Mr. Adams. His health declining, he removed from his residence, called Saratoga, to a farm near Berryville, and after a few years to Winchester. Gen. Lee says, that no

man better loved this world, and no man more reluctantly quitted it. In his last years he manifested great penitence for the follies of his early life, and became a member of the Presbyterian church of Winchester. He died after a long and distressing sickness. His son was a captain in the northern army in 1812.—He was stout and active, six feet in height, fitted for the toils of war. In his military command he was indulgent. His manners were plain, and his conversation grave and sententious. Reflecting deeply, his judgment was solid, and what he undertook he executed with unshaken courage and perseverance. J. Graham's life of Morgan was published in 1856.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, doctor, died at Charleston, S. C., in July, 1809.

MORGAN, SOLOMON, minister in Canaan, Conn., died in 1809, aged 59. Born in Canterbury, he was not educated at college. He was ordained in 1799, over the second parish; was dismissed in 1804; and had a lingering sickness.

MORGAN, JOHN, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Philadelphia in May, 1817. Major-general James Morgan died at South Amboy, N. J., in 1822, aged 66.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, captain, a victim of free-masonry, died Sept. 19, 1826. He was born in Culpepper co., Va., about 1775. He fought in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8, 1815. In Oct., 1819, he married Lucinda Pendleton of Richmond, Va. In 1821 he removed to York, Upper Canada, where he commenced the business of a brewer; but, his buildings being destroyed by fire, he removed to Rochester, and then to Batavia, in the State of New York. His trade was that of a mason. Having resolved to publish a book, disclosing the ridiculous secrets of free-masonry, and his intentions being known, the free-masons resolved to suppress the book, and to punish him for his anti-masonic conduct. He was first thrown into prison at Canandaigua for an alleged debt; a free-mason paid the debt, and, taking him out of the prison, placed him in a carriage at the door, Sept. 11, 1826; and, thus attended and guarded by a sufficient number of free-masons, he was conveyed eighty or ninety miles to Fort Niagara, commanded by Col. King, a free-mason. After being confined a few days, he was removed from the fort, and has never been seen since that time. The evidence elicited has put it beyond a doubt that he was murdered by free-masons in the night, and his body was probably sunk in the Niagara river. This murder was the consequence of the masonic oaths, the result of the principles of free-masonry; and many masons, in various places, have justified the deed. Capt. Morgan was a royal arch mason, being the seventh degree, and he had taken seven oaths, binding himself not to reveal any of the

secrets of masonry, under penalty of "having his throat cut across, his tongue torn out by the roots," and having "his left breast torn open, his heart and vitals taken from thence and thrown over his left shoulder," and other penalties of similar horror. In the execution of these penalties Morgan was doubtless murdered by free-masons. Such an event as the abduction and murder of a fellow citizen for merely exposing the imposture of free-masonry, which he had engaged to keep secret, naturally aroused the indignant spirit of the people of this country, especially as free-masonry, too strong for the laws, still protected the murderers. Richard Rush, the minister to London and secretary of the treasury in the administration of J. Q. Adams, in his letter of March 2, 1832, says, "A fellow citizen in New York has been murdered by a large and daring confederacy of free-masons, for telling their secrets. The spirit that led to this deed has proved itself able to rescue the murderers from punishment; for masonic witnesses would not testify against brother masons, nor would masonic jurymen convict them, although jurymen not masonic were satisfied of their guilt. This is enough. It shows the lodge to be too strong for the law. Can there be a greater reproach to the Republic?" "It has been demonstrated, that evil-minded men, or those of weak understandings, committed murder under color of these oaths." "Masonry works in the dark. Such an institution is dangerous. It ought not to be allowed to exist in a well-governed country." The writer of this article published the following remark a quarter of a century ago: "Whether the institution of masonry, with its false pretensions to antiquity, its mummeries, its ridiculous secrets, its horrible oaths, and shocking blasphemies, all exposed to full light, and red with the blood of its victim, can yet sustain itself in this land of laws, and of morals, and of Christianity, assailed by two hundred and thirty newspapers established for the special purpose of overthrowing the institution, and with ten thousands of intelligent, patriotic, and indignant men frowning upon it, remains to be seen." In the result the institution has disappeared: recent attempts have been made to revive it.

MORGAN, ASAPH, minister of St. Albans, Vt., died in 1828, in the 24th year of his ministry.

MORGAN, ASBURY, a Methodist minister, died at Charleston, S. C., in 1828, aged 30.

MORGAN, CHARLES W., commodore, died in command of the navy-yard in Washington, Jun. 5, 1853. Born in Virginia, a nephew of Gen. Morgan, he entered the navy in 1808, and was distinguished in the Constitution. In 1819 he commanded the naval forces in the Mediterranean, and remained on that station three years.

MORRILL, MOSES, minister of Biddeford, Me.,

died in 1778, aged 56. Born in Salisbury, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1737, and was settled in 1742. He succeeded S. Willard, the first minister.

MORRILL, ISAAC, minister of Wilmington, Mass., died in 1793, aged 75, having been a faithful pastor 52 years. Born in Salisbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1737. He published a sermon to Capt. Osgood and his company, 1755.

MORRILL, ISAAC, a respected physician, died at Natick, Mass., in 1839, aged 92.

MORRILL, THOMAS, a Methodist minister, died at Elizabethtown in July, 1839, aged 90. He was a major of the militia in the Revolutionary war, but after 1785 was a man of peace.

MORRILL, DAVID L., LL. D., governor of New Hampshire, died at Concord Feb. 4, 1849, aged 77. Born in Epping, from 1802 to 1811 he was a minister of Goffstown, N. H., but was afterwards in political life. He was a senator of the United States from 1816 to 1822, and governor from 1824 to 1826. He published a sermon on the death of Lieut. Roby, 1812.

MORRIS, LEWIS, governor of New Jersey, died May 14, 1746, aged about 73. He was the son of Richard M., an officer in the time of Cromwell, who, at the Restoration, came to New York, and, obtaining a grant of some thousand acres of land in Westchester county, died in 1673. He was born a short time before the death of his father, and was adopted by his uncle. Once, through fear of his resentment, he strolled into Virginia, and thence to the West Indies. On his return, however, he was received with joy. He was for several years chief justice of New York. He was the second councillor of New Jersey, named in Cornbury's commission in 1702, and continued, with several suspensions, till 1738, when he was appointed the first governor of New Jersey as a separate province from New York. He directed his body to be buried at Morrisania, N. Y., in a plain coffin, without covering or lining with cloth; he prohibited rings and scarfs from being given at his funeral; he wished no man to be paid for preaching a funeral sermon upon him, though if any man, churchman or dissenter, minister or not, was inclined to say any thing on the occasion, he should not object. He prohibited any mourning dress to be worn on his account, as he should die when divine providence should call him away, and was unwilling that his friends should be at the expense, which was owing only to the common folly of mankind. One of his sons was a judge of the court of vice admiralty; another, Robert, was chief justice of New Jersey, and judge of the district court, and died June 2, 1815, aged 71; and a third was lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. He was a man of letters, and, though a little whimsical in his temper, was grave in his manners and of a most penetrating

mind. No man equalled him in the knowledge of the law and in the arts of intrigue. Acute in controversy, when he had advanced an argument he would not yield it, unless it was disproved by demonstration almost mathematical.—*Smith's New Jersey*, 428-435; *Smith's New York*, 125, 126.

MORRIS, ROBERT HUNTER, chief justice of New Jersey, the son of the preceding, was for near twenty-six years one of the council of that colony, and was also lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania from Oct., 1754, to Aug., 1756. The office of chief justice he resigned in the fall of 1757, and he died Feb. 20, 1764. His vigorous powers of mind were improved by a liberal education. As a judge he was impartial and upright. Insisting upon strict adherence to the forms of the courts, he reduced the pleadings to precision and method. His address was easy, and there was a commanding influence in his manners. He was free from avarice; generous and manly, though sometimes inconsiderate in the relations of life; often singular, sometimes whimsical, always opinionated, and mostly inflexible.—*Smith's New Jersey*, 438, 439.

MORRIS, LEWIS, major-general, grandson of Gov. Lewis M., died Jan. 22, 1798, aged 71. He was born at the manor of Morrisania, N. Y., in 1726. He was the eldest of four brothers: Staats was an officer in the British service and a member of parliament; Richard was judge of the vice-admiralty court, New York, chief justice, and died in April, 1810; and Gouverneur was a member of congress. After graduating at Yale college in 1746, he settled down in domestic life at Morrisania, having married a Miss Walton, and being devoted to agricultural pursuits. In May, 1775, he was a member of congress, and no one was more zealous for the interests of his country. He was sent to Pittsburg to detach the western Indians from the British. Disregarding his private interest, he voted for the Declaration of Independence, although British ships were lying within cannon-shot of his house. His beautiful manor of Morrisania was soon desolated; his woodland of one thousand acres was destroyed; and his family driven into exile. He retired from congress in 1777, and was afterwards general of the militia. Three of his sons served their country: one as the aid of Sullivan and in the family of Greene; another as the aid of Lee; and a third as lieutenant of artillery. One of these, I suppose, was Colonel Lewis M., who died at Morrisania in Nov., 1824, aged 70.

MORRIS, ROBERT, superintendent of the finances of the United States, died at Philadelphia May 8, 1806, aged 71. He was born in Lancashire, England, in June, 1734; when he was at the age of thirteen his father brought him to this country. About 1749 he was placed in

the counting-house of Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, after whose death he was taken into partnership by his son, Thomas Willing. The partnership lasted from 1754 to 1793, a period of thirty-nine years. At the beginning of the Revolution the house of Willing and Morris was more extensively engaged in commerce than any other house in Philadelphia. His enterprise and credit have seldom been equalled. In 1776 he was a member of congress from Pennsylvania, and his name is affixed to the Declaration of Independence. In the beginning of 1781 he was intrusted with the management of the finances, and the services which, in this station, he rendered to his country, were of incalculable value, being assisted by his partner, Gouverneur Morris. He pledged himself personally and extensively for articles of the most absolute necessity to the army. It was owing in a great degree to him that the decisive operations of the campaign of 1781 were not impeded, or completely defeated, from the want of supplies. He proposed the plan of a national bank, the capital to be formed by individual subscription, and it was incorporated on the last day of 1781. The army depended principally upon Pennsylvania for flour, and he himself raised the whole supplies of this State on the engagement of being reimbursed by the taxes which had been imposed by law. In 1782 he had to struggle with the greatest difficulties, for, with the most judicious and rigid economy, the public resources failed, and against him were the complaints of unsatisfied claimants directed. He resigned his office after holding it about three years. In his old age he engaged in land speculations, by which he lost his fortune, and in his last years he was confined in prison for debt. Surely those laws which send a man to prison for misfortune, and not for crime, will at last come to be regarded as discreditable to a civilized community. His wife was the sister of Bishop White. A part of his laborious correspondence is published in the Diplomatic correspondence, by J. Sparks.—*Marshall*, iv. 457-460, 557, 565.

MORRIS, RICHARD, chief justice of New York, died at Westchester in April, 1810.

MORRIS, ROBERT, judge, died at New Brunswick, N. J., May 2, 1815, aged 70. He was chief justice of New Jersey during the war; and was succeeded by Brearley. Washington appointed him district judge, which post he held till his death.

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR, minister of the United States to France, the youngest son of Lewis Morris by a second marriage, died Nov. 6, 1816, aged 64. He was born at Morrisania, near New York, Jan. 31, 1752, and was graduated at King's college in 1768. Having studied with William Smith, he was chosen in May, 1775, a member of

the provincial congress, and he served zealously in the same body in subsequent years; in Oct., 1777, he was a member of the continental congress. In 1780 he removed to Philadelphia. Being thrown from his carriage in the street, the bones of his leg were so fractured as to render amputation necessary. The loss was supplied by a "rough stick," which he never changed for a handsome leg. In July, 1781, he was an assistant to Robert Morris in the superintendence of the finances, and after the war engaged with him in commercial enterprises. They were not connected by blood. In Dec., 1786, he purchased from his brother, a lieutenant-general in the British service, the estate of Morrisania, and soon made it his abode. In the next year he was a member for Pennsylvania of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He proposed a senate for life. From 1788 to 1792 he resided chiefly in Paris, engaged in selling lands and in money speculations. In 1792 he was appointed a minister plenipotentiary to France, and held this place till Oct., 1794. Afterwards he travelled on the continent. Returning to this country in the autumn of 1798, he was chosen a senator of the United States in 1800, to fill a vacancy till 1803. In the contest for the presidency he preferred Jefferson to Burr. The project of the great canal of New York was promoted by his efforts. He died at Morrisania. His wife, whom he married in 1816, was Miss Randolph of Virginia. He lived in hospitality, and was admired for his various knowledge and his copious and eloquent conversation; yet he was sometimes overbearing and indiscreet. He delivered two months before his death an address to the historical society, in which he points out the superiority of scriptural history to all other history. He regarded religious principle as necessary to national independence and peace. "There must be something more to hope than pleasure, wealth, and power. Something more to fear than poverty and pain. Something after death more terrible than death. There must be religion. When that ligament is torn, society is disjointed and its members perish." This final testimony in favor of Scripture is the more important, as Mr. Jefferson represents that he did not believe in Christianity. He published observations on the American Revolution, 1779; address against the abolition of the bank of North America, 1785; an eulogy on Washington; an eulogy on Hamilton; an eulogy on G. Clinton; an oration before the New York historical society, 1812; oration on the restoration of the Bourbons in France, 1814; inaugural discourse as president of the New York historical society, Sept. 4, 1816. His life, with selections from his correspondence, etc., was published by Jared Sparks in 3 vols., 8vo., 1832.

MORRIS, JAMES, an eminent teacher in Conn., died in Waynesborough, Ga., in 1820, aged about 65. He graduated at Yale in 1775, and was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Afterwards, in his native village of South Farms, in the town of Litchfield, Conn., he founded and conducted a very flourishing academy for the youths of both sexes. — *Dwight's Travels.*

MORRIS, JACOB, general, died in Butternuts, Otsego co., New York, Dec. 13, 1843, aged 89, aid of Gen. Lee in the war of the Revolution. He was the son of Gen. Lewis Morris, and the patriarch of a numerous family.

MORRIS, CHARLES, commodore, died at Washington Jan. 27, 1856, aged 70, senior officer in the navy, regarded as the ablest naval commander in the world. A native of Connecticut, he entered the navy in 1799, served under Preble against the Barbary States, and was with Decatur at his destruction of the frigate Philadelphia from under the guns of Tripoli. In the war of 1812 he was first lieutenant in the Constitution. At the capture of the Guerriere he was shot through the body. During the many years of peace his advice and services were very important at Washington. He was chief of the ordnance bureau.

MORRISON, JOHN, first minister of Peterborough, N. H., died in 1782, aged 40. Born in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, he was settled in 1766, and dismissed in 1775.

MORRISON, NORMAN, Dr., died in Connecticut in 1791, aged 71. He was born in Scotland; educated at Edinburgh; came, to this country about 1740; first lived two years at Wethersfield, then settled at Hartford, where his reputation ever stood high for science and skill. He instructed pupils. He died at the house of his pupil, Dr. Farnsworth, of Wethersfield. The following anecdote is related: A patient wished him to consult an ignorant Dr. Andrus, who was conversant with the Farmington Indians, and had learned their skill in herbs. He agreed, but sent him a note requesting a meeting, written in Latin. Dr. A. could make nothing of it. However, he carried it to Rector Williams, who translated it. The Yankee was not to be outwitted; so he sent back an answer written in the Indian tongue, which it was beyond the power of Dr. Morrison to decipher. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

MORRISON, WILLIAM, D. D., minister of Londonderry, N. H., a native of Scotland, succeeded David McGregore, and was ordained in the west parish of L., Feb. 12, 1783. He died March 9, 1818, aged 69, and was succeeded Jan. 16, 1822, by Daniel Dana, subsequently settled in Newburyport. He was an eminently pious and useful minister. He published a sermon at the election, 1792; installation of J. Giles, 1803; a sermon at the ordination of J. Walker, 1812.

MORROW, JEREMIAH, governor, died in Ohio March 22, 1852, aged 82. A native of Pennsylvania, he removed to the Northwest Territory in 1795; he assisted in forming the constitution of Ohio in 1802, and was the first member of congress, then a senator from 1813 to 1819. He was also governor from 1822 to 1826, and subsequently canal commissioner and representative in congress. In all trusts he was distinguished for good sense and integrity.

MORSE, EBENEZER, first minister of Boylston, Mass., died Jan. 3, 1802, aged 84. Born in Medfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1737; was ordained in 1743; and resigned in 1775.

MORSE, JEDIDIAH, D. D., minister of Charlestown, Mass., died June 9, 1826, aged 65. He was a native of Woodstock, Conn., and a descendant of Anthony M. who lived in Newbury, Mass., in 1636. He was born in 1761; graduated at Yale college in 1783; and was installed April 30, 1789. His predecessors were James, Synmes, Harvard, Allen, the Shepards, Morton, Bradstreet, Stevens, Abbot, Prentice, and Paine. About 1821 he was dismissed and Mr. Fay was settled as his successor. He died at New Haven. His wife was Miss Breeze of New Jersey, a granddaughter of Pres. Finley, and was eminent for her intelligence and virtues; she died May 28, 1828, aged 61. One of his sons is distinguished as a painter, and is known the world over by his electric telegraph; and two are the editors of the New York Observer. Dr. Morse established the publication of the Panoplist, and was for some time its principal editor, until it was committed to Mr. Evarts. His zeal for the orthodox faith caused him to be much engaged in controversy, particularly in regard to the election of the Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard college. He deserves the title of the American geographer. He first published geography made easy, 1784, and American geography, 8vo., 1789. In 1793 it appeared in two vols. and in many subsequent editions. He published also the American gazetteer, 1797 and 1804. He published also thanksgiving sermons, 1795, 1798, 1799; fast sermons, 1798, 1799, 1812; on the death of R. Carey, 1790; of Thos. Russell, 1796; of James Russell, 1798; of George Washington, 1800; of Mary Russell, 1806; masonic sermon, 1798; address to the Andover students, 1799; before the humane society; at the artillery election, 1803; history of New England, with E. Parish, 1804; true reasons on which the election of a professor of divinity was opposed, 1805; at the African meeting-house, 1808; at the ordination of H. May, 1803; of J. Huntington, 1808; before the asylum, 1807; before the society for propagating the gospel, 1810; at the convention, 1812; before a moral association, 1813; appeal to the public on the controversy concerning

Harvard college, 1814; at the annual meeting of the commissioners for foreign missions, 1821; report on Indian affairs, being a narrative of a tour made in 1820, 8vo. — *Budington's History of Charlestown.*

MORSE, NATHANIEL S., Dr., died in Sutton March 17, 1835, aged 84; an eminent physician and Christian.

MORSE, Mrs., widow of Asa M., died in Belchertown Oct. 3, 1813, aged 99. She had seven children, sixty-two grandchildren, one hundred and forty-four great-grandchildren, and ten great-great-grandchildren.

MORSE, STEPHEN, a soldier who bled in the war of the Revolution, died at Haverhill, N. H., in 1843, aged 88. Of his twelve sons, all but one lived to manhood.

MORSE, JOHN, minister of Green River, Columbia county, died in Otsego county, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1814, aged 80. Born in Medway, he graduated at Providence; studied theology with Mr. Sandford of M., whose daughter he married. From 1792 he was minister at Green River twenty-three years, and then twelve at Otsego. In both places his labors were much blessed. He was a sound theologian, a faithful preacher. Among his last words he said: "I long to depart, that I may be with Christ."

MORSS, JAMES, Episcopal minister in Newburyport, died April 26, 1842, aged 62; a graduate of 1800, nearly thirty-nine years in the ministry.

MORTON, THOMAS, an early settler in New England, and a disturber of the public peace, died about 1646. He was a lawyer in England, and came first to this country in June, 1622, with Weston's company, who made a temporary settlement at Weymouth. He arrived again with Capt. Wollaston in 1625, and settled at Mount Wollaston, now Braintree. Here the company, which did not consist of persons influenced by any religious considerations, "fell to great licentiousness of life, in all profaneness, and the said Morton became lord of misrule." He supplied the Indians with arms, that they might hunt for him; and in this way, as well as by his injustice, endangered the existence of the religious settlements. On May day, 1626, a new name was given to Pasonagessit, or Mount Wollaston, that of "Ma-re Mount," commonly written Merry Mount, on which occasion there was a revel. A pine tree eighty feet in length, with a pair of buck's horns nailed near the top, was brought to the place, with drums, guns, and pistols, and raised up; a barrel of beer and a case of bottles were provided; and the company danced around the May-pole hand in hand, while one filled out the liquor and all joined in a licentious song; which, says Morton, was "lamentable to the precise separatists at Plymouth." The magistrates, at

the common request of different plantations, after ineffectual remonstrances with Morton, sent Capt. Standish to suppress the pestilent establishment. Morton was taken prisoner and transported to England; but the next year he returned, and he was again seized by the governor of Massachusetts and transported, and his house was demolished, "that it might be no longer a roost for such unclean birds." He came again to this country in 1643, and after being arrested and imprisoned a year for his scandalous book, was dismissed with a fine in 1644. His age saved him from corporal punishment. He died in poverty at Agamenticus. He published *New English Canaan*, containing account of the natives, a description of the country, and the tenets and practice of the church, 4to., 1632. The same work has the imprint, Amsterdam, 1637, pp. 188. It professes to be written upon ten years' knowledge. As a specimen of his skill in natural history, he says, that the humming-bird "lives upon the bee, which he catcheth among the flowers. Flowers he cannot feed upon by reason of his sharp bill." He describes the principal persons under fictitious names; Mr. Endicott is Capt. Littleworth, Winthrop is Joshua Temperwell, Standish is Capt. Shrimp. He relates that at Wessagusset a young man stole corn, and was tried by Edward Johnson, a special judge, and sentenced to death; when it was proposed to put the young men's clothes on an old, impotent, sickly man, that was about to die, and hang him instead of the young man; and "so they did." Such is my memorandum after examining the book many years ago; Mr. Savage, however, says, that he states that the proposal "was not agreed to." In either case, this was the origin of the story in *Hudibras*. — *Prince*, 76-80; *Hutchinson*, i. 8, 31, 32.

MORTON, CHARLES, minister of Charlestown, Mass., died April 11, 1698, aged 71. He was born in England about the year 1626, and educated at Oxford, of which college he was fellow. He was at first a royalist and zealous for the church of England; but, observing in the civil wars that the most debauched generally attached themselves to the king in opposition to the more virtuous part of the nation, he was led to attend more to the controversy between the Prelatists and the Puritans. At length he became a Puritan himself. He began his ministry at Blisland. After his ejection by the act of uniformity in 1662, he preached privately to a few people till the fire of London, in 1666, after which event he removed to that city and established an academy at Newington Green. Among his pupils was De Foe, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*. Many young ministers were educated by him. After about twenty years continuance in an employment for which he was eminently qualified, he was so infested by processes from the bishop's

court that he was obliged to desist from it. He came to New England in July, 1686, and was installed pastor of the church in Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1686. Here he continued till his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Bradstreet. He was eminent in every kind of learning. Having a gentle and benignant temper, he was endeared to all his acquaintance. He wrote a number of treatises, but they are chiefly compendious, for he was an enemy to large volumes, often quoting the adage, a great book is a great evil. In Calamy's Continuation there is a copy of his advice to those of his pupils who were designed for the ministry. Two of his manuscripts are still preserved in this country; the one in the library of the Massachusetts historical society, entitled, *compendium physicae ex authoribus extractum*; and the other in the library of Bowdoin college, entitled, a complete system of natural philosophy in general and special. He published the little peace-maker; foolish pride the make-bate, 1674; the gaming humor considered and reprov'd; the way of good men for wise men to walk in; season birds, an inquiry into the sense of Jeremiah VIII. 7; meditations on the first fourteen chapters of Exodus, etc.; the spirit of man, meditations on 1 Thess. v. 23; of commonplaces or memorial books; a discourse on improving the country of Cornwall, a part of which, on sea-sand for manure, is printed in the philosophical transactions, April, 1675; considerations on the new river; letter to a friend to prove money not so necessary as imagined; the ark, its loss and recovery.

MORTON, NATHANIEL, secretary of Plymouth colony, died June 28, 1685, aged 73. He was born in England, and was the son of George M., who came to this country in July, 1623, and died at Plymouth in June, 1624, leaving a widow, the sister of Governor Bradford, and four sons; from John, one of these, descended Marcus M., and from Ephraim descended Perez M., distinguished men, in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. M. was appointed in 1645 clerk or secretary of the colony court, and continued in office forty years, till his death. He wrote in 1680 a brief ecclesiastical history of the church at Plymouth, in the records of the church, which is preserved by Hazard; and New England's memorial, or a brief relation of the most memorable and remarkable passages of the providence of God, manifested to the planters of New England, 4to., 1669. This work, which is confined very much to Plymouth colony, was compiled principally from manuscripts of his uncle, William Bradford, extending from the year 1620 to 1646, and he had access also to the journals of Edward Winslow. This work has been of great service to succeeding historians. A second edition was printed in 1721; a fifth, with notes by Judge Davis, 1826; a sixth, with notes, by the Congregational board, 1855.

MORTON, JOHN, a patriot of the Revolution, died in 1777, aged 55. He was a native of Chester county, Penn., now Delaware. In 1764 he was appointed a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania, and afterwards a judge of the superior court. Elected a member of congress in 1774, he in 1776 voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence. Had he voted on the other side, the voice of Pennsylvania would have been against the declaration, as the other delegates were equally divided on the subject. Of the committee on the system of confederation he was the chairman. He left three sons and five daughters. He was a professor of religion and a benevolent and excellent man. — *Goodrich*.

MORTON, JACOB, general, a man of prominence in the city of New York, died in 1836.

MORTON, PEREZ, attorney-general of Massachusetts, died at Dorchester in 1837, aged 87. He graduated at Harvard in 1771.

MORTON, SAMUEL GEORGE, Dr., died in Philadelphia in 1851, aged 52. He was for thirty years a member of the academy of natural sciences, of which he was president. He had a museum of crania, the most extensive in the world. He published *crania Americana*, and *crania Egyptiaca*; a work on consumption; and other works. After his death his types of mankind was published, with a memoir. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

MOSELEY, SAMUEL, minister of Hampton, Conn., died in 1791, aged 82, in the fifty-seventh year of his ministry. Born in Dorchester, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1729. He was an accomplished gentleman and scholar, a strict disciplinarian, a faithful preacher. — *Cogswell's Sermon*.

MOSELEY, ABNER, a physician in Wethersfield, Conn., died in 1811, aged 45. He graduated at Yale in 1786, and studied with his uncle, Dr. Thomas M. of East Haddam, president of the Connecticut medical society. — *Thacher*.

MOSELY, SAMUEL, a missionary, died at Mayhew in the Choctaw nation Sept. 11, 1824, aged 33. His theological studies had been completed at Andover three years previously. He was a graduate of Middlebury in 1818. His wife survived him. In great peace he requested her to weep no more for him.

MOSIER, HANNAH, Mrs., died at Galloway, New York, in 1835, aged 100.

MOSS, REUBEN, minister of Ware, Mass., died in 1809, aged about 42. Born in Cheshire, Conn., he was graduated at Yale in 1787, and was ordained in 1792. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MOULTON, JEREMIAH, colonel, died at York, July 20, 1765, aged 77. He was born at York, Maine, in 1688, and was taken prisoner by the Indians Jan. 22, 1692, old style, when York was destroyed by the Indians. He was released, with other children, in gratitude for the humanity of

Col. Church, who in one of his expeditions had released several Indian prisoners, old women and children. The savages were not ungrateful for acts of kindness. In August, 1724, he and Capt. Harmon, with two hundred and eight men and three Mohawk Indians, marched against the Indian settlement at Norridgewock, in consequence of attacks upon the frontiers. There being four companies, the other commanders were Capt. Bourne and Lieut. Bean. They left Richmond fort Aug. 8, old style, or Aug. 19; the next day arrived at Taconic, where they left their boats and a guard of forty men. August 21, they marched by land, and in the evening fired upon two Indians, who proved to be the daughter and wife of Bomaseen; the former was killed; the latter taken prisoner. Aug. 23, they approached the village; Harmon with eighty men marching circuitously by the fields, and Moulton with eighty men directly upon Norridgewock, which he surprised. The Indians, consisting of about sixty warriors, were defeated, and the chapel and village destroyed. Father Ralle was killed in a wigwam, and twenty-six Indians, among whom were Bomaseen, and his son-in-law, Mog, also Job, Canabesett, and Wissememet, all noted warriors. One of the Mohawks was killed, but none of the whites. Harmon carried the scalps to Boston, and, being chief in command, was made a lieutenant-colonel for the exploit of Moulton, who obtained no reward. At the reduction of Louisbourg, in 1745, he commanded a regiment, and was afterwards sheriff of the county, councillor, and judge of the common pleas and of probate. His son and grandson were sheriffs.

MOULTRIE, JOHN, an eminent physician of South Carolina, was a native of Europe, and came to Charleston about the year 1733. For forty years he was at the head of his profession. He died about the year 1773, universally lamented. He was the idol of his patients. So great was the confidence reposed in his judgment, that those who were usually attended by him preferred his advice and assistance, even on the festive evening of St. Andrew's day, to the advice of any other professional man in his most collected moments. He possessed excellent talents for observation, and was very sagacious in finding out the hidden causes of diseases and in adapting remedies for their removal. On account of his death, a number of the ladies of Charleston went into mourning.

MOULTRIE, JOHN, M. D., son of the preceding, and eminent for literature and medical science, was the first Carolinian who obtained a medical degree from the university of Edinburgh, where, in 1749, he defended a thesis de febre flava. He was afterwards lieutenant-governor of East Florida. — *Ramsay's Review of Medicine*, 43; *Miller*, II. 364.

MOULTRIE, WILLIAM, governor of South Carolina, and a major-general in the American war, died in Charleston Sept. 27, 1805, aged 75. He was devoted to the service of his country from an early period of his life. In the Cherokee war, in 1760, he was a volunteer under the command of Governor Littleton. He was afterwards in another expedition under Col. Montgomery. He then commanded a company in a third expedition in 1761, which humbled the Cherokees, and brought them to terms of peace. He was among the foremost at the commencement of the Revolution to assert the liberties of his country, and he braved every danger to redress her wrongs. His manly firmness, intrepid zeal, and cheerful exposure of every thing he possessed, added weight to his counsels, and induced others to join him. In the beginning of the war he was colonel of the second regiment of South Carolina. His defence of Sullivan's Island, with three hundred and forty-four regulars and a few militia, and his repulse of the British in their attack upon the fort, June 28, 1776, gained him honor. In consequence of his good conduct, he received the unanimous thanks of congress, and in compliment to him, the fort was from that time called fort Moultrie. In 1779 he gained a victory over the British in the battle near Beaufort. In 1780 he was second in command in Charleston during the siege. After the city surrendered he was sent to Philadelphia. In 1782 he returned with his countrymen, and was repeatedly chosen governor of the State, till the infirmities of age induced him to withdraw to the peaceful retreat of domestic life. The glory of his honorable services was surpassed by his disinterestedness and integrity. An attempt was once made on the part of the British to bribe him, and he was thought to be more open to corruption, as he had suffered much in his private fortune. But, resolving to share the fate of his country, he spurned the offers of indemnification and preferment which were made him. He was an unassuming, easy, and affable companion, cheerful and sincere in his friendships. He published memoirs of the American Revolution, so far as it related to North and South Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols. 8vo., 1802. This work is principally a collection of letters, written by civil and military officers in the time of the war. — *Hollingshead's Discourse*.

MOUNTAIN, JACOB, first Episcopal bishop of Quebec, was consecrated about the year 1794, and died at Marchmont, near Quebec, June 19, 1825, aged 75. He was succeeded by Dr. Stewart.

MOURT, GEORGE, published a relation or journal of the beginning and proceedings of the English plantation, settled at Plymouth in New England by certain English adventurers, both merchants and others, London, 1622. This was

abridged by Purchas and republished in historical collections, VIII. 203-239. The parts of the original relation which are omitted in the abridgment, are published in 2 hist. coll. IX. 26-74. This relation, probably written by different persons, includes a journey to Packanokik, the habitation of the great king, Massasoit. Concerning Mourt himself nothing is known; it is supposed that he was one of the merchant adventurers.

MOXON, GEORGE, first minister of Springfield, Mass., was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, England, and educated at Cambridge. Coming to this country as a preacher in 1637, he was in that year settled at Springfield, where he remained until 1652, when he returned to England. He preached in different places till disabled by age and the palsy. He died at Congleton Sept. 15, 1687, aged 84. He was succeeded by Mr. Glover. His son, George, was ejected from a parish in Essex in 1662. Some sermons on self-denial were prepared for the press, but not printed.

MOXUS, an Indian chief of distinction at Norridgewock, in Maine, about 1690, was concerned, in 1702, in a treacherous but unsuccessful assault on Maj. March at Casco.

MUHLENBERG, HENRY MELCHIOR, D. D., the founder of the German Lutheran church in the United States, was born at Eimbeck, in Hanover, Germany, in 1711, and came to Philadelphia, where he was the pastor of a German Lutheran church forty-five years, and distinguished for his piety and learning. He died in 1787, aged 76. His three sons, Peter, Frederick, and Henry, were distinguished men: Frederic Augustus, treasurer of the State, president of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States, member of congress and speaker of the house in 1793, died at Lancaster June 4, 1801, aged 51.

MUHLENBERG, PETER, major-general in the army of the Revolution, son of the preceding, died Oct. 1, 1807, aged 62. In obedience to the wishes of his father he studied divinity, and officiated as an Episcopal clergyman in Virginia until 1776, when he was elected a member of the convention. He soon entered the military service in command of a regiment. In conducting a storming party at Yorktown, he and all his men were wounded. In Feb., 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general, and major-general at the close of the war. In 1801 he was appointed a senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, and in 1802 collector of the port of Philadelphia, in which office he continued till his death.

MUHLENBERG, HENRY ERNST, D. D., a botanist, the son of Rev. Henry M. M., died May 23, 1815, aged 61. He was born in New Providence, Montgomery county, Penn., Nov. 17, 1753. In 1763 he was sent to Halle with his

two elder brothers to finish his education. On his return in 1770 he was ordained, at the early age of 17, and in 1774 appointed one of the assistants of his father in the Philadelphia congregation. In 1780 he accepted a call from Lancaster, where he lived about thirty-five years in the exemplary discharge of the duties of his office. He died of the apoplexy. While he was a learned theologian and well acquainted with the ancient languages, and skilful also in medicine, chemistry, and mineralogy, he was particularly distinguished for his knowledge of botany. He was induced first to cultivate this science in 1777, when he was driven from Philadelphia in consequence of its being occupied by the British. From this time he corresponded with many learned botanists in Europe and America. Of many learned societies he was a member. His herbarium was purchased and presented to the Amer. philos. society. He published catalogus plantarum Amer. septent. 1813; descriptio uberior graminum, etc., 1816. He left flora Lancastriensis in manuscript. — *Encyc. Americana*.

MUIR, JAMES, minister at Alexandria, Va., died in Aug., 1820. He published the virtuous woman, a sermon in the American preacher, II.; address to a public society, 1814.

MULLIKEN, ISAAC, Dr., of Townsend, Mass., died in 1837, aged 85, a fellow of the medical society.

MUNFORD, WILLIAM, a poet, died in Richmond, Va., June 21, 1825, aged 49. His father, Col. Robert, was a patriot of the Revolution, whose poems were published in 1798. The son was educated at William and Mary college; studied law; was many years a member of the house of delegates; then was appointed clerk till his death. He translated the whole of Homer's Iliad into blank verse: the work was published in two vols., 1846, at Boston. He published also an early volume of poems and prose writings. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

MUNGER, Mrs., wife of S. B. Munger, missionary in India, died at sea March 12, 1846, aged 45. Her body was committed to the Indian ocean in lat. 37°. Her name was Maria Andrews, of Middlebury, Vt. She arrived at Bombay with her husband in Sept., 1834. For several years she devoted herself to her missionary work; but ill health compelled her to visit her native country in 1842. It was on her return to India that she died in great peace. Her heart of benevolence was turned towards India; for India were her cares, watchings, teachings, prayers, and tears, in much weakness and painfulness. She could not lose her reward.

MUNN, LOUISA, wife of Bethuel Munn, missionary at the Sandwich islands, died Aug. 25, 1841, aged 32. She sailed with Mrs. Castle. She was the daughter of Deacon Eli Clark of

Skaneateles. She was a diligent teacher; her character was marked by humility, patience, and love to the Redeemer.

MUNSON, SAMUEL, minister of Lenox, Mass., died in 1814, aged about 72. He was graduated at Yale in 1763; was ordained in 1770; and dismissed in 1792.

MUNSON, AENEAS, M. D., a physician, died in New Haven June 16, 1826, aged nearly 92. He was born in New Haven, June 24, 1734; graduated at Yale college in 1753; and, having been a tutor, was a chaplain in the army in 1755 on Long Island. Ill health induced him to study medicine with John Darly of Easthampton. He practised physic at Bedford in 1756, and removed in 1760 to New Haven. For more than half a century he had a high reputation as a physician, and was in the practice seventy years. Of the medical society of Connecticut he was the president. He was a man of piety from an early period of his life. At the bedside of his patients he was accustomed to commend them to God in prayer. It was with joyous Christian hope that this venerable old man went down to the dead. — *Thacher*.

MUNSON, SAMUEL, a missionary, died June 28, 1834, aged about 28. He was born in New Sharon, Me., and graduated at Bowdoin college in 1829; at Andover seminary in 1832. He embarked in 1833 with Mr. Henry Lyman for the East,—both accompanied by their wives,—and both were murdered by the Battahs, as they were travelling in Sumatra. His wife was Abigail Johnson, of Brunswick, Me. In 1856 there was published a memoir of H. Lyman, which gives an account of the circumstances of the deaths of these friends. Mr. L. was shot; Mr. M. was run through the body.

MUNSON, ISRAEL, died at Boston Feb. 3, 1844, aged 78. He was a graduate of Yale in 1787, a native of New Haven; a physician, then a respected merchant in Boston, a liberal benefactor of several literary and charitable institutions.

MURDOCK, JONATHAN, minister of Bozrah, Conn., died in 1813, aged 66. Born at or near Saybrook, he graduated at Yale in 1766; was for some years the minister of Rye, N. Y.; and was settled at Bozrah in 1786.

MURDOCK, THOMAS JEWETT, minister in Canterbury, Conn., died in 1827, aged about 35. Born in Norwich, Vt., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1812, and was tutor three years; was ordained over the chapel church in Portland, Me., in 1819, and dismissed in 1821; and was installed at Canterbury in 1822. — *Sprague's Annals*.

MURDOCK, JAMES, D. D., died at his son's house in Columbus, Miss., Aug. 10, 1856, aged 80 years. He had long been known as a teacher, professor, and eminently learned man. Born at

Westbrook, Conn., he descended from the Protestant Scotch-Irish. His father emigrated from Ireland about 1700, and lived at W. fifty years. It was in a very eminent class, that of 1797, that he graduated at Yale under Dr. Dwight. In his class are the names of Baldwin, Beecher, Day, Foot, George Griffin, Staples, and Seymour. He was ordained the minister of Princeton, Mass., in 1802, and was successful in his pious labors. In 1815 he was appointed professor of languages at Burlington; and in 1819 professor of ecclesiastical history at Andover, and assistant professor of eloquence. He resigned in 1829, and passed the remainder of his life in learned industry at New Haven. At an early period he made himself familiar with Hebrew, so as to read from the Hebrew bible into English at family worship. At Burlington he acquired the German. All his writings evince his learning. In consequence of his sermon on "the nature of the atonement," some zealous writers were led to call in question his soundness in the faith; but he rested his opinions not on old creeds, but on the obvious teaching of Scripture, and he did not feel himself bound to adhere to antiquated terms, if, as he thought, they ceased to communicate the truth. He was not an unbeliever in the atoning sacrifice and mediatorship of Christ. Relying on his mediation, he calmly awaited the approach of death.

Besides his sermon on the atonement, he published a sermon at the installation of W. Bascom, 1815; a translation of Mosheim's institutes of ecclesiastical history, 1832, and recently a new edition; a translation of Mosheim's commentaries on the affairs of Christians, 1851; a translation of Muenseher's elements of dogmatic history, 1830; sketches of modern philosophy, 1842; a translation of the Syriac new testament, 1851; the Congregational catechism, 1844.

MURPHY, JOHN, died in Fauquier co., Va., in 1838, aged 105. He was born in Ireland.

MURRAY, JOSEPH, a friend of literature, was a native, it is believed, of Great Britain, and educated in that country. He was one of his majesty's council and attorney-general for the province of New York. He left the whole of his estate, consisting of books, lands, and other property, in value to the amount of about 25,000 dollars, to King's college. — *Miller*, II. 357.

MURRAY, JOHN, a Presbyterian minister, died at Newburyport, Mass., in 1793, aged 50. Born in Ireland, educated at Edinburgh, in his twentieth year he came to America as a preacher; and was settled first in Philadelphia, then in Boothbay, Maine, from 1767 to 1779; then in Newburyport. He had a high degree of popular eloquence. Once, when recruits were wanted in the war, he was invited to the meeting-house, attended by a regiment under arms, to try the effect of his oratory on the project of enlisting a full company

of officers and men for an emergency. Within two hours after his address the company was filled; and in a few days marched to strengthen our weak army. He by his letters induced Mr. Milton to visit N., where he founded a new church. His last words were:

"Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!
He is come, he is come, he is come!"

He published a sermon on the origin of evil; the last solemn scene; appeal in behalf of the oppressed, 1768; at a fast, 1779; a voice from the wilderness; tyranny's grave destroyed, at thanksgiving, 1783; justification by imputed righteousness, in three sermons; origin of evil; on death of Jona. Payons; of R. Cross; of Rev. J. Prince, 1791; at thanksgiving, 1795.—*Mil-timore's Sermon.*

MURRAY, WILLIAM VANS, minister of the United States to the Batavian Republic, died Dec. 11, 1803, aged 41. He was born in Maryland in the year 1761 or 1762. After the peace of 1783 he went to London, and resided three years as a student in the Temple. At an age when the passions are generally unrestrained, with a constitution of exquisite sensibility, and in the midst of a splendid and luxurious metropolis, he retained the resolution and the firmness to devote his time and attention to those objects which were to mark the usefulness of his future life. The observations of Dr. Price, of Mr. Turgot, and of the Abbe de Mably, on the constitutions and laws of the United States, being published during his residence in England, he studied them with persevering and honest research, and gave the public result of his reflections in a pamphlet, which was favorably received. In the summer of 1784, during a vacation, he made an excursion of about six weeks to Holland; and during this short time, in which he travelled over that country, he was most assiduous in the use of his pen. The minutes, which he then took, he afterwards digested and methodized into a regular work. The intelligence of the death of his father, to whom he was most affectionately attached, reaching him at a time when his health was precarious, he sunk under the affliction, and did not rise from his bed for six weeks. After a tedious convalescence of several months he returned to his native country. He immediately engaged in the practice of the law; but the voice of his country soon called him to her councils. He was first elected a member of the legislature of Maryland, and at three successive elections, from 1791 to 1797, to a seat in the house of representatives of the United States. This station he filled with distinguished honor. His eloquence in debate placed him in the same rank with Madison and Ames, Giles and Dexter. A regard to his fortune, which was not affluent, at length induced him, in 1797, to de-

cline being a candidate for re-election to congress. But his merit and talents had not escaped the discerning eye of Washington, who in one of the last acts of his administration appointed Mr. Murray as minister of the United States to the Batavian Republic. This station had been occupied about three years by John Q. Adams, who now received a commission as minister plenipotentiary at Lishon. Mr. Murray arrived at the Hague at a very critical period of affairs, for the misunderstanding between the United States and France was approaching to a rupture, and the influence of the latter over the Batavian councils was uncontrolled. But by a judicious mixture of firmness, of address, and of conciliation, he succeeded in preserving uninterrupted harmony between the American and Batavian nations. With Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Davie, he assisted in making the treaty, which was signed at Paris Sept. 30, 1800, and which has contributed in a great degree to the prosperity of America. Immediately after signing that instrument he returned to his station as minister resident at the Hague, where he remained till his return to the United States in Dec., 1801, it having been judged unnecessary to continue the expense of supporting that mission. From this period he lived in retirement at his seat in Cambridge, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In private life he was remarkably pleasing in his manners, and at once amusing and instructive in his conversation. With a mind of incessant activity he united the fancy of a poet. He had a strong and genuine relish for the fine arts, a refined and delicate taste for literature, and a persevering fondness for the pursuits of science. The keenness of his sensibility and the rapidity of his conceptions gave him a sense of decorum which seemed almost intuitive. His facility in writing was proportioned to the vivacity of his mind. His letters, by their elegance, their simplicity, their poignant wit, and unbounded variety of style, might serve as models of epistolary correspondence.

MURRAY, JOHN, first Universalist minister in Boston, died Sept. 3, 1815, aged 74. He was born at Alton, Hampshire county, England, about 1741. His father was an Episcopalian; his mother a Presbyterian. They removed from Alton to Ireland. In early life he believed the doctrine of election; then he became a Methodist preacher in Mr. Wesley's connection; and afterwards he was attached to Mr. Whitefield. Repairing to London, he soon forgot the character of a minister. Good company, music, dancing, Vauxhall, and the play-houses intoxicated him. He says, "I plunged into a vortex of pleasure." Visiting a young lady to convert her from the error of Universalism, the following was the argumentation. She asked, What is an unbeliever damned for not believing? He replied,

For not believing that Jesus Christ is his complete Saviour. She again asked, Must the unbeliever believe that Jesus Christ is his Saviour? Must he believe a lie? Is Christ the Saviour of the unbeliever? By this argument he was overwhelmed. His own erroneous definition of faith was indeed refuted by the questions of the lady; but, instead of abandoning that error, and regarding Christ as the Saviour only of them who believe, he was led to regard him as the actual Saviour of all men, believers or unbelievers. Having lost his wife and child, he came to America in poverty in Sept., 1770. He preached at Brunswick, New Jersey, Newport, and Providence, and first in Boston Oct. 30, 1773; afterwards in Newburyport and New London, in New York and Pennsylvania. In May, 1775, he was a chaplain in a Rhode Island regiment. After preaching in Gloucester, he was established in Boston about the year 1785, and passed the remainder of his life there. After six years of helplessness he died in peace. His widow, Judith, sister of Gov. Sargent, of Mississippi, a native of Cape Ann, died at Natchez June 6 1820, aged 69; she wrote the repository and gleaner, 3 vols., 1798, first published in Massachusetts magazine, with the signature of Constantia; she wrote also poetical essays, signed Honora Martesia, in Boston weekly magazine. Mr. M. was a Trinitarian. He regarded Winchester as a believer in purgatorial satisfaction, and as teaching that every man is his own saviour. He believed that myriads of men would rise to the resurrection of damnation, and would call on the rocks to hide them from the wrath of the Lamb; yet he seems to have considered that damnation as ending at the judgment day, when the judge would separate all men from sin and death and from the evil angels. He supposed that in the day of judgment the devil and his angels would be placed, as the goats, on the left hand of the judge, and all men on the right hand,—in most obvious contradiction to the Scripture, which says that "all nations" will be gathered to be separated. This amounts in fact to a denial of the future judgment. But since his death Mr. Balfour has explicitly maintained that there will be no future reckoning day. At last this error of denying a future judgment, and thus subverting the moral government of God, appeared so great and perilous to a number of Universalist ministers, who assert a future retribution, and the punishment, though not everlasting, of the wicked, that in Aug., 1831, they announced their full and entire separation from the denomination of Universalists, and the establishment of a religious community by the name of the "Massachusetts Association of Universal Restorationists." Mr. Murray published letters and sketches of sermons, 3 vols. His life, by himself, was published in 1816.

MURRAY, JOHN, a philanthropist, a brother of Lindley Murray, died Aug. 4, 1819, aged 61. He was born in New York, and after acquiring a fortune as a merchant, retired from business, and devoted his income and toils to enterprises of benevolence. He was a Quaker. The society for the manumission of slaves was promoted by his efforts, and he assisted in founding and supporting most of the benevolent institutions of New York, and was liberal in his benefactions. He exerted himself to effect the repeal of the criminal code and to establish the penitentiary system. For thirty-five years he was a governor of the New York hospital. Such men of beneficence deserve to be held in lasting honor.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, commodore, died Oct. 6, 1821, aged 66. He was born in Chestertown, Maryland, in 1755. His father was a physician; his grandfather, banished from Scotland for adhering to the cause of the pretender in 1715, settled at Barbadoes. As a lieutenant and captain in the army he fought in the battles of White Plains, Flatbush, and New York, and served till the close of 1777. He afterwards took the command of a letter of marque. Twice was he taken prisoner, the second time in the frigate Trumbull; he afterwards served in the Alliance under Barry until the close of the war. He then successively commanded the Insurgent and the Constellation, and went with a squadron to the Mediterranean to protect our trade against the Barbary States. He, at last, commanded the navy yard at Philadelphia, and died near Germantown. To great firmness and resolution he united a mild and serene temper.

MURRAY, JAMES, major, a military adventurer, died in 1806, aged 41. He was born in Rhode Island about 1765; his name was Lillibridge, which he changed to Murray. In consequence of a quarrel with his family, he went to sea in early life; in 1790 he arrived at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, and, joining the Mahrattas, who were at war with the British, he encountered in their service, during fifteen years, every kind of peril and hardship. Having displeased Holkar, the chief, by preserving the lives of British officers, he abandoned his service, and, raising a large force, occupied as a sovereign a large district. At length he went over to the British with seven thousand native cavalry, the command of which he retained. At the close of the war, having acquired a large fortune, he determined to return to America. A few days before he proposed to set sail he made a splendid entertainment in Calcutta. After dinner, for the entertainment of his guests, he mounted a favorite Arabian horse, to leap over the table at which they sat,—a feat which he had often performed. But the horse, having his feet entangled in the carpet, threw his rider, who in a few days died of

the injury. Thus died, the victim of his vanity, the best horseman in India, the soldier, unrivalled in the use of the broadsword, who had fought in many battles.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, a grammarian, died near York, England, in 1826, aged 81. He was born of Quaker parents, near Lancaster, Pa. He became both a lawyer and a merchant. He published English grammar, and exercises, and key, etc., and power of religion; on reading the Scriptures.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, died near Jonesborough, Tenn., in 1836, aged 111. He was born in Maryland.

MURRAY, WILLIAM C., a leading merchant of Charleston, S. C., died in 1856, aged 49.

MUSSEY, B. B., an enterprising and successful bookseller in Boston, died Jan. 12, 1857, aged 52. Born in Bradford, Vt., he came to Boston as a book auctioneer, and became a bookseller in Cornhill, accumulating a large fortune. Attached to the doctrine of the Universalists, he was a liberal donor to Tufts' college; and his bounty was not limited to his own sect. In politics he was an honest and generous member of the Republican party.

MUTER, GEORGE, chief justice of Kentucky, died May 9, 1811. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He was appointed in 1777 lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of artillery, under Col. Marshall, in Virginia.

MUZZY, Mrs., missionary to Madura, died Dec. 3, 1846, aged 38. She was the wife of C. F. Muzzy, missionary: her name was Samantha B. Robbins, of Wardsborough, Vt. She had toiled ten years in the missionary service; at the time of her death there was great attention to religion in the boarding-school under her care. Multitudes of the natives mourned her loss; six or eight hundred attended her funeral.

NANCREDE, JOSEPH, died in Paris Dec. 15, 1841, aged 81. He came to America in the army of Rochambeau, and was wounded at Yorktown. He lived in Philadelphia and many years in Boston as a bookseller; he was also, about 1800, a teacher of the French language at Harvard college. He edited a French reader, *L'Abécille Française*, 1792; and other books.

NASH, FRANCIS, brigadier-general, a soldier of the Revolution, was a captain in North Carolina in 1771, when he distinguished himself by his firmness and bravery in an action with the insurgents. In the Revolutionary war he was appointed a colonel by the convention of North Carolina in Sept., 1775, and brigadier-general in the continental army in Feb., 1777. In the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, he was mortally wounded at the head of his brigade, which, with Maxwell's, formed a corps de reserve under Lord Stirling.

NASH, JUDAH, first minister of Montague, Mass., died Feb. 19, 1805, aged 76, after a ministry of 52 years. He graduated at Yale in 1748.

NASH, WILLIAM, minister of West Boylston, Mass., died in 1829, aged 59. He graduated at Yale in 1791.

NASH, JONATHAN, first minister of Middlefield, Mass., died in 1834, aged 69. Born in South Hadley, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1789; was settled in 1792; and resigned in 1832. He published a sermon at end of 21st year of his ministry.

NASH, ANSEL, minister of Windsor, Conn., died in 1851, aged 62. He was born in Hartford, Vt.; graduated at Williams in 1809; was minister of Tolland, Conn., from 1812 to 1831, when he was settled at Wintonbury in Windsor.

NASON, REUBEN, minister of Freeport, Me., died Jan. 15, 1835, aged 56. Born in Dover, N. H., he graduated at Harvard in the large class of 1802; was ordained Feb. 7, 1810, and dismissed in 1815; afterwards he was employed as a teacher. He published an account of Freeport in historical collections, second series, vol. IV. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NEAL, DANIEL, Congregational minister in London, died in 1743, aged 65. He published a history of New England, in two vols., London, 1720; also, a history of the puritans, in four vols. Concerning his history of New England, Dr. Watts wrote a letter to Dr. C. Mather in 1720, which is in historical collections, first series, vol. v. He hoped that Neal's account of persecution would do good.

NEAL, JOSEPH C., died at Philadelphia July 18, 1847, aged 40. Born at Greenland, N. H., his father had been a teacher at Philadelphia, and was a preacher at G. Mr. N. was early an editor, first of the *Pennsylvanian*, begun in 1831, then in 1844 of *Saturday's Gazette*. He was a writer of humor, a good describer of the loafer. He published illustrated volumes, entitled charcoal sketches. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

NEALE, LEONARD, Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, died at Washington June 18, 1817, aged 70; the successor of Dr. John Carroll.

NEALE, CHARLES, a Catholic minister, superintendent of the Jesuits in the United States, died at Mount Carmel, Maryland, April 27, 1823, aged 74. He had been appointed for the third time to his station.

NECKERE, LEON DE, D. D., Catholic bishop of New Orleans, died in Sept., 1833.

NEFF, MARY, the brave woman, a prisoner with the Indians, who, with Hannah Duston and a boy, killed their Indian masters and gained their freedom, bringing home with them ten Indian scalps. This was in 1697.

NEIGHBORS, Mr., died in Laurens, S. C., in

1798, aged 114. His wife died aged 109. They were both from Pennsylvania, and had been married eighty years.—*Ramsay's S. C.*, II. 421.

NELSON, PHILIP, an early fanatic or impostor, died in 1691. He was the son of Thomas, and came to New England with his father in 1638, and graduated at Harvard in 1654, the only graduate of that year. He made trouble in the church of Rowley, by pretending to cure a deaf and dumb boy, in imitation of Jesus Christ, by saying Ephphatha. The ministers were called together and interrogated him; but "there he stood," as say the records, "like a deaf and dumb boy, as he was." It is not stated whether this inquiry cured the impostor of his pretence, or his dupes of their folly.

NELSON, JOHN, a patriot in 1689, was the leader of the soldiers who made Gov. Andros of Massachusetts prisoner. In the opinion of Hutchinson he was not raised to merited office by the people, because he was an Episcopalian. While on a trading voyage he was captured and carried to Quebec, and confined two years. His providential release was as follows: A gentleman, who called at his grate, asked him what service he could render him; and kindly sent a letter which Mr. N. had written, to his friend, Sir P. Temple, in England, who procured his freedom. He afterwards fell into the Bastille at Paris.

NELSON, THOMAS, governor of Virginia, a patriot of the Revolution, died Jan. 4, 1789, aged 50. He was born at York, being the eldest son of Wm. N., a rich merchant. At the age of fourteen he was sent to England for his education. At the university of Cambridge Beilby Porteus was his tutor. In 1761 he returned to this country. Being a member of the general convention of Virginia in 1775, he introduced a resolution for organizing a military force. In Aug., 1775, he was appointed a member of congress; in the next year he signed the declaration of independence; but ill health in 1777 induced him to resign his seat. He was soon appointed brigadier-general and commander-in-chief of the forces of the colony. He also aided the cause of his country by his property. In 1781 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as governor of Virginia. His efforts in the prosecution of the war were very important, and were particularly noticed by Gen. Washington after the capture of York, in his general orders, Oct. 20, 1781. In about a month afterwards his ill health caused him to resign the office of chief magistrate. An act was passed, Dec. 31st, to legalize certain acts of his administration, which, owing to peculiar circumstances, were done without the advice of the council. He died at his estate in Hanover. His wife was the daughter of Philip Grymes of Brandon. He had four brothers, zealous friends of the Revolution; of these, the last, Robert N.,

died at Malvern Hills in Aug., 1818, aged 66. As a soldier he was active and intrepid. Most ardently was he attached to civil and religious liberty. He was refined in manners, social, and benevolent.—*Goodrich; Ency. Amer.; Dwight's Sketches.*

NELSON, WILLIAM, chancellor, died at Williamsburg, Virginia, July 10, 1813; professor of law in the college of William and Mary.

NELSON, ROGER, general, a soldier and patriot of the Revolution, was for many years a distinguished member of congress from Maryland. He died at Fredericktown June 7, 1815, at an advanced age.

NELSON, JOSEPH, LL. D., the blind professor of Latin and Greek in Rutgers college, New York, died in 1830. He succeeded Dr. Brownlee, and was succeeded by Dr. McClelland. So great were the powers of his memory, that he was an excellent teacher.—*Cyclopædia of American Literature.*

NELSON, HUGH, American minister to Spain, died in Albemarle county, Virginia, March 18, 1836. He was speaker of the house, judge of the general court, and member of congress from 1811 to 1823.

NELSON, JEREMIAH, died at Newburyport in 1838, aged 60; a man much respected. He was a member of congress from 1805 to 1807, and from 1815 to 1823.

NELSON, DAVID, a physician and minister, died near Quincy, Illinois, Oct. 17, 1844, aged about 51, a native of East Tennessee. He had an epileptic illness of several years. Though his parents were pious, yet through the influence of irreligious companions he became a sceptic. Having studied medicine, he entered upon a profitable practice; but, after a while, as he thoroughly investigated the subject of religion, he was convinced of the truth of the gospel, and embraced with a sincere and earnest spirit the profession of a minister, and for the remainder of his life devoted himself to this method of doing good, preaching in wide circuits. He did not deal so much in argument and reasoning as in anecdote and analogous illustration. His work on the cause and cure of Infidelity was published by the tract society, 1841. He gives in it his own religious history.—*N. Y. Observer*, Jan. 4, 1845.

NELSON, LEVI, minister of Lisbon, Conn., died Dec. 17, 1855, aged 76, in the fifty-second year of his ministry. He was born in Milford, Mass., and was a faithful, useful minister, with scarcely any interruption in his long labors. He preached five thousand and one hundred different sermons. His death was calm and serene. He bequeathed 1000 dollars to his parish, provided they did not settle as his successor a man embracing what was called the New Haven theology.

NETTLETON, ASAHIEL, D. D., a remarkable

evangelist or itinerant preacher, died at East Windsor, Conn., May 16, 1844, aged 60. Born in Killingworth, the son of a farmer in rather humble circumstances, he was compelled to toil in order to provide for his education. He graduated at the age of twenty-five at Yale in 1809. He wished to be a foreign missionary; but he was led to a different field of labor. For ten years, from 1812 to 1822, he was constantly employed as an evangelist; and revivals everywhere attended his preaching; as in thirty-two towns of Connecticut; in Pittsfield, Lenox, Lee, and Wilbraham of Massachusetts; and in Saratoga, Ballston, Malta, Milton, Schenectady, and Nassau of New York. In some of these towns a hundred or more of persons were through his labors added to the church. He usually preached three times on the Sabbath and several times during the week. A long illness of typhus fever now occurred at the house of his friend, Rev. Mr. Parmelee of Bolton, who caught the disease and died of it. When his health was restored, he resumed his toils. He preached in Albany, in New York, and in Virginia. In 1831 he went to Great Britain. When the theological institute was founded at East Windsor, in 1833, he was invited to a professorship, which he did not accept; but he resided in East Windsor, and gave lectures. Dr. N. had great discernment, judgment, and skill in promoting the cause of religion. He was solemn and earnest, and he presented important truths most clearly; but he was not endowed with a glowing fancy. Yet, in describing the condition of sinners, he ended with the words, "lost, lost, lost," with wonderful effect. He was never married. He published village hymns. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NEUFVILLE, EDWARD, D. D., long the rector of Christ church in Savannah, died Jan. 1, 1851. He was a native of Newport, R. I.

NEVELING, GILBERT W., pastor of the German reformed church at Amville, N. J., died in 1844, aged 93. In the Revolutionary war he preached to the battalions in New Jersey in the cause of freedom.

NEVILLE, PRESLEY, general, died near Neville, Ohio, in 1818, aged 62. Born in Virginia, he graduated at the university of Philadelphia, and entered the army at the age of nineteen. He served several campaigns as the aid of Lafayette. He was a prisoner from the surrender of Charleston to the close of the war. The battles in which he fought were those of Princeton, Trenton, Germantown, Brandywine, and Monmouth. In the latter his horse was killed under him.

NEVINS, WILLIAM, D. D., died at Baltimore Sept. 14, 1835, aged 37. He was settled about 1820.

NEVINS, RUSSELL H., died in New York

Nov. 27, 1853; long a broker and banker. A member of Mercer street church, he devoted his last years to benevolent labors. The New York hospital shared his liberality.

NEWBY, Mrs., died in Lanrens, South Carolina, after 1800, aged 112. — *Ramsay*.

NEWELL, TIMOTHY, one of the selectmen of Boston, kept a diary in 1775 and 1776, when the city was shut up. It is published in historical collections, 4th series, vol. 1.

NEWELL, SAMUEL, minister of Bristol, once a part of Farmington, Conn., died in 1789, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1739, and was settled in 1747, and was succeeded by G. H. Cowles.

NEWELL, ABEL, minister of Goshen, Conn., died in 1813, aged about 84. He graduated at Yale in 1751.

NEWELL, SAMUEL, a missionary at Bombay, died May 30, 1821, aged about 35. He was born at Durham, Maine, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1807, and studied theology at Andover. With Judson, Nott, and Mills, he offered himself as a missionary to the general association of ministers at Bradford, June 27, 1810; was ordained at Salem with Hall, Judson, Nott, and Rice, Feb. 6, 1812; and sailed on the 19th for Calcutta. On his arrival he was ordered by the Bengal government to leave the country. Proceeding first to the Isle of France, he suffered the affliction of losing his wife and child: he afterwards went to Ceylon, and was useful in preparing the way for the subsequent mission in that island. He afterwards joined Mr. Hall at Bombay, and in 1817 was joined by Mr. Graves and Mr. Nichols. He continued at Bombay a faithful laborer in the service of Jesus Christ until his death. He was seized with the epidemic, spasmodic cholera, in the morning of May 29th, and died without being able to say any thing of his hopes, at one o'clock the next morning. The same disease in four years had swept over India, Burmah, and the Asiatic islands, and hurried millions to the tomb; in 1832 it prevailed in London and Paris. A few days before his death he visited at Tannah many of the sick and dying, from whom probably he took the disease, as it was deemed somewhat contagious. At that time from sixty to one hundred were dying daily in Bombay. Mr. Newell was very modest and humble, possessed great tenderness of feeling, and was entirely devoted to the arduous and important labors of a missionary. He wrote, with Mr. Hall, the conversion of the world, or the claims of six hundred millions, etc., 2d edit., 1818. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NEWELL, HARRIET, the wife of the preceding, the daughter of Moses Atwood of Haverhill, Mass., died Nov. 30, 1812, aged 19. She was born Oct. 10, 1793, and received an excellent

education. At the age of fifteen she made a profession of religion. She sailed with her husband from Calcutta for the Isle of France, Aug. 4, 1812; about three weeks before her arrival she became the mother of a daughter, who died on the fifth day, Oct. 13, and was buried in the ocean. In a few weeks Mrs. Newell died of the consumption at the Isle of France. She departed in the peace and triumph of an eminent Christian. In writing to her mother, Mr. Newell said: "Come, then, let us mingle our griefs and weep together; for she was dear to us both; and she too is gone. Yes, Harriet, your lovely daughter, is gone, and you will see her face no more! Harriet, my own dear Harriet, the wife of my youth and the desire of my eyes, has bid me a last farewell, and left me to mourn and weep! Yes, she is gone. I wiped the cold sweat of death from her pale, emaciated face. O Harriet, Harriet! for thou wast very dear to me,—thy last sigh tore my heart asunder, and dissolved the charm which tied me to the earth." Her mother, Mary Atwood, died July 4, 1853, aged 84; her father died in 1805. Her life, written by Dr. Woods, has passed through many editions. The cause of missions was greatly promoted by the delineation of her character and the description of her sufferings.

NEWELL, JONATHAN, minister in Stow, Mass., died in 1830, aged 81. Born in Needham, he graduated at Harvard in 1770. John Gardner, his predecessor, died at the age of 80. His successor, John L. Sibley, was settled in 1829. He published a sermon, 1783; review of fifty years, 1825.

NEWELL, HEPZIBAH, Mrs., died in Monson, Mass., Sept. 22, 1834, aged 103.

NEWELL, ISRAEL, died in Durham, Maine, in 1846, aged 51, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1819. For thirteen years from 1822 he was the principal of Kimball union academy, Plainfield, N. H., teaching more than twelve hundred youth and fitting two hundred for college. He was a preacher. His wife was E. M. Whittlesey of Cornish. — *Mirror*, Feb. 19.

NEWMAN, TIMOTHY, general, died at Sturbridge, Mass., Feb. 5, 1819, aged 76. Born in Needham in 1742, he was at first a mechanic, then a merchant and farmer. He entered the army as brigade-major, and rose to the rank of colonel. In Shay's rebellion he was also called into active service; he was also a senator and councillor. Of a noble person and dignified manners, he was also a most agreeable companion. One daughter married Dr. Ephraim Allen of Salem, N. Y., and another married Judge C. J. Savage of New York. — *Washburn's Sketch of Leicester Academy*.

NEWMAN, FRANCIS, governor of New Haven

from 1658 till his death in 1661, was an agent to seek redress in 1653 from Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor at Manhadoes, and was secretary under Eaton. He was a man of benevolence and piety.

NEWMAN, SAMUEL, first minister of Rehoboth, Mass., died July 5, 1663, aged 63. He was born at Banbury, Eng., in 1600, and was educated at Oxford. He came to this country in 1636. After his arrival he spent a year and a half at Dorchester, and then, becoming the pastor of the church at Weymouth, continued there about five years. In 1644 he removed with a part of his church and settled at Rehoboth, now Seekonk. While he was indefatigable in his study of the Scriptures, and animated and zealous in his preaching, he was also hospitable, charitable, and pious. In his last illness he sent for one of his deacons, and, after requesting him to make a prayer, said: "And now, ye angels of the Lord, come and do your duty." He then immediately expired. His daughter, Hope, married Rev. G. Shove. He compiled a concordance of the Scriptures, which was published in London in a thick folio, 5th edit., 1720. While he was at Rehoboth he revised it, using pine knots in the night instead of candles. It passes under the name of the Cambridge concordance. — *Magnalia*, III. 113–116.

NEWMAN, ANTIPAS, second minister of Wenham, Mass., died in 1672. The son of Rev. Samuel N., he began to preach at Wenham in 1657; was ordained in 1663; and married in 1668, Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Winthrop. She afterwards married Z. Endicott of Salem. — *Farmer*; *Sprague*; *Miss Caulkins*.

NEWMAN, NOAH, the successor of his father, Samuel N., as the minister of Rehoboth, died April 16, 1676. He was settled in March, 1668. His wife was Joanna, daughter of Rev. Henry Flynt. After his death the people voted to give his widow 15 pounds and wood; a very creditable act. To his successor, Mr. Angier, they offered 40 pounds a year, of which 10 was to be money, with a prospect of augmentation. — *Baylies' Plymouth*.

NEWMAN, JOHN, minister of Edgartown, Mass., died in 1763. He was graduated at Harvard in 1740; was ordained in 1747, and dismissed in 1758. The sermon at his ordination, by T. Balch, was published. His predecessors were Mayhew, Dunham, and Wiswall.

NEWMAN, SAMUEL P., professor of rhetoric and oratory at Bowdoin college, died Feb. 10, 1842, aged 45. He was the son of Mark Newman of Andover, now living aged 84, whose father lived in Ipswich, and died aged above 90. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1816. He was the first professor in his department from 1824 to 1839. Then he took charge of the State

normal school at Barre, Mass. But disease soon cut him down in the midst of life. He published a system of rhetoric, and a treatise on political economy.

NEWMAN, MARK H., brother of Professor N., died in Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1852, aged 47. His wife, Mary Dickinson of Amherst, Mass., died the same year, aged 43. He was a publisher in New York, a man of enterprise and success in business, and a Christian held in high esteem.

NEWMARCH, JOHN, minister of Kittery, Me., died Jan. 15, 1754, aged about 85. He was graduated at Harvard in 1690. He lived at Kittery point, on the east side of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, in 1699, and had land as the minister, but a church was not gathered until 1714, when he was ordained, Nov. 4th. Col. Pepperell, the father of Sir William P., was a member of his church at its organization, consisting of eighteen men and twenty-five women. Mr. Stevens in 1751 became his colleague, on account of his infirmity. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NEWTON, ROGER, the first minister of Farmington, Conn., died June 6, 1683, aged about 63. He was born in England, and ordained the first minister of Farmington about Oct. 13, 1652, and removed to Milford in 1660. He died greatly lamented. His wife was Mary, the eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker. To her eldest child Governor Hopkins bequeathed 30 pounds, out of respect, perhaps, to her father. His daughter, Sarah, married Rev. John Wilson of Medfield. — *Sprague's Annals*; *Farmer*.

NEWTON, ROGER, colonel and judge, died at Milford, Conn., in 1771, aged 86. He was distinguished in the expeditions of 1709 and 1710. These lines are a part of his epitaph:

"Newton, as steel inflexible from right
In faith, in law, in equity, in fight."

NEWTON, CHRISTOPHER, Episcopal minister of Stratford, Conn., died in 1787, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1740.

NEWTON, ROGER, D. D., minister of Greenfield, Mass., died Dec. 10, 1816, aged 79. He was born at Durham, Conn., May 23, 1737; was graduated at Yale college in 1758; was ordained Nov. 18, 1761, and had Gamaliel S. Olds as his colleague for a few years. His wife was Abigail Hall of Middletown. His son, Roger, educated at Yale college and a tutor, died Aug. 19, 1789. He was a faithful, useful minister, prudent and courteous and amiable in all the relations of life.

NEWTON, Mrs., the wife of Samuel N., missionary to the Osages, died at Shawneetown, Ill., May 9, 1821. She was taken ill while descending the Ohio in a boat. Her end was peace.

NEWTON, Mrs., wife of Samuel N., missionary to the Arkansas Cherokees, died at the forks

of Illinois in 1835, aged 33. Born in Rockaway N. J., she joined the mission among the Osages in 1820, as the wife of J. Seely. In 1827, after her marriage with Mr. Newton, they were transferred to the missionary field, where she died. She had been fourteen years in the service. She died in peace and triumph.

NEWTON, THOMAS, for thirty years a member of congress from Virginia, died at Norfolk in 1847, aged 78.

NIBLET, SOLOMON, died Oct. 15, 1815, in Laurens district, South Carolina, aged 143. Born in England, he emigrated to Maryland, and thence in 1765 to South Carolina. He never lost his teeth nor eye-sight. The public journal, which states these facts, also says, that a few days before his death he joined a hunting party and killed a deer. Whether in this account there is some mistake or some invention, there are no means at hand of deciding.

NICENS, DAVID, a Baptist colored minister, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1838, aged 43.

NICHOLAS, WILSON CARY, governor of Virginia, died at Milton Oct. 10, 1820. He was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He was for years a distinguished member of the house of representatives and of the senate of the United States, being chosen senator from Virginia in Dec., 1799, in the place of Henry Tazewell, deceased. He ably supported the measures of Jefferson's administration. Accepting the office of collector of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in 1804, he resigned his seat in the senate. He was afterwards a member of the house; but he resigned his seat in 1809. In 1814 he succeeded James Barbour as governor, and was succeeded by Col. James Preston in 1817. He published a letter to his constituents, 1809.

NICHOLET, CHARLES, came from Virginia to Salem in 1672, and was assistant minister to Mr. Higginson. He was invited to settle for life; but a difficulty sprung up as to the manner of his support, whether by voluntary contribution or otherwise, and he removed to Lynn in 1674, but went to England in 1676.

NICHOLS, MOSES, a physician and colonel, distinguished in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 17, 1777, died at Amherst, N. H., in May, 1790, aged 49. He commanded the troops sent by Stark to the rear of the enemy's left wing. He held at last the rank of brigadier-general of the militia. He practised many years as a physician, and held various offices. His son, Moses, a physician and judge, lived in Canada.

NICHOLS, JOHN, missionary to Bombay, was ordained at Boston with the missionaries, Swift, Graves, Parsons, and Buttrick, Aug. 2, 1817, and sailed for Bombay, with his wife and Allen Graves

and his wife, and Philomela Thurston, Sept. 5, 1817, and arrived Feb. 23, 1818. After toiling in his benevolent work nearly seven years, he died of a fever at Bombay, Dec. 10, 1824.

NICHOLS, PHINEAS, deacon, died at Haverhill, Mass., in 1838, aged 98. He was at the capture of Louisbourg in 1758, and took an active part in the war of the Revolution.

NICHOLSON, JAMES, a naval officer, died Sept. 2, 1804 or 1806, aged 68. He descended from ancestors who were the early settlers of Maryland, was born in Chestertown in 1737, and was trained to the sea with two brothers, who were afterwards commanders in the navy. Having married, he resided in the city of New York from 1763 till 1771, when he returned to the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1776 he was put in command of the Maryland ship-of-war, the *Defence*, in which in March he recaptured several vessels which the British had taken. In 1778 he was intrusted with the command of the *Trumbull*, a frigate of thirty-two guns, in which, June 2, 1780, he fought a severe battle of three hours with the *Wyatt*, losing about thirty men, when the vessels parted. He was afterwards captured and carried into New York, where he continued to live after his release at the close of the war. During the controversy concerning Jay's treaty, he was at the head of the opponents to it in New York. In 1801 he succeeded Mr. Clarkson as commissioner of loans for the State of New York. He died near New York. His three daughters married Albert Gallatin, William Few, and John Montgomery, a member of congress and mayor of Baltimore: it is remarkable, that Mr. Montgomery and Col. Few were buried on the same day, in 1828.

NICHOLSON, SAMUEL, commodore in the American navy, and probably brother of the preceding, died at Charlestown, Mass., in 1811, aged 69.

NICHOLSON, JOSEPH HOPPER, chief judge of the sixth judicial district, and a judge of the court of appeals of Maryland, died March 4, 1817, aged 47 years. His talents were invigorated by a good education. For many years he was a conspicuous member of congress. He was appointed a judge in 1805. On the bench his dignity, integrity, and abilities commanded respect. In private life he was amiable and beloved. He was succeeded by Walter Dorsey.

NICHOLSON, JESSE, a Methodist minister, died at Portsmouth, Va., in 1834, aged 74.

NICHOLSON, JOHN B., commodore, died at Washington Nov. 9, 1846. He was a midshipman in 1805; was in the United States when she captured the Macedonian, and in the *Peacock* in the engagement with the *Epervier*.

NICOLL, JOHN, M. D., a physician in New York, died Oct. 2, 1743, aged 63. He was a na-

tive of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh. Retaining the highest attachment to the doctrine, constitution, and discipline of the church of Scotland, after his arrival in this country he was one of the principal founders and benefactors of the first Presbyterian church in New York, which was established in 1719. He spent a considerable part of his estate in erecting a house of worship. As a physician he was unwearied in his attention to his patients. The poor he cheerfully visited without the prospect of reward. His life was distinguished for benevolence and piety.

NICOLLET, J. N., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, died in Washington Sept. 11, 1843, aged about 48. He was born at or near Sallenches in Savoy, between Geneva and Mont Blanc. He was a favorite pupil of La Place in Paris. For the last ten years he lived in this country, engaged in researches, chiefly in the employment of the government. He explored the regions beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, and completed a map and partly prepared a report. He wrote various books, treatises, and memoirs.—*Boston Advertiser*, September 20, 1843.

NICOLLS, RICHARD, colonel, first English governor of New York, was commissioned in 1664, with Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick, to determine complaints and appeals in all causes, military, criminal, and civil, throughout New England. Nicolls proceeded to Manhattan and obliged Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, to capitulate Aug. 27, 1664, and gave to New Amsterdam the name of New York. Sept. 14th, fort Orange was captured, and called Albany. He established a regular government at New York. The purchase of lands from the Indians on Long Island was prohibited, except with a license from the governor. In 1667 he retired from the government with honor, and was succeeded by Lovelace, who purchased Staten Island from the natives.

NILES, SAMUEL, minister of Braintree, Mass., died May 1, 1762, aged 88. He was a descendant of John Niles, who lived in Braintree from 1639 till his death, in Feb., 1694; was born on Block Island May 1, 1674, and graduated at Harvard college in 1699. He afterwards preached for some time in Rhode Island, in a district called Ministerial Lands, from 1702 to 1710. In 1710 he removed from Kingston to Braintree, where he was ordained minister of the second church May 23, 1711. In 1759, sixty years after he received the first honors of the college, he took the degree of master of arts. His first wife, a daughter of P. Thacher of Milton, died in 1716; his second, Ann Coddington, died in 1732. He published a brief and sorrowful account of the present churches in New England, 1745; vindication of divers important doctrines, 8vo., 1752; Scripture

doctrine of original sin, in answer to Taylor, 8vo., 1757. His history of the Indian and French wars is in historical collections, third series, vol. VI., making one hundred and twenty-four pages, and unfinished. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NILES, THOMAS, first minister of Rumney, N. H., died about 1788, aged about 50. Born in East Haddam, he graduated at Yale in 1758. He was settled in 1767 and dismissed in 1788.

NILES, SAMUEL, minister of Abington, Mass., died Jan. 16, 1814, aged 70. He was the son of Mr. Samuel N., who was distinguished in public life; was born in Braintree in 1743, and graduated at Princeton college in 1769. He was ordained Sept. 25, 1771; his predecessors were Samuel Brown, who died in 1749, and Ezekiel Dodge, who died in 1770. After suffering from the palsy about two years, he died Jan. 16, 1814, aged 69. His successor was Holland Weeks. His wife was a daughter of his predecessor, E. Dodge. He was a faithful, useful minister, and a man of a vigorous mind, inclined to metaphysical investigations. He published some remarks on a sermon by John Reed, 1813; a sermon on the death of Washington, 1800; before missionary society, 1801. — *Panoplist*, x.; *Sprague's Annals*.

NILES, SAMUEL, died at Lebanon, Conn., May, 1804, aged 93. He graduated at Cambridge in 1731, and was a councillor of Massachusetts and a justice of common pleas for Suffolk.

NILES, JOHN, a minister, died at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1812, aged about 35. He graduated at Yale in 1797.

NILES, NATHANIEL, judge, died in West Fairlee, Vt., in Nov., 1828, aged 87. He was the brother of Rev. Samuel N. of Abington, and was born in South Kingston, R. I.; graduated at Princeton in 1769. He was for a time a student of medicine and law, and then of theology under Dr. Bellamy, and preached in various places, but was never settled. He resided in Norwich, Conn., where he married a daughter of Elijah Lothrop, a man of wealth. Here he invented a method of making wire from bar iron, by water power, — the first invention of the kind. He also erected a woollen card manufactory. Purchasing land in Vermont, he was the first settler in West Fairlee. He became speaker of the house and judge of the supreme court; also, a member of congress; and six times an elector of president. He was a metaphysician, a defender of the taste scheme. For twelve years he preached in his own house. He wrote the American hero, a celebrated sapphic ode on the war, which was set to music, and was the war-song of the Revolution. It begins with the lines,

"Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight of
Death and destruction in the field of battle?"

It is in the New York Observer, Aug. 21, 1851; also in the cyclopedia of American literature.

He published four discourses on secret prayer, 1773; two on confession and forgiveness; two on God the fountain of good, 1777; on vain amusements; a letter on the power of sinners to make new hearts, 1809. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NILES, HEZEKIAH, died at Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1839, aged 62. For twenty-five years he was the editor of Niles' Weekly Register, at Baltimore. In his character he was esteemed. He published his Register in twelve volumes from 1812 to 1817; in twelve volumes from 1817 to 1823; in eight volumes from 1823 to 1827.

NILES, GEORGE, died in Shaftsbury, Vt., May 19, 1846, aged 105 yrs. and 9 mos. He served in the French and Indian war at the age of 16.

NILES, WILLIAM WATSON, a minister, died at La Porte, Indiana, in 1854, aged 57, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1820.

NILES, JOHN M., died at Hartford May 31, 1856, aged 68; he was a senator of the United States eleven years, and the efficient postmaster-general under President Van Buren. He died of a cancer on his cheek. He had no children. He published the life of Perry.

NINIGRETT, sachem of Niantick, or Nehantick, or Nayantick, was one of the Narragansett chiefs at the settlement of Rhode Island by the whites. His name is variously written, Ninegret, Ninegrad, Ninierete, Ninieraft, Nynigrett. He was the uncle of Miantunnomu; but in the war of the latter with the Pequots in 1632 he did not participate. However, he assisted the English in the Pequot war of 1637, his country being in the line of march, and when the division of the two hundred surviving Pequots was made among the conquerors, he received twenty and Miantunnomu eighty. The commissioners of the United Colonies, Sept. 20, 1653, determined to make war with him, and ordered two hundred and fifty soldiers to be immediately raised. He was suspected of joining in a plot with the Dutch for the destruction of the English colonies, for he had spent the preceding winter at Manhadoes with Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, and had visited the western Indians. The commissioner from Massachusetts was opposed to the war, and, as that colony did not concur in the measure, it was not prosecuted. In the mean while Ninigrett waged his war with the Long Island Indians; and, refusing to appear at Hartford, war was again determined on in Sept., 1654. Maj. S. Willard marched from Massachusetts into the Narragansett country to demand the Pequots under Ninigrett, and tribute; he brought off one hundred Pequots, but Ninigrett had fled. His country was not laid waste, probably from the forbearance of Massachusetts, averse to the war. Oct. 13, 1660, he and Seutup and other chiefs mortgaged their territory to H. Atherton and his partners, and delivered possession by turf and twig at Pet-

tequamscot in 1662. He did not join in Philip's war, and in consequence his tribe escaped the ruin which came upon the other tribes. The time of his death is not known. In 1761 the number of his tribe was two hundred and forty-eight; and there was a sachem Ninigrett, probably his descendant.

NISBET, CHARLES, D. D., first president of Dickinson college, Penn., died Jan. 17, 1804, aged 66. He was born in Scotland, educated in Edinburgh, and was for many years minister of Montrose. During the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies, such was his attachment to liberty that he dared to lift up his voice in favor of America. When Dickinson college was founded at Carlisle in 1783, he was chosen its principal, though he did not arrive in this country and enter upon the duties of the office till 1785. His successors were Atwater, Mason, and Neill. His imagination was lively and fertile, and his understanding equally acute and vigorous. He possessed a memory tenacious almost beyond belief, a solid judgment, and a correct taste. He could repeat with great facility all the beautiful and striking passages of the classic authors. He was acquainted both with the ancient learned languages, and with the modern languages of Europe. His lectures in the college, which were designed to communicate the elements of knowledge, were plain and simple, but rich in solid learning. In private life he was a most entertaining companion, for his humor was excellent and exhaustless. His penetrating mind perceived relations and connections among things which escaped almost every other, and he was constantly enlivening conversation with flashes of wit. He was master of the lively anecdote, the smart repartee, the keen irony, and the delicate rebuke. His remarks on men were often severe and cutting, for, being himself upright, he had a rooted abhorrence of deceit and chicanery in others. His independent mind scorned the idea of procuring favor or insuring popularity by any means inconsistent with the most dignified and virtuous sentiments, and he had no respect for the man who, to obtain the one or the other, would eringe to the multitude. His manners were gentle, unassuming, simple, and in the common affairs and traffic of this world he was a very child. His temper was cheerful, his morals unimpeached, his piety unquestioned. As the principal of a college, as a minister of the gospel, as a true patriot, as a good man, he has not often been surpassed. His posthumous works were published about 1806; his memoirs, by Dr. Miller, were published in 1840. — *Cycl. of Amer. Literature.*

NITSCHMAN, DAVID, died in Bethlehem April 14, 1758, aged 81. He felled the first tree at B. and built the first house.

NIXON, JOHN, brigadier-general, a soldier of

the Revolution, died March 24, 1815, aged 90. He was born at Framingham, Mass., March 4, 1725. He was present as a soldier at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. After serving in the army and navy seven years, he returned to his native place. But he soon again entered the army as a captain. He fought in the attack on Ticonderoga, when Abererombie was defeated, and in the battle of lake George. Afterwards falling into an ambuscade, he cut his way through the enemy and escaped, but with the loss of nearly all his party. In the Revolutionary war, at the head of a company of minute-men, he met the enemy in the battle of Lexington; and in that of Bunker Hill he was distinguished by his bravery at the head of a regiment, and received a severe wound, from which he never entirely recovered. He was made a brigadier-general in Aug., 1776. Washington intrusted him with the command on Governor's Island, near New York. He was with Gates in 1777. In the battle of Stillwater a cannon-ball passed so near his head as to impair permanently the sight of one eye and his hearing in one ear. In bad health, he resigned his commission in 1780. He removed to Middlebury, Vt., in 1803, and lived with his children. His brother, Col. N., an officer of the Revolution, was drowned in a voyage to the district of Maine. For many years before his death he was a member of a Congregational church. He was respected and esteemed in the various relations of life.

NOAH, an Indian preacher of good character, lived in 1698 at Nantucket, where there were then two Indian churches and five congregations. The other preachers were Muckamuck, Asherman, Quequenah, Netowah, Peter Hayt, Wunnohson, Spotso, and Codpogannut.

NOAH, MORDECAI MANASSEH, major, died of apoplexy in New York, March 22, 1851, aged 65. Born in Philadelphia, he was an apprentice, and in early life went to Charleston. He was consul to Morocco from 1813 to 1816. On his return he established the National Advocate, and afterwards the New York Enquirer, which was merged in the Courier and Enquirer; and then the Evening Star, merged in the Times and Star. He also published a weekly paper, the Times. He was surveyor of the port, and sheriff. He published travels in England, France, Spain, and the Barbary States, 1819; on the restoration of the Jews, 1845.

NOBLE, OLIVER, minister in Newbury, Mass., died in 1792, aged 56. Born in Hebron, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1757; was ordained at Coventry, Conn., as successor of J. Meacham in 1759; was dismissed in 1761; settled in Newbury from 1762 to 1783; and then in Newcastle, N. H., from 1784 till his death. He published a discourse on church music, 1774; on Boston massacre, 1775.

NOBLE, GIDEON, minister of Willington, Conn., died in 1792, aged about 60. He was born in Westfield, Mass., and graduated at Yale in 1755.

NOBLE, JOHN, deacon, a man of benevolence, died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1801, aged 67, leaving two bridge-shares to the parish poor.

NOBLE, DAVID, judge, an early settler of Williamstown, Mass., died March 4, 1803, aged 58. He was a lawyer, and a prosperous merchant.

NOBLE, SETH, died in Ohio in 1807, aged 64. He was the son of Thomas of Westfield, and minister of Montgomery, Mass., from 1801 to 1806. At an earlier period he preached in Bangor, Me., before the town obtained an incorporation; to procure which he carried their petition to Boston. They asked that the name of the place might be Lonfield; but, as he admired the tune of Bangor, he struck out that word and inserted Bangor; and such was the music-loving origin of the name of the city of the Penobscot, which was incorporated in 1791. In 1792 it had only 169 inhabitants. — *Holland's Hist.* II. 100.

NOBLE, OBADIAH, first minister of Orford, N. H., died in Vermont Feb. 19, 1829, aged 90. Born in Sheffield, Mass., he graduated at Princeton in 1763; was settled in 1771; and dismissed in 1777.

NOBLE, CALVIN, minister of Chelsea, Vt., died in 1834, aged 56. He was a graduate of Middlebury in the fourth class, in 1805.

NOBLE, PATRICK, governor of South Carolina, died in Abbeville district in 1840, aged 53. He graduated at Princeton in 1806; was a lawyer, a member of the legislature, and governor in 1838; as his term of office was not expired, the legislature chose a lieutenant-governor. He was intelligent, and of an amiable and irreproachable character, a member of the Presbyterian church. — *Boston Chronicle and Patriot*, April 22, 1840.

NODDLE, WILLIAM, took the freeman's oath at Boston, in 1631. From him Noddle's Island was named.

NOEL, SILAS M., D. D., a Baptist minister, died at Lexington, Ky., in 1839, aged 55.

NORCROSS, NATHANIEL, a preacher at Lancaster, became a freeman in Massachusetts, in 1643. He was a first settler of Nashaway, as Lancaster was called in that year; and in the next he became the minister, but in one or two years returned to England. He was ejected from his living at Walsingham after the Restoration. — *Felt's Eccl. History*.

NORDHEIMER, ISAAC, Dr., died in New York in 1842, professor of Hebrew and teacher of German in Union theological seminary.

NORMANDIE, JOHN ABRAHAM DE, a physician, formerly of Bristol, Penn., died at Bellefield, near Trenton, N. J., Sept. 22, 1805, aged 85.

NORRIS, EDWARD, minister of Salem, had been a preacher before he arrived in this country in 1639; he and his wife Eleanor first joined the church in Boston; he was ordained at Salem March 18, 1640, as a colleague with Hugh Peters; and died April 10, 1659, aged about 70, having been sole pastor eighteen years. His church did not adopt the platform of 1648; nor did they use the New England psalms instead of Ainsworth's till some years after his death. Mr. Norris was tolerant, and did not join in the persecution of the Gortonists and Anabaptists. In 1651 and 1654, when one person was executed for witchcraft in Boston and several others in the colony, he withstood the delusion of the times. Yet, with his excellent disposition and enlarged views, he urged, by his writings, the prosecution of the war against the Dutch, which the commissioners of the United Colonies had recommended in 1653, but which was deemed inexpedient by the government of Massachusetts. If they did not go to war, he thought the curse upon Meroz would be deserved. In this he erred in spirit and judgment. He lived in Gloucestershire in England, and was a teacher as well as minister. He published in London a treatise on asking for temporal blessings, and other tracts against Boye and Trask. — *Felt's Eccl. Hist.*, 387.

NORRIS, JOHN, one of the founders of the theological seminary in Andover, died Dec. 22, 1808, aged 57. He was for many years a respectable merchant in Salem, Mass. March 21, 1808, he gave 10,000 dollars towards establishing the institution at Andover. This was a day of unequalled munificence, for on the same day Messrs. Brown and Bartlett, merchants of Newburyport, gave towards the same object, the former 10,000 and the latter 20,000 dollars. Mr. Norris lived to see the seminary opened on Sept. 28th. His widow, Mary Norris, died at Salem in 1811, bequeathing 30,000 dollars to the theological seminary at Andover, and the same sum to trustees for the benefit of foreign missions to the heathen. In such esteem was he held by his fellow citizens, that he was for several years elected a member of the senate of Massachusetts. Obtaining through the divine blessing upon his industry an ample fortune, he considered himself as the steward of God, and his abundant liberality flowed in various channels. Though his extreme self-diffidence prevented him from making a public profession of religion, yet his house was a house of prayer, in which the morning and evening sacrifice ascended to the mercy-seat, and he was constant in his attendance on public worship. Being asked by a friend whether he did not entertain a hope that he was a Christian, he replied in a solemn manner, "I would not relinquish my hope that I am a child of God, for a thousand worlds."

NORRIS, Phebe, died at Birmingham, Pa., in 1811, aged 109. She had been maintained as a pauper the last fifty years.

NORRIS, JOHN, a Methodist minister, died at Windsor, O., in 1840, aged 74.

NORRIS, ISAAC, chief justice of Pennsylvania, died at Germantown June 3, 1735. He was a Quaker, and a highly respected and useful man. His wife was a daughter of Gov. Lloyd.

NORRIS, THOMAS F., editor of the Olive Branch, died at Somerville, Mass., Dec. 21, 1853.

NORRIS, EDWARD, an ancient schoolmaster of Salem, son of Rev. Edward N., died in 1684, aged 69. He was a member of the church in 1639, and a teacher from 1640 to 1671. — *Farmers Register*.

NORSWORTHY, THOMAS, died at Salem, in Dec., 1856, aged 99. He had been married six times and was the father of thirty-three children.

NORTH, JOSEPH, died in Augusta, Me., in April, 1815, aged 85.

NORTH, WILLIAM, general, died at New York Jan. 4, 1836, aged 83. He was aid to Baron Steuben in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards adjutant-general; a man of unstained integrity, and highly respected. He was buried at Duanesburgh.

NORTH, CALEB, colonel, died at Coventry, Pa., Nov. 7, 1840, aged 88. An officer in the Revolutionary war, he was afterwards a merchant of Philadelphia, high sheriff, and president of the Cincinnati.

NORTH, MILO L., M. D., died at Saratoga Springs in 1856. For many years he was a distinguished physician at the Springs, and was a man of skill, of honor, and of Christian piety.

NORTON, JOHN, minister in Boston, died April 5, 1663, aged 55. He was born at Starford in Hertfordshire, England, May 6, 1606, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. A lecture was at this time supported at Starford by a number of pious ministers, and through their labors Mr. N., who was himself a preacher, though like many others ignorant of his own character and unacquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus, was impressed with a sense of his sin, and by the agency of the Holy Spirit was brought to repentance. The view of his own heart and life, compared with the holy law of God, almost overwhelmed him with despair; but at length the promises of the gospel administered to him inexpressible joy. His attention had been hitherto occupied in literary and scientific pursuits, but he now devoted himself exclusively to the study of theology, and, being by his own experience acquainted with repentance, and faith, and holiness, he preached upon these subjects with zeal and effect. He soon became eminent. Unable to submit to the impositions of the establishment, he embarked for New England in 1631, but a violent

storm obliged him to return. In the following year he sailed again for this country, and arrived at Plymouth in October, in company with Mr. Winslow. He preached in this town during most of the winter, and was earnestly invited to take the charge of the church; but the state of things in the colony did not please him. Early in 1636 he removed to Boston, where he was highly respected, being consulted by the magistrates in some of their most difficult affairs. Before the close of the year he accepted an invitation to settle in Ipswich, where a church had been gathered in 1634. In 1639 Mr. Rogers was established as his colleague. While minister of Ipswich he wrote a number of books, which procured him a high reputation. He assisted in forming the Cambridge platform, which was adopted in 1648. After the death of Mr. Cotton at the close of 1652, the church in Boston applied to Mr. Norton to become their minister. He accordingly preached in that town for some time, with the consent of his people; but, after the death of Mr. Rogers in 1655, they reclaimed him. Though a number of councils, called upon the occasion, advised his removal to Boston, the inhabitants of Ipswich declined giving him a dismission. At length the governor and magistrates were under the necessity of summoning a council, whose advice or result was followed, as it was considered as partaking more of the nature of authority. From this period he was the minister of Boston, and was eminently useful. After the restoration of Charles II. it was thought necessary to address him. Mr. Norton and Simon Bradstreet were accordingly appointed the agents of Massachusetts for that purpose. They sailed for England in Feb., 1662, and returned in September, bringing with them a letter from the king, in which he promised to confirm the charter, but required that the administration of justice should be in his name, and that all persons of good and honest lives should be admitted to the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and their children to baptism. The agents, who had faithfully endeavored to serve the colony, on their return met with a cold reception, and the smothered grief of Mr. Norton, on account of the ill treatment which he received, it is thought, hastened his end. He died suddenly. He left no children. Mr. Davenport succeeded him in the ministry.

Mr. Norton was an eminent scholar and divine. In controversy he was very acute, for his powerful talents had been cultivated by an excellent education, and he was familiar with the subtleties of the schoolmen. The doctrines, for which he contended, were the following: that there is one God subsisting in three persons; that the will of God is the cause of all causes, and second causes the effects of the first cause; that the will of man is an instrument disposed and determined unto

its action according unto the decree of God, being as much subordinate to it as the axe is to the hand of the hewer; that man, even in violating God's commands, fulfils God's decree; that the infallible ordering of the existence of sin for a better end, and the forbidding of sin, are not at all inconsistent, but fall under the compass of the same one volition of God, which cannot be resisted or defeated; that God is not the author of sin, and yet that he does not merely permit it, since he has decreed it; that the reprobates freely commit such a measure of sin, as fits them for the intended measure of wrath; that man is a free agent, having a real efficiency, though subordinate to the first cause, which determines the second in its operation; that all mankind participated in Adam's sin and also have it imputed to them; that original sin is the hereditary and habitual contrariety and enmity of the nature of man against the whole will of God; that God has elected whom in his wisdom and mercy he pleased to eternal life; that the conversion of these is the effect of God's Spirit; that good works are necessary as the way to salvation, but not as the cause; that the only meritorious cause of salvation is the active and passive obedience of Jesus Christ, which is imputed unto those who believe, and is received by faith alone; that only the elect believe in the Redeemer; that their belief or faith is the effect of special, absolute, irresistible grace; and that the will is passive, not having the nature of a free agent, in the first reception of grace. His sermons were written with great care, and in his extemporary devotional performances there was a variety and fulness and fervor seldom equalled. A good man of Ipswich used frequently to walk to Boston, a distance of about thirty miles, to attend the Thursday lecture, and would say, that it was worth a great journey to unite in one of Mr. Norton's prayers. His example, according to Dr. Mather, was so much followed, that some young ministers were able to continue their addresses to God for more than an hour with great propriety; and without wearying those who joined with them. In his natural temper Mr. Norton was somewhat irascible, but, being taught by the grace of God to govern his passions, his renewed heart rendered him meek, courteous, and amiable. Still, a mistaken zeal for the truth made him, as it made his contemporaries, friendly to persecution. He was convinced that some difference of sentiment must be permitted, and wished that an erroneous conscience should be treated with tenderness; but when the fundamental doctrines of Christianity were denied, or errors were supported by a contumacious will, especially if they produced disturbance in the State, then he thought it indispensably necessary to be acquainted, to use his own words, "with the holy tactics of the civil sword." The

disuse of this instrument, in his opinion, gave opportunity for the rise of the man of sin; the abuse of it maintained him; but the good use of it would tend to destroy him. With these sentiments he probably encouraged the magistrates in their persecution of the Quakers, who in return represented to the king and parliament, that "John Norton, chief priest in Boston, by the immediate power of the Lord was smitten and died."

Mr. Norton wrote in Latin a letter to the famous John Dury, which was signed by forty-three other ministers. A translation of it may be found in S. Mather's apology. In 1645 he drew up at the request of the ministers of New England an answer to a number of questions relating to church government, which were sent over by Apollonius under the direction of the divines of Zealand. This was the first Latin book ever written in this country. It was published with the title of *responsio ad totum questionum syllogem a clariss. viro dom. Gul. Apollonio propositam, ad componendas controversias in Anglia*, London, 8vo., 1648. He published also a discussion of the sufferings of Christ, and the questions about his righteousness, active and passive, and the imputation thereof, in answer to a dialogue of Mr. Pinchin, 12mo., 1653; this was written by the direction of the general court; the orthodox evangelist, or a treatise wherein many great evangelical truths are briefly discussed, 4to., 1654; election sermon, 1657; the life of Mr. Cotton, 1658; the heart of New England rent by the blasphemies of the present generation, a treatise concerning the doctrine of the Quakers, by the desire of the general court, 8vo., 1660; election sermon, 1661; a catechism; three choice and profitable sermons on several texts, being the last sermons which he preached at the election, at the Thursday lecture, and on the Sabbath, 1664. — *Mather's Life of Norton; Sprague's Annals.*

NORTON, JOHN, the second minister of Hingham, Mass., died Oct. 3, 1716, aged 66. He was the nephew of Rev. John N. of Boston, and the son of William of Ipswich. He graduated at Harvard in 1671, and was ordained Nov. 27, 1678. He published the election sermon, 1708. — *Lincoln's Hist. Hingham.*

NORTON, JOHN, minister of Easthampton in Chatham, Conn., died in 1778, aged about 61. He graduated at Yale in 1737, and was settled in 1748.

NORTON, SETH, minister of Windsor, Conn., died in 1762, aged about 32. He graduated at Yale in 1751.

NORTON, JOHN, first minister of Bernardston, Mass., died March 24, 1778, aged 62. Born in Berlin, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1737; was settled in 1737; but resigned in 1741. He was afterwards minister in Middletown, Conn.

His predecessors were Russell, Bartlett, Eells, and Bowers.

NORTON, JOHN, an Indian chief of the Six Nations, about the year 1807 translated the Gospel of John into Mohawk. The work was printed in London, at the expence of the bible society, and distributed among the Mohawks on Grand river in Canada. Norton's Indian name was Tryoninhokaraven. His father was an Indian; his mother was of Scotland. He was educated at an English school.

NORTON, ISHABOD, colonel, died at Granby, Conn., in 1825, aged 90. He was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars.

NORTON, MOLLY, widow, died in Chester, N. H., in 1840, aged 100; formerly of Greenland, N. H.

NORTON, ELIAS, Dr., died in Addison, Me., June 15, 1846, aged 99. He was surgeon's mate in the war of the Revolution.

NORTON, HERMAN, secretary of the foreign Christian union, died in 1850, aged 50. He was born at New Hartford, N. Y., in 1800, and graduated at Hamilton college in 1823. In 1831 he was pastor of the Union church in Prince street, New York. In 1837 he was pastor of a church in Cincinnati; and in 1843 was secretary of the American Protestant society. In 1849 he was associated with Dr. Baird. His widow was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Flint of Hartford. He had recently insured his life for 2500 dollars. He was faithful, benignant, and a man of faith.

NORTON, JOHN P., professor of agricultural chemistry at Yale college, died at Farmington, Conn., Sept. 5, 1851, aged 30.

NORTON, ASAHEL STRONG, D. D., died at Clinton, N. Y., May 10, 1853, aged 87. Born in Farmington, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1790, and was settled the first minister of C. in 1793. Among the members of his ordaining council were Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Sergeant, missionaries to the Indians. For forty years he exerted an important influence in western New York, when he was induced to resign in consequence of the new measures, so called, which had affected the quietude of his church. Yet, living on his farm, he officiated often as a minister, when his services were wanted. He was one of the founders of Hamilton college at Clinton. His wife was Mary C. Pitkin, the daughter of Rev. T. Pitkin of Farmington. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NORTON, ANDREWS, D. D., died at Newport Sept. 18, 1853, aged 67. His residence was Cambridge, where he graduated in 1804, was teacher of theology from 1813 to 1819, and Dexter professor of sacred literature from 1819 to 1830; also librarian from 1813 to 1821. He was a son of Samuel N. of Hingham, a descendant of Rev. John N., who was a nephew of the celebrated

John N. of Ipswich and Boston. He married a daughter of Samuel Eliot of Boston. He published evidences of the genuineness of the gospels; a discourse on religious education, 1818; inaugural, 1819; review of trustees' address, 1823; of character and writings of Byron, 1825; of Channing's sermon, 1826; of Mrs. Hemans' forest sanctuary; address at the funeral of Mr. Frisbie, 1822; memoirs of Frisbie; thoughts on true and false religion, 1820; remarks on a report of overseers, 1824; speech before overseers, 1825.

NOTT, ABRAHAM, died in Saybrook Jan. 24, 1756, aged about 60; the first pastor of the second church in Pettipaug, or Pautapang, now Essex. His father and grandfather both had the name of John, and lived in Wethersfield. He graduated at Yale in 1720. His wife was Phebe Tapping, probably the daughter of John T. of Southampton, L. I. He was the grandfather of two memorable men, Rev. Samuel and Rev. Eliphalet Nott.

NOTT, HENRY JUNIUS, died with his wife in the wreck of the steamer, the Home, off the coast of North Carolina, Oct. 18, 1837, aged 40. He was the son of Judge Abraham Nott of South Carolina, and was graduated at South Carolina college, and practised law till 1821, when he devoted himself to literature. On his return he was appointed in 1824 professor of belles lettres in his college. He published novelties of a traveller, 2 vols., 1834; and various articles in the southern quarterly. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

NOTT, SAMUEL, D. D., the son of Stephen, and grandson of Rev. Abraham Nott, died in Franklin, Conn., May 26, 1852, aged 98. He was born in Saybrook Jan. 23, 1754; was graduated at Yale in 1780; and was settled in Norwich, West Farms, now Franklin, March 13, 1782, so that he was a pastor of his flock seventy years. He died in consequence of a burn, his gown having caught fire from a stove. He had a colleague from 1849 to 1851. His eldest son, Samuel, was a missionary to the east. Two of his daughters married ministers, Eli Hyde and John Hyde; the former, a graduate of Yale in 1803, was the minister of Hampden and Preston in Connecticut, and of North Wilbraham, Mass., and died in 1848, aged 72. He published a sermon at the ordination of A. Hooker, 1812; of J. Ayer, 1825; on the death of J. Hunt; two on the death of J. Gurley, 1812; of Mr. Williams; of J. Benedict, 1816; of Mr. C. Welch; of Z. Ely, 1824; of A. Lee, 1832; at the election, 1809; to a foreign mission society, 1814; half-century sermon, 1832; on the 60th anniversary of his ordination, 1842. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NOURSE, PETER, minister of Ellsworth, Me., died at Phippsburg March 25, 1840, aged 64.

Born in Stow, he graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was librarian from 1805 to 1808. He was minister in Ellsworth from 1812 to 1835.

NOURSE, JOSEPH, died near Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 1, 1841, aged 87. He was born in London in 1754; emigrated to Virginia in 1769; and entered the Revolutionary army in 1776. He was register of the treasury from 1789 to 1829, and vice-president of the American bible society. He was held in high esteem and respect.

NOWELL, INCREASE, secretary of the Massachusetts colony, died Nov. 1, 1655. He was chosen an assistant in England in 1629, and came to this country with Winthrop in the *Arabella*, 1630. He was chosen ruling elder August 27th, but resigned the office in 1632, being convinced that the offices of ruler in the church and state were incompatible. Of the church in Charlestown he was one of the founders in 1632, having been dismissed from Boston. In 1634 he was one of the commissioners for military affairs. He was secretary from 1644 to 1649. In 1649 he entered into the association against wearing long hair. He died in poverty. The name of his wife was Parnell, to whom one thousand acres of land on Cochecho river, New Hampshire, were granted, probably as a public acknowledgment of his faithful services. He left several sons, of whom Samuel, a graduate of 1653, was a preacher, an assistant from 1680 to 1686, and an adherent of the old charter; and Alexander, who graduated in 1664, was the author of several almanacs.

NOWELL, SAMUEL, died at Cambridge or Boston in 1688, aged about 55. He graduated at Harvard in 1653. He was a chaplain under Gen. Winslow in the Indian battle Dec. 19, 1674, and evinced the greatest courage while "the balls whistled around him." He was afterwards a magistrate and treasurer of the college.

NOWEQUA, an Indian, the brother of Uneas, in 1645 with one hundred and thirty Mohegans plundered the Nopnut Indians of ten copper kettles, fathoms of wampum, hempen baskets, and bear skins. The next year he committed outrages on Fisher's Island. The commissioners required Uneas "to regulate and continue his brother in a righteous and peaceable frame."

NOYES, JAMES, one of the first ministers of Newbury, Mass., died Oct. 22, 1656, aged 47. He was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1608, and was for some time a student in the university of Oxford. After he began to preach, as he could not conscientiously comply with the ceremonies of the established church, he accompanied his friend, Mr. Parker, to New England in 1634. They arrived in the month of May. Mr. Noyes preached about a year at Mystic, now Medford, when he was invited to become the minister of Watertown; but, as he preferred a settlement with Mr. Parker, who had removed from Agga-

wam to Newbury, he was established as his colleague in 1635, having the title of teacher. He continued to discharge with faithfulness the duties of his office more than twenty years. A long sickness he bore with patience and cheerfulness. He left six sons. Mr. Noyes and Mr. Parker were the most cordial and intimate friends. In England they instructed in the same school; they came to this country in the same ship; they were ministers in the same church; and, as Mr. Parker had no family, they lived in the same house. Mr. Noyes was very much beloved by his people, for he was humble, gentle, and constantly desirous of doing them good. He was the implacable enemy of heresy and schism. Though he could never submit to the ceremonies of the English church, he was not so averse to Episcopacy itself. He did not approve of a governing vote in the fraternity, and he thought that ecclesiastical councils should have the power of inflicting censures upon particular churches. He was eminently skilled in Greek, and he had read the fathers and the schoolmen. His memory was tenacious, his invention rich, and his judgment profound. While his manners were so amiable, and his disposition so truly benevolent and affectionate, that no one was ever acquainted with him who did not desire his friendship and society; he yet was resolute and determined in his defence of the truth. He was considered as one of the most eminent men in his day. He published the temple measured, or a brief survey of the temple mystical, which is the instituted church of Christ, London, 4to., 1647; a catechism, which was reprinted in 1797; Moses and Aaron, or the rights of church and state, contained in two disputations, the former concerning the church, the latter asserting the sacredness of the persons of kings against king-killing, 1661. This was published by Mr. Woodbridge of England. — *Mathew's Magnalia*, III. 145-148; *Hist. Coll.* VII. 242.

NOYES, JAMES, the first minister of Stonington, Conn., the second son of the preceding, died Dec. 30, 1719, aged nearly 81. He was born March 11, 1640, and graduated at Harvard college in 1659, being educated at the expense of his uncle, Mr. Parker. In the year 1664 he began to preach at Stonington, where he was ordained Sept. 10, 1674. He gave religious instruction to this people fifty-five years. He was a distinguished preacher, carrying an uncommon fervor and heavenly zeal into all his public performances. His ordinary conversation breathed the spirit of the world to which he was endeavoring to guide his fellow men. In ecclesiastical controversies he was eminently useful. Being a friend of literature, he was one of the first trustees of Yale college. He was also a councillor in civil affairs at some critical periods. As a phy-

sician he was much consulted, and he gave away annually the amount of his salary in medicines. But he most delighted in his ministerial work, for his tenderness and faithfulness in which he was highly esteemed and beloved.

NOYES, NICHOLAS, minister of Salem, Mass., died Dec. 13, 1717, aged nearly 70. He was the son of Nicholas N. and the nephew of Mr. Noyes of Newbury; was born in that town Dec. 22, 1647. He was educated at the expense of his uncle, Mr. Parker, receiving the first honors of Harvard college in 1667. After having preached thirteen years in Haddam, he removed to Salem, where he was ordained as colleague with Mr. Higginson Nov. 14, 1683. George Curwin was settled with him in 1714, but died in 1717. Mr. Noyes was never married. Acquainted with all the literature of the times, and having uncommon talents for his sacred work, his death was deeply and generally lamented. He was entertaining and useful in conversation, of eminent sanctity and virtue, and always solicitous for the welfare of his people. But with all his good qualities he unhappily believed the reality of witchcraft, and had some influence in promoting those legal inquiries in 1692, which reflect so much disgrace upon the age. He afterwards, however, publicly confessed his error without offering any excuse for himself, or concealing any circumstance; and he visited and blessed the survivors, whom he had injured, asking always their forgiveness. Such conduct reflects the highest honor upon his character. A letter of his containing an account of James Noyes is preserved in Mather's magnalia. He published the election sermon, 1698; and a poem on the death of Joseph Green of Salem village, 1715. — *Coll. Hist. Society*, VI. 264, 267, 273, 286.

NOYES, OLIVER, Dr., died in Boston in 1721, aged about 48. He graduated at Harvard in 1695. He was a representative of Boston, strongly attached to the popular party, and highly esteemed by the people.

NOYES, MOSES, the first minister of Lyme, Conn., died Nov. 10, 1729, aged nearly 86. He was the son of Rev. James N. of Newbury, and born Dec. 6, 1643; was graduated at Harvard in 1659; was ordained in 1693, having preached there twenty-seven years before the church was formed.

NOYES, JOSEPH, minister of New Haven, Conn., died June 14, 1761, aged 72. He was the son of James N. of Stonington; was graduated in 1709 at Yale college, where he was a tutor from 1710 to 1715; and was one of the corporation for many years. Ordained as the successor of Mr. Pierpont July 4, 1716, the church was happy under his ministry till 1742, when a separation was made. Many of his church were distrustful of the correctness of his sentiments, and

displeased with his zeal against religious revivals. The church had been independent, but in Jan., 1742, he caused them to adopt the Saybrook platform. Those who withdrew were formed into a new church, and finally settled Samuel Bird at Whitehaven, Oct. 3, 1751. Of the ecclesiastical council on this occasion were Wheelock, Bellamy, Graham, Pomcroy, and Hopkins. Mr. Whittelsey was settled in 1758 as the colleague of Mr. Noyes. — *Dana's Centen. Discourses*.

NOYES, JOHN, the son of Rev. Joseph N., died greatly lamented in 1767, aged about 34. He was a graduate of 1753 and became a preacher; but from ill health was not settled in the ministry. His sons John and James were ministers. His widow, Mary, the daughter of Rev. Joseph Fish of Stonington, married in 1775 General Gold S. Silliman of Fairfield, and thus she was the mother of Professor Benjamin Silliman. — *Sprague's Annals*.

NOYES, EDMUND, minister of Salisbury, Mass., died in 1809, aged about 84. He graduated at Harvard in 1747. He succeeded S. Webster.

NOYES, NATHANIEL, minister of South Hampton, N. H., died at Newbury in 1810, aged 75. The son of Deacon Parker Noyes of Newbury, he graduated at Princeton in 1759; was ordained in 1763; and dismissed in 1800. For fifty years he preached constantly and faithfully without being confined one Sabbath by sickness. His last text was, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." — *Panoplist*, Jan., 1811.

NOYES, MATTHEW, minister of Northford, in Branford, Conn., died in 1839, aged about 74. Born in Lyme, he graduated at Yale in 1785, and was ordained in 1790. He was a member of the college corporation.

NOYES, THOMAS, minister of Needham, Mass., died in 1837, aged 69. He was born at Aetons; graduated at Harvard in 1795; and was ordained over the second church in Needham in 1799, and was a faithful minister thirty-four years.

NOYES, NATHAN, M. D., died in Newburyport in 1842; graduated at Dartmouth in 1796.

NOYES, JAMES, died Feb. 18, 1844, aged 79; the minister of Wallingford, Conn. He was born in Fairfield, and graduated at Yale in 1782.

NOYES, JOHN, died in Weston, Conn., May 15, 1846, aged 84. He was the son of John, and grandson of Rev. James N. of New Haven. He graduated at Yale in 1779; was ordained pastor at Norfield, then a parish of the town of Fairfield, May 31, 1786. His wife was the daughter of Samuel Sherwood, his predecessor, who graduated in 1749, and died in 1783. He published a half-century sermon, 1836.

NOYES, DANIEL, deacon, died at Andover, April 8, 1852, aged 60; a man always ready to every good work. He was of the firm of May-

nard and Noyes, Boston, druggists; whose ink has made its mark the world over. He was a member of the prudential committee of the American board of missions.

NOYES, ELI, D. D., died at Lafayette, Indiana, Sept. 10, 1854. He was a Freewill Baptist, a man of learning, and six years a missionary at Orissa in India. He published a Hebrew grammar.

NOYES, JOSIAH, M. D., died at Clinton, New York, Nov. 1, 1853. Born in New Hampshire, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, a classmate of Webster, concerning whose college life he wrote a memorial. He was a professor in Hamilton college.

NUNNENUNTENO, a Narragansett Indian sachem, was taken prisoner and put to death in 1676 on the Pawcatuck river, near Stonington. He was a blood-stained chief. Two Indians were employed to shoot him; when his head was cut off and carried to Hartford.

NURSE, REBECCA, wife of Francis of Salem village, was hung as a witch July 19, 1692. She had four sons and four daughters. The year in which this poor woman was hung was memorable for witchcraft in Essex county, Mass. Before the close of September, 1692, nineteen persons were hung; and one, Giles Cory, was pressed to death on the charge of witchcraft. More than a hundred women, many of fair characters and reputable families in Salem, Beverly, Andover, Billerica, and other towns, were apprehended and generally committed to prison. The evidence was of such kind as this: when the accused were before the magistrate, with the possessed or "afflicted" children as witnesses, and were directed to look upon the afflicted, these children cried out and fell into a fit; and this was proof. And then the old women were blinded, and ordered to touch the afflicted, and at their touch they came out of their pretended fits. In England, about eight years previously, many more persons suffered for witchcraft under such an eminent judge as Sir Matthew Hale. The spiritualism of the present day, dealing with the invisible world, may have as little evidence to support it as the witchcraft of 1692; but its adherents are no less the victims of a miserable delusion.

NUTTING, JOHN, died May 20, 1790, aged 97. The son of Jonathan of Cambridge, he graduated in 1712, and was a school-master at Salem thirty-seven years. He was also custom-house officer at Salem.

NYE, SAMUEL, Dr., died at Salisbury, Mass., in June, 1834, aged 85; a graduate of Harvard in 1771.

OAKES, URIAN, president of Harvard college, died July 25, 1681, aged 49. He was born in England about the year 1631, and was brought to America in his childhood. A sweetness of

disposition exhibited itself early and remained with him through life. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1649. While very young and small he published at Cambridge a set of astronomical calculations with this apposite motto:

Parvum parva decent sed inest sua gratia parvis.

He soon went to England, and was settled in the ministry at Titchfield in Hampshire. Being silenced in 1662 with the other nonconforming ministers, he found an asylum in a respectable family, and afterwards preached in another congregation. Such was his celebrity for learning and piety, that the church and society of Cambridge, on the decease of Mr. Mitchell in 1668, sent a messenger to England to invite him to become their minister. He accepted the invitation, but through various circumstances did not commence his labors in Cambridge till Nov. 8, 1671. Being placed at the head of Harvard college after the death of Dr. Hoar, he commenced the duties of this office April 7, 1675, still however retaining the pastoral care of his flock. But, Feb. 2, 1680, the corporation appointed him president, and persuaded him to be inaugurated, and to devote himself exclusively to this object. He was succeeded by Mr. Rogers in the college, and by Mr. Gookin in the church of Cambridge. He was a man of extensive erudition and distinguished usefulness. He excelled equally as a scholar, as a divine, and as a Christian. By his contemporaries he was considered as one of the most resplendent lights that ever shone in this part of the world. He was very humble with all his greatness, like the full ear of corn, which hangs near the ground. In the opinion of Dr. Mather, America never had a greater master of the true, pure Ciceronian Latin, of his skill in which language an extract from one of his commencement orations is preserved as a specimen in the *Magnalia*. He published an artillery election sermon, entitled, the unconquerable, all conquering, and more than conquering Christian soldier, 1672; election sermon, 1673; a sermon at Cambridge on the choice of their military officers; a fast sermon; a long elegy on the death of Rev. Mr. Shepard of Charlestown, 1677. This is pathetic and replete with imagery.—*Holmes' Hist. of Cambridge; Sprague's Annals.*

OAKES, THOMAS, Dr., of Boston, the brother of Pres. O., died in Wellfleet in 1719, aged 75. He graduated at Harvard in 1662; was a representative in 1689; and went to England as an agent for Massachusetts, and aided in the new charter. John Dunton describes him: "He is an eminent physician and a religious man; at his first coming to a patient he persuades him to put his trust in God, the fountain of health."

OBBATINEWAT, an Indian sachem, subject to Massasoit, who lived at the bottom of Massa-

ehusetts bay. He was in constant fear of the Tarentines, or Eastern Indians.

OBOOKIAH, HENRY, a native of Hawaii or Owhyhee, died in Cornwall, Conn., Feb. 17, 1818, aged 26. He was brought to New Haven in 1809, by Capt. Brintal, from the Sandwich Islands; and benevolent friends educated him for several years under Mr. Mills of Torrington, and at Andover, Mass., and with Mr. Morris of Litchfield. Next the ministers of Litchfield county took him under their care, and he was placed, in 1817, in the Cornwall mission school. There, in the midst of companions from the Sandwich Islands, and of pupils from various countries, East Indians and American Indians, he was smitten by a fever, and the hopes resting on him were blasted. It was a mystery of Providence. He was, however, the cause of the establishment of the missionary school, in which, in 1820, the number of pupils was twenty-nine. He had translated Genesis into his native language. His memoirs were published 1818.

O'BRIEN, JEREMIAH, collector of the customs at Machias, Me., died in 1818, aged 78. He was a Revolutionary patriot. May 12, 1775, at the head of thirty-two men, with muskets, he captured the British schooner *Margaretta*, completely armed with swivels, hand-grenades etc., and having thirty-five men, nearly half of which were killed and wounded. This was the first British flag which struck to America. He was a worthy man, a benefactor of the poor.

O'BRIEN, RICHARD, consul-general of the United States to the Barbary Powers, died in 1824, aged 72. He was in early life an active seaman; then a successful adventurer in the privateering exploits of the Revolution; afterwards a brave commander in the regular naval service. Falling into the hands of the barbarians of Africa, he was a slave in Algiers. After being released from slavery, he was appointed consul-general. In his last years he was a farmer and a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. He died at Washington city.

OCCUSH, PHILIP, a worthy Christian Indian, died at Niantic, in Lyme, Conn., "in the sure hope of ever being with the Lord," March 20, 1789, aged 71. His wife Sarah died two years before, saying, "she saw heaven opened to receive her." Their gravestones are standing in a graveyard of the Niantic or Nehantic Indians, in the east part of Lyme, on the west shore of a little bay at the mouth of the Niantic river, a few miles from New London. The sachem of the tribe was Wequash. Their faithful missionary at an early period was Mr. Griswold, the ancestor of many of that name in Connecticut. — *Boston Recorder*, Jan. 8, 1857.

OCCOM, SAMSON, an Indian preacher, died in July, 1792, aged 69. He was born at Mohegan,

on Thames river, near Norwich, Conn., about the year 1723. His parents, like the other Indians, led a wandering life, depending chiefly upon hunting and fishing for subsistence. Not one then cultivated the land, and all dwelt in wigwams. None of them could read. When Occom was a boy, Mr. Jewett, the minister of New London, now Montville, was accustomed to preach once a fortnight at Mohegan. One man went among the Indians to teach them to read. During the religious excitement, about 1739 and 1740, several ministers visited these Indians, and the Indians repaired to the neighboring churches. Occom at this period became the subject of religious impressions, and was in distress of mind for six months. He then found consolation. From this time he was desirous of becoming the teacher of his tribe. He could read *by spelling*, and in a year or two learned to read the Bible. At the age of nineteen he went to the Indian school of Mr. Wheelock of Lebanon, and remained with him four years. He afterwards, in 1748, kept a school in New London; but soon went to Montauk on Long Island, where he taught a school among the Indians ten or eleven years, at the same time being the religious teacher of the Indians in their own language, and preaching also to the Skeneecock or Yeneecock Indians, distant thirty miles. During a revival among the Montauks many became Christians. He lived in a house covered with mats, changing his abode twice a year, to be near the planting-ground in the summer and the wood in the winter. Amongst his various toils for subsistence, he was expert with his fish-hook and gun; he bound old books for East Hampton people, made wooden spoons, stocked guns, and made cedar pails, piggins, and churns. He was ordained by the Suffolk Presbytery Aug. 29, 1759, and was from this time a regular member of the Presbytery. In 1766 Mr. Wheelock sent him to England with Mr. Whitaker, the minister of Norwich, to promote the interests of Moor's Indian charity school. He was the first Indian preacher who visited England. The houses in which he preached were thronged. Between Feb. 16, 1766, and July 22, 1767, he preached in various parts of the kingdom between three and four hundred sermons. Large charitable donations were obtained, and the school was soon transplanted to Hanover, N. H., and connected with Dartmouth college. After his return, Occom sometimes resided at Mohegan, and was often employed in missionary labors among distant Indians. In 1786 he removed to Brotherton, near Utica, N. Y., in the neighborhood of the Stockbridge Indians, who were of the Mohegan root, and who had formerly been under the instruction of Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Edwards. A few of the Mohegans and other Indians of Connecticut, Long Island, and Rhode

Island removed about the same time. The Onondas gave them a tract of land. In the last years of his life he resided with the Indians at New Stockbridge, near Brotherton, where he died. Upwards of three hundred Indians attended his funeral. He had two sisters, Lucy Tantequiggen and Sally Maminash. The flattering attentions which he received in England might have awakened some emotions of pride, and occasioned some discontent with his previous narrow circumstances. In a few instances he was betrayed into excess and intemperance; but then he humbled himself and reformed. He did not, like many white men, destroy himself by strong drink. Dr. Dwight says: "I heard Mr. Occom twice. His discourses, though not proofs of superior talents, were decent; and his utterance in some degree eloquent. His character at times labored under some imputations. Yet there is good reason to believe that most, if not all, of them were unfounded; and there is satisfactory evidence that he was a man of piety." J. Johnson was another Indian preacher of the same tribe. An account of the Montauk Indians, written by Occom, is preserved in the historical collections. He says that they had a multitude of gods. He published a sermon at the execution of Moses Paul, an Indian, at New Haven, Sept. 2, 1772; as Paul's crime resulted from drunkenness, he said in this sermon, that he never heard of "drunken devils."—*Buell's Ord. Sermon; Hist. Coll.* iv. 68; v. 13; ix. 89, 90; x. 105; *Dwight*, ii. 112.

ODIORNE, THOMAS, died in Boston in 1851, aged about 70. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1791. His ancestor John was of Portsmouth in 1660. He published poems, 1792.

ODLIN, ELISHA, minister of Amesbury, Mass., died in 1752, aged 41. Born in Exeter, he graduated at Harvard in 1731, and was settled in 1744. His predecessors were E. March and T. Wells, the first minister.

ODLIN, JOHN, minister of Exeter, N. H., died in 1754, aged 72. He was the son of Elisba of Boston, and grandson of John, one of the first settlers of Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1702, and was ordained in 1706. His son, Elisha, a graduate of 1731, was minister of Amesbury. His son John, a physician, died at Concord about 1790, aged 72. He published a sermon, 1742.

ODLIN, WOODBRIDGE, son of the preceding and his successor, died in March, 1776, aged 57, and was succeeded by Isaac Mansfield. He graduated at Harvard in 1738, and was ordained in 1743. By his mother he was descended from J. Woodbridge of Andover.

OFFLEY, DAVID W., consul of the United States in Smyrna, Asia Minor, died there in 1846.

OGA-NA-YA, a Cherokee Indian and Baptist

minister of great ability and usefulness, died at Jefferson city, Mo., Sept. 6, 1852.

OGDEN, JACOB, a physician, died in 1779, aged 58. He was born at Newark, N. J., in 1721, and commenced the practice of medicine at Jamaica, L. I., where he lived in high reputation as a physician nearly forty years. His death was occasioned by an injury, received in consequence of a fright of his horse. He published letters on the malignant sore-throat distemper in 1769 and 1774. He recommended the use of mercury. Perhaps he was the first to introduce in that disorder the mercurial treatment.—*Thacher*.

OGDEN, MATTHIAS, died at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1791. He was a brigadier in the army of the United States, took an early and a decided part in the contest with Great Britain. He joined the army at Cambridge, and such was his zeal and resolution, that he accompanied Arnold in penetrating through the wilderness to Canada in 1775. He was engaged in the attack upon Quebec, and was carried wounded from the place of engagement. On his return from this expedition he was appointed to the command of a regiment, in which station he continued until the conclusion of the war. On the occurrence of peace he was honored by congress with a commission of brigadier-general. He was distinguished for his liberality and philanthropy. He was generous, amiable, and endeared to his friends.

OGDEN, JOHN COSENS, died at Chestertown, Maryland, in 1800. A native of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton in 1770, he was ordained by Bishop Seabury, and succeeded Mr. Browne in Portsmouth, N. H., from 1786 to 1793, after which time he was subject in a degree to mental derangement. He resided after 1770 fifteen years in New Haven. His wife was a daughter of Gen. Wooster; his son, Aaron, survived him. He published election sermon, 1790; a masonic sermon; address at the opening of an academy; letters occasioned by correspondence between him and Dr. Macclintock; excursion to Bethlehem, 1800.

OGDEN, DAVID B., an eminent lawyer, died at New York, July 15, 1849, aged 80. He came from New Jersey to New York in 1802. He was the associate of great lawyers, as Spencer, Van Ness, Wells, Emmet; his chief practice was in the supreme court of the United States. He was a man of simple manners and of great kindness.

OGDEN, AARON, governor of New Jersey in 1812, died at Jersey city, April 19, 1839, aged 83. He served as an officer during the Revolutionary war; for many years he practised law with reputation; and was senator of the United States in 1801-1803.

OGDEN, UZAL, D. D., died at Newark, N. J.,

in Nov., 1822, aged 70 or 79. He was rector of Trinity church. He published a masonic sermon, 1784; and the reward of iniquity.

OGILVIE, JOHN, D. D., minister in New York, was graduated at Yale college in 1748, and was for some time, nominally, a missionary to the Indians on the Mohawk, and had a salary as such, but resided chiefly as a preacher at Albany; he was afterwards assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, where he died Nov. 26, 1774, aged 51. His appearance, address, and manners were prepossessing and interesting; he had good abilities and was exemplary in his life. He left 300 pounds to a charity school, and other benefactions.

OGILVIE, JAMES, an orator, died Sept. 18, 1820, aged 45. He was a native of Scotland. His father, Rev. Dr. O., who died in 1814, was a branch of the noble family of Finlater. From the age of eighteen to thirty-five he had the charge of an academy at Milton, Albemarle co., Virginia. He relinquished his school in 1807, and delivered in the principal cities lectures as models of oratory. It was a hazardous but successful undertaking. He received much applause; and for that he hungered. However, although his gestures were very graceful, there was a monotony in his voice. He wanted the fire and vehemence of passion. Returning to Europe, he was very unsuccessful in his lectures in London and Edinburgh, and was overwhelmed with disappointment. In 1820 he succeeded to the lordship of Finlater, but died soon at Aberdeen. It was reported that he killed himself. He was in America addicted to the use of opium for the purpose of exhilaration. He published philosophical essays, 1816.

OGILVY, JOHN, published in London a history of America, folio, 1670.

OGLE, SAMUEL, governor of Maryland from 1737 to 1742, and from 1747 to his death, died in 1751.

OGLE, BENJAMIN, governor of Maryland from 1798 to 1801, died at Annapolis July 6, 1809, aged 60.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES, the founder of Georgia, died in Aug., 1785, aged 97. He was born in England about the year 1688. Entering the army at an early age, he served under Prince Eugene, to whom he became secretary and aide-de-camp. On the restoration of peace he was returned a member of parliament, and distinguished himself as a useful senator by proposing several regulations for the benefit of trade, and a reform in the prisons. His philanthropy is commemorated in Thomson's seasons. His benevolence led him in 1732 to become one of the trustees of Georgia, a colony, the design of whose settlement was principally to resene many of the inhabitants of Great Britain from the miseries of

poverty, to open an asylum for the persecuted Protestants of Europe, and to carry to the natives the blessings of Christianity. In the prosecution of this design Mr. Oglethorpe embarked in Nov. with a number of emigrants, and, arriving at Carolina in the middle of Jan., 1733, proceeded immediately to Savannah river, and laid the foundation of the town of Savannah. He made treaties with the Indians, and crossed the Atlantic several times to promote the interests of the colony. Being appointed general and commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in South Carolina and Georgia, he brought from England in 1738, a regiment of six hundred men to protect the southern frontiers from the Spaniards. A mutiny was soon excited in his camp, and a daring attempt was made to assassinate him; but his life was wonderfully preserved through the care of that Providence which controls all earthly agents, and superintends every event. After the commencement of the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1739, he visited the Indians, to secure their friendship, and in 1740 he went into Florida on an unsuccessful expedition against St. Augustine. As the Spaniards laid claim to Georgia, three thousand men, a part of whom were from Havana, were sent in 1742 to drive Oglethorpe from the frontiers. When this force proceeded up the Altamaha, passing fort St. Simon's without injury, he was obliged to retreat to Frederica. He had but about seven hundred men, besides Indians. Yet, with a part of these he approached within two miles of the enemy's camp, with the design of attacking them by surprise, when a French soldier of his party fired his musket and ran into the Spanish lines. His situation was now very critical, for he knew that the deserter would make known his weakness. Returning, however, to Frederica, he had recourse to the following expedient. He wrote a letter to the deserter, desiring him to acquaint the Spaniards with the defenceless state of Frederica, and to urge them to the attack; if he could not effect this object, he directed him to use all his arts to persuade them to stay three days at fort Simon's, as within that time he should have a reinforcement of two thousand land forces, with six ships of war, cautioning him at the same time not to drop a hint of Admiral Vernon's meditated attack upon St. Augustine. A Spanish prisoner was intrusted with this letter under promise of delivering it to the deserter. But he gave it, as was expected and intended, to the commander-in-chief, who instantly put the deserter in irons. In the perplexity occasioned by this letter, while the enemy was deliberating what measure to adopt, three ships of force, which the governor of South Carolina had sent to Oglethorpe's aid, appeared off the coast. The Spanish commander was now convinced, beyond all question, that the letter, in-

stead of being a stratagem, contained serious instructions to a spy, and in this moment of consternation set fire to the fort, and embarked so precipitately as to leave behind him a number of cannon with a quantity of military stores. Thus, by an event beyond human foresight or control, by the correspondence between the artful suggestions of a military genius and the blowing of the winds, was the infant colony providentially saved from destruction, and Oglethorpe retrieved his reputation and gained the character of an able general. He now returned to England, and never again revisited Georgia. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent against the rebels, but did not overtake them, for which he was tried by a court martial and honorably acquitted. After the return of Gage to England in 1775, the command of the British army in America was offered to General Oglethorpe. He professed his readiness to accept the appointment, if the ministry would authorize him to assure the colonies that justice would be done them; but the command was given to Sir William Howe. Upon his tomb, in Cranham church, Essex, is the following inscription :

"Religion watches o'er his urn,
And all the virtues bending mourn.
Humanity, with languid eye,
Melting for others' misery;
Prudence, whose hands a measure hold;
And Temperance, with a rein of gold;
Fidelity's transparent vest,
And Fortitude in armor drest;
Wisdom's gray locks and Freedom join
The moral train to bless his shrine,
And, pensive, all around his ashes holy
Their last sad honors pay in order melancholy."

His life was written by Rev. Dr. Harris. — *Marshall*, i. 318-344; *Thompson's Seasons*, *Winter*, 359-388.

O'HARA, JAMES, one of the founders of Pittsburg, Penn., died Dec. 19, 1819, aged 66. He was born in Ireland in 1754, and came to America in 1772, without friends or capital. Engaging in the Indian trade, he became qualified for employment by the government in frequent missions to the Indian tribes. Under Gen. Wayne he was very useful to the army as quartermaster-general. Duly estimating the fine locality of Pittsburg, he early purchased there an extensive real estate and laid the foundation of a princely fortune. The first glass works and brewery were established by him. Mary Carson, his daughter, married in 1823 Wm. Croghan. His intelligence and wit gave a charm to his conversation; he was most hospitable, liberal, and beneficent. The citizens mourned him as a father.

OJEDA, DON ALONZO DE, a follower of Columbus in his second voyage, was celebrated for his personal endowments and daring spirit. Of small size, he yet had great strength and activity, was expert in all kinds of weapons, most adventurous

and fierce in fight. Once, when Queen Isabella was in the tower of a church at Seville, he walked out on a beam which projected twenty feet from the tower at a dizzy height. In Jan., 1494, he explored the interior of Hispaniola. After being besieged in a fortress by Caonabo, he treacherously seized the Carib chieftain. In the same spirit of inhumanity he made up his *Cavalgada*, or droves of slaves, carrying the unhappy natives to Cadiz, and selling them in the slave-market. He was afterwards governor of New Andalusia at Darien, but he failed about 1513 in his attempt to establish a colony there. In his voyage to Paria in 1499 he was accompanied by Amerigo. — *Irving's Columbus*.

OLCOTT, BULKLEY, minister of Charlestown, N. H., died in 1793, aged 59. Born in Bolton, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1758, and was settled in 1761. J. Crosby was his successor in 1810. He published a masonic sermon, 1781.

OLCOTT, ALLEN, minister of Farmington, Conn., died in 1811, aged about 63. He graduated at Yale in 1768; was settled in 1786, and dismissed in 1792. He was born in East Hartford. J. Washburn and N. Parker succeeded him.

OLCOTT, SIMEON, chief justice of New Hampshire, died in 1815, aged 78. He was graduated at Yale college in 1761, and commenced the practice of the law at Charlestown, N. H. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas Dec. 25, 1784, a judge of the superior court Jan. 25, 1790, chief justice March 28, 1795, and, from 1801 to 1805, a senator of the United States, in the place of Mr. Livermore, who had resigned.

OLCOTT, MILLS, died at Hanover, N. H., July 11, 1845, aged 71. He was the son of Gen. Peter O. of Norwich, Vt., who removed from Bolton, Conn., in 1773, and was lieutenant-governor. His mother was Sarah Mills of Waterbury. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1790; practised law in Hanover; was secretary, treasurer, and trustee of the college; and a member of the Hartford convention. Becoming a member of the church in 1820, he was president of Grafton county bible society. His wife was a daughter of Col. Asa Porter of Haverhill, N. H. He had nine children. Of his daughters, Catharine married Joseph Bell, and Helen married Rufus Choate of Boston, Jane married W. T. Heydock of Lowell, Sarah married W. H. Dunean of Hanover, and Mary married Charles E. Thompson of Haverhill.

OLDHAM, JOHN, a disturber of the church at Plymouth, arrived in the Ann, in 1623, and was associated with Lyford in 1624. They set up a separate worship on the Sabbath, and intended to alter, probably to assume, the government. He lived after he left Plymouth at Hull and Cape Ann,

and was the representative of Watertown in 1634, so that he recovered his lost credit. He had a spirit of adventure, and with Samuel Hall and two others travelled, in 1633, from Dorchester through the wilderness to a place on the Connecticut river, called by the Indians Mattaneaug, now Windsor. The sachem welcomed them. This led to the settlement. Afterwards, in 1636, as he went in his barque to trade with the Indians, and lay at anchor at Block Island, the Indians boarded his vessel and murdered him. This event led to the Pequot war. John Endicott conducted the first expedition, and burned all the wigwams on Block Island. According to the account of Lion Gardiner, Oldham, when he was killed, had with him 50 pounds in gold coins, which the Indians, punching holes through them, wore upon their necks for ornaments. — *Stone's Uncas*.

OLDMIXON, JOHN, died in England in 1742, aged 69. He published, among other works, the British empire in America, 2d ed., 2 vols., 1741.

OLDS, GAMALIEL S., died at Circleville, O., June 13, 1848, aged 71. Born in Granville, Mass., he graduated at Williams in 1801, and was a tutor several years. In 1806 he was chosen professor of mathematics, which office he held till 1808, when he began the study of theology. In 1813 he was ordained a colleague with Dr. Newton of Greenfield, and remained three years. From 1819 to 1821 he was professor of mathematics in the University of Vermont, and from 1821 to 1825 in Amherst college, and afterwards in the university of Georgia. He went to Ohio in 1841, and discharged the duties of a minister till his death. On his return from Bloomfield, whither he had been to preach, his frightened horse threw him from his vehicle down a bank, and he was so wounded that in a few days he died; and he departed in peace. His wife and children were all soon dead. He published inaugural oration, 1806; eight sermons on Episcopacy and Presbyterian parity, 1815; a statement of facts as to professor at Middlebury, 1818.

OLIN, GIDEON, judge, died at Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1822. Born in Rhode Island, he was one of the founders of the State of Vermont, speaker of the house, judge of a county court, and a member of congress.

OLIN, STEPHEN, D. D., LL. D., president of the Wesleyan university, died in Middletown Aug. 16, 1851, aged 54. Born in Leicester, Vt., he graduated at Middlebury in 1820, and entered the Methodist ministry in 1824; he then spent two years in Charleston, S. C. In 1833 he was president of the college at Macon, Georgia, and thence went to Middletown as the successor of Pres. Fisk. In 1837 he travelled in Europe for his health. He was over six feet in height, of a large frame, with a voice of great power and

compass; but his gestures were stiff. He published various sermons, lectures, and discourses, and also travels in the East, in 2 vols. His life and letters were published in 1853. — *Cyclopedia of Amer. Literature*.

OLIVER, THOMAS, an elder of the church in Boston, died in 1657. He arrived in 1631. His sons, John, James, Peter, and Samuel, were noted and useful men in Boston. John died in 1646, aged 29, leaving five children. According to Winthrop, he was greatly lamented for the sweetness of his disposition and his public usefulness, being an expert soldier, an excellent surveyor of land, a good scholar; and he had been an able preacher for four years.

OLIVER, PETER, son of Thomas, and an eminent merchant in Boston, died in 1670. He was admitted a freeman in 1640, and was captain of the artillery company in 1669. Of his sons, Peter graduated in 1675; James graduated in 1650, was a physician in Cambridge, and died in 1703; and Daniel died in 1732, aged 68, being the father of lieutenant-governor Andrew Oliver and of chief justice Peter Oliver.

OLIVER, JAMES, Dr., died at Cambridge April 8, 1703, aged 43. He was a skilful physician, and eminent for his virtues.

OLIVER, DANIEL, a member of the council of Mass., the son of Peter, a merchant, and grandson of Elder Thomas O., was born in 1664, and died in Boston in July, 1732, aged 68. He was distinguished for piety, humility, and charity from his youth. He always rose early to read the sacred volume and pour out his heart unto God. Though mercantile business claimed much of his attention, yet he devoted Saturday afternoon to visiting the sick in his neighborhood. He was an overseer of the poor, and he maintained, at his own expense, a school which received thirty of their children. He built for this purpose a house which cost 600 pounds, and in his will he directed it to be devoted to the instruction of the poor forever. He contributed largely to the promotion of the gospel among the ignorant and vicious. — *Prince's Fun. Sermon*.

OLIVER, ANDREW, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, son of the preceding, died at Boston March 3, 1774, aged 67. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1724. While he was secretary of the province, he was appointed distributor of stamps in 1765, but the Boston mob demolished his office, August 14, and compelled him to resign. He sustained the office of lieutenant-governor from 1770 till 1774, during the administration of his brother-in-law, Mr. Hutchinson. No man was more disposed to promote the designs of the British ministry. His letters, which were sent over by Dr. Franklin in 1772, disclosed his subserviency to the British ministry, and the disclosure embittered his remaining days. He

was hungry for office and honor. Yet in private life he was respected. He was succeeded as lieutenant-governor by Thomas Oliver, of a different family, who died in England in July, 1816, aged 82.

OLIVER, PETER, LL. D., chief justice of Massachusetts, the brother of the preceding, died at Birmingham, England, in Oct., 1791, aged 79. He was born in 1713, and graduated at Harvard college in 1730. He was appointed a judge of the superior court, Sept. 15, 1756. His place of residence was Middleborough, and he had not been educated to the law. In the year 1774, when the general court called upon him, as they called upon the other judges, to receive the grant for his services, as usual, from the treasury of the province, and to engage to receive no pay or emolument except from the assembly, he peremptorily refused. In consequence of this refusal the house voted articles of impeachment in February, accusing him of high crimes and misdemeanors. His son, Peter, died at Shrewsbury, England, in 1822, aged 81. He published a speech on the death of Isaac Lathrop, 1750; poem on the death of Secretary Willard; scripture lexicon, 1787. — *Warren*, i. 119; *Gordon*, i. 345.

OLIVER, THOMAS FITCH, Episcopal minister, first of Marblehead, then of Providence, died in 1797, aged about 42. He graduated at Harvard in 1775. W. Harris succeeded him at M. He published a masonic discourse, 1784.

OLIVER, ANDREW, judge of the court of common pleas for Essex, the son of Lieut.-Gov. Andrew O., was born in 1731; was graduated at Harvard college in 1749; and died at Salem early in Dec., 1799, aged 68. He was distinguished for his attachment to literature and science. Of the American academy he was one of the original members. He published an essay on comets, in 1772; and theory of lightning and water-spouts, in American transactions.

OLIVER, ROBERT, colonel, died at Waterford in May, 1810, aged 72, an excellent Christian. Living at Barre, Mass., at the time of the Revolution, he was an officer in the army; afterwards he lived at Conway. In 1789 he erected at Waterford the first mills in Ohio. He sustained various civil offices.

OLIVER, THOMAS, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, died in England in July, 1816, aged 82. He was a native of Dorchester, and a descendant of Elder Thomas O. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1753. After the death of Lieutenant-Governor Andrew O. in 1774, he was nominated as his successor by the advice of Mr. Hutchinson, though not related to him. He was a scholar, and affable and gentlemanly, and in the possession of a good fortune, residing in an elegant mansion, which he had built at Cambridge. Probably Mr. Hutchinson thought his

influence would be important. In the Revolution he went to England, and lived at Bristol. He wrote in the *pietas et gratulatio*, a short English poem. — *Eliot*.

OLIVER, NATHANIEL K. G., died at sea in the ship *Potomac*, of which he was secretary, May 1, 1832, aged 42. The son of Rev. Daniel O., he graduated at Harvard in 1809, and was for years the useful teacher of a public school in Boston. Ill health induced him to take a voyage to the east in the ship in which he died. He was a distinguished scholar, a man of exemplary virtues.

OLIVER, ROBERT, an eminent merchant of Baltimore, died in 1834, aged 77.

OLIVER, BENJAMIN LYNDE, M. D., died at Salem May 14, 1835. He was a native of Boston, and grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Oliver. He was respected for his talents, learning, and philanthropy. He published hints on the pursuit of happiness, 1818.

OLIVER, DANIEL, a minister in Beverly, died in Roxbury Sept. 14, 1840, aged 88. Born in Boston, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1785; was the pastor of the upper parish of Beverly from 1787 to 1797; in later years was not the minister of any church. His wife, of the name of Kemble, was the sister of the wife of Caleb Bingham. He published nine discourses on baptism, 1806.

OLIVER, DANIEL, M. D., LL. D., died at Cambridge June 1, 1842, aged 54; professor of the theory and practice of physic and of intellectual philosophy in Dartmouth college. He was born in Marblehead Sept. 9, 1787, graduated at Harvard in 1806, and was for several years the associate of Dr. Mussey in Salem. From 1820 to 1837 he lived at Hanover; afterwards at Cambridge. He lectured at Cincinnati in 1841 and 1842. An exemplary member of the Episcopal church, of which his father was a minister, he died in peace. He was a man of mild deportment, gentlemanly, of a pure character; an accomplished classical scholar, skilled in various languages, having also a fine taste for music. He published first lines of physiology in 1835, and a 2d edition in 1840. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

OLIVER, WILLIAM, died in Dorchester in 1847, leaving his whole property, about 100,000 dollars, to be divided between the Perkins institution for the blind and the McLean asylum for the insane.

OLMSTEAD, JARED, missionary among the Choctaws, died at Norwalk Sept. 19, 1843, aged 32. He was born in Ridgefield, Conn., and entered on his work in 1836, at first a teacher at Wheelock, then a preacher at Norwalk. He had the confidence and love of the Indians.

OLMSTED, GIDEON, died at East Hartford Feb. 7, 1845, aged 96. In 1776 in a privateer he was captured and carried to Jamaica, and

thence ordered to a prison ship in New York; but he and three others rose on the crew and captured the vessel.

OLMSTED, DENNISON, JUN., professor of chemistry at Yale college, died Aug., 1846.

OLNEY, JEREMIAH, colonel, died at Providence in 1812, aged 63. He was collector of the customs at P.

OLNEY, THOMAS, minister of the Baptist church in Providence, died June 11, 1722, aged 91. He was born in Hertford, England, in 1631. It is supposed he was the son of Thomas O., who went with Roger Williams from Boston to Providence, and was one of the founders of the first Baptist church in this country.

OLNEY, STEPHEN, captain, died at Providence Dec., 1832, aged 77. He fought in various battles and was twice wounded. — *Bost. Patriot*, Dec. 5.

OLNEY, GIDEON W., Episcopal minister at Portland, Maine, died in Feb., 1838, aged 44.

OLYPHANT, DAVID W. C., a merchant of New York, died in Cairo, Egypt, on his return from China, June 10, 1851. Living in China for years, he redeemed the promise made thirty years before in a letter to Dr. Morrison, that he would do what he could for Christian missions. The missionaries found him a friend and counsellor. He was also liberal in giving to them in his ships passages free of charge. To the mission house in New York, he presented a thousand select Chinese volumes. — *Observer*, July 24.

ONDAYAKA, died near Onondaga castle Sept. 20, 1839, aged 96; head chief of the Onondagas.

ORDWAY, NEHEMIAH, died in Pembroke, N. H., June, 1836, aged 93. Born in Amesbury, a graduate of Harvard in 1764, he was ordained at Middleton, N. H., in 1778; then was pastor at Haverhill from 1789 to 1794.

ORNE, JOSEPH, Dr., died in Salem Jan. 28, 1786, aged 36. He was born in Salem; graduated at Harvard in 1765; studied with Dr. Holyoke; and practised physic a few years in Beverly, then in Salem. He was an associate of the academy of arts and sciences, and wrote for the medical society. Dr. Holyoke regarded him as one of the best poets our country had produced. He introduced the cow parsnip as a cure of the epilepsy. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

ORONO, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, died at Oldtown, an island in Penobscot river, three leagues above tide water, Feb. 5, 1801, aged 113 years. He cultivated among his subjects the principles of peace, temperance, and religion. In the time of the war with Great Britain he formed a treaty with the American government, and faithfully adhered to it. His people profess the Roman Catholic religion and have a church. He retained his mental faculties

to an unusual degree in his old age. His hair had long been of a milky white, and this venerable chief had lived to hunt in three different centuries. His wife, Madam Orono, died in Jan., 1809, aged 115. A notice of him by W. D. Williamson is in hist. coll. 3d series, vol. viii. His father was a Frenchman; his mother half French. His eyes were blue, his hair brown, not black, in early life. He understood both the French and Indian languages. He succeeded Osson as chief, and was succeeded by Aitteon, who died about 1811. His son, John Aitteon, succeeded in 1816. John Neptune was associated with him as lieutenant-governor.

ORR, HUGH, an enterprising manufacturer, died in Dec., 1798, aged 81. He was born Jan. 13, 1717, in Scotland, and was educated a gunsmith. About 1738 he settled at Bridgewater, Mass., where he first erected a trip-hammer and manufactured scythes and other tools. About 1748 he made five hundred muskets for the State. In the war of the Revolution he cast iron and brass cannon, from 3 to 42-pounders, and cannon balls. He also invented a machine for cleaning flaxseed, which he exported to Scotland, and constructed a machine for the manufacture of cotton. So highly was he esteemed by his fellow citizens, that he was for some years elected a senator. His widow, Mary, died in 1804, aged 80. His son, Robert, was armorer at Springfield. Dr. Hector Orr of Bridgewater was his grandson.

ORR, JOHN, died at Topsham, Maine, in Oct., 1799, aged 103.

ORR, JOHN, an officer in the Revolution, died at Bedford, Mass., in 1822, aged 75. He served under Gen. Stark in the battle of Bennington, and was severely wounded, a ball entering just above the knee joint and lodging in the bone. In consequence of this he had a stiff knee and was a cripple, and subject to indescribable sufferings for life. For many years he was a representative and senator of New Hampshire. His mind was vigorous; his judgment sound; and his Christian character exemplary. His son, Benjamin Orr, a distinguished lawyer, died at Brunswick, Maine, in Sept., 1828; his son, Isaac Orr, was the secretary of the African education society at Washington; his daughter was the wife of Samuel A. Worcester, the missionary, whom the Georgians held a prisoner in their penitentiary in disregard of the solemn decision of the supreme court of the United States.

ORR, BENJAMIN, died at Brunswick, Me., in 1828, aged about 50. The son of John Orr of Bedford, N. H., a patriot, who died in 1822, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1798, and settled as a lawyer at Brunswick, holding a high rank in his profession. He was a member of congress.

His son, John Orr, is a minister in Alfred, Maine. He published an oration on the death of Washington, 1800.

ORR, ALEXANDER D., died at Paris, Ky., in 1835. He was a representative in congress from 1792 to 1797.

ORR, ROBERT G., minister of Paterson, N. J., died in 1837, aged 49.

ORR, ISAAC, died at Amherst, Mass., April 28, 1844, aged 50. Born in Bedford, N. H., the son of John Orr, a civilian and patriot of the Revolution, who was wounded at the battle of Bennington and made a cripple,—he graduated at Yale in 1818, distinguished as a scholar; afterwards he was a teacher in the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford. He also was a preacher and missionary in Washington city. He labored for the colonization society. As a man of integrity and of pure character he was much esteemed. He was the inventor of the air-tight stove. He wrote a multitude of communications for the papers, journals, and scientific magazines, among them forty-five letters of Hempsden in the Commercial Advertiser, and eighty letters of Timoleon in the Boston Courier. He left a commentary on Daniel and the Revelation.

ORR, HECTOR, M. D., died at East Bridgewater, Mass., April 29, 1855, aged 86. The same was his native town. He was the son of Colonel Robert Orr; and graduated at Harvard in 1792. He published history of free-masonry, a discourse, 1797; oration, 1801.

ORR, JOHN SAYERS, the "angel Gabriel," as he called himself, died in prison at Demarara, in 1856, aged 35. His crime in D. was stirring up an insurrection of the blacks. Born in England, he spent many years in this country. He thought, or pretended to think, that he was the angel Gabriel, and with a small horn he called together his audience in the streets or on the wharves of New York and other places, thinking he had a commission to preach against the Catholics.

OSBORN, JOHN, a physician and poet, died May 31, 1753, aged 40. He was born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1713. His father, a native of Ireland, was the minister of Eastham from 1718 to 1737, and died at Boston, aged above 90. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1735. Uncertain for a time what profession to pursue, he directed his thoughts towards theology, and proceeded so far as to read before the association of ministers, with the design of being licensed to preach, a sermon which was not perfectly orthodox. Having afterwards resolved upon the study of medicine, he removed to Middletown, Conn. But little is known concerning him after this period. In 1753 he wrote to a sister that he had lingered almost two years a life not worth having. One of his sons was a physician in Middletown. His manners were open, plain, and

agreeable, and his temper cheerful and mild. His elegy on the death of a young sister is preserved in the Boston mirror. His whaling song has been sung by whalers. It is published in cyclopedia of American literature. — *Thacher's Medical Biography.*

OSBORN, SAMUEL, minister of Eastham, Mass., died in Boston, between 90 and 100 years of age. He came from Ireland; was ordained in 1718; the next year his church divided into two churches. He was dismissed in 1737 for being an Arminian. He removed to Boston, and there taught a private school ten years or more. He taught the Cape Cod people the use of peat. He published his case and complaint, 1743.

OSBORN, SYLVANUS, minister of East Greenwich, Conn., died in 1771, aged about forty. He was graduated at Princeton in 1754, and was ordained in 1757.

OSBORN, SARAH, died at Newport, R. I., in 1796, aged 82; a woman of distinguished piety.

OSBORN, BENJAMIN, minister of Timmouth, Vt., died in 1818, aged 70. Born in Litchfield, Conn., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1775, and was pastor at T. from 1780 to 1787.

OSBORN, JOHN, a physician, son of John, was born March 17, 1741, and after practising physic more than sixty years at Middletown, died in June, 1825, aged 84. He was with the army at Ticonderoga in 1758. He was skilful as a chemist, and had the best medical library in the State. He published before the Revolution La Condamine's treatise on inoculation, with an appendix. — *Thacher.*

OSBORN, JOHN C., M. D., a physician, the eldest son of the preceding, died March 5, 1819, aged 52. He was born in Sept., 1766, and studied medicine with his father. He practised physic at Newbern, North Carolina, from 1787 till 1807, when he removed to the city of New York, where he was appointed professor of medicine in Columbia college, and afterwards professor of obstetrics in the college of physicians and surgeons. He died of a pulmonary disorder at St. Croix. He had a taste for painting, and such skill in poetry that Barlow's vision of Columbus was submitted to him and Alsop for revision before it was published. — *Thacher.*

OSBORN, SELLECK, a poet, died at Philadelphia Oct. 1, 1826, aged 43. He was brought up a printer. He was born in Trumbull, Conn., and conducted a paper at Litchfield, about 1808, and was imprisoned for a libel,—a circumstance which excited much sympathy among his republican friends. He afterwards edited a paper in Boston, and the American Watchman at Wilmington, Delaware. He published a volume of poems, Boston, 1823. — *Spec. of Amer. Poetry*, II. 145.

OSBORN, SYLVESTER, major, died in Danvers

Oct. 2, 1845, aged 87. He was with G. Foster in the battle of Lexington in 1775.

OSBORNE, J. C. Mrs., died March 5, 1819, aged 115. Her husband died a few years before her, aged 110. — *Jemison*.

OSEOLA, or Powell, a Seminole Indian chief, died of a disease of the throat at fort Moultrie, near Charleston, Jan. 31, 1838, aged about 35. He was the master spirit of a long and desperate war; cool, subtle, determined in his hostility to the whites, he had a wonderful ascendancy over the Indians.

OSGOOD, JOHN, died at Andover, Mass., in 1651, aged 56. He came from Andover, England; was admitted freeman at Newbury in 1639; was one of the founders of the church at Andover in 1645, and the first representative in 1651. He had sons John, Stephen, Christopher, and Thomas. His posterity is numerous. Mary, the wife of his son John, was accused of witchcraft in 1692, and it was only by confessing the crime that she saved her life. She afterwards made a recantation. Twenty-five of the name of Oliver had graduated in the New England colleges before 1829.

OSGOOD, JAMES, minister of Wenham, Mass., died in 1745, aged about 41. He graduated at Harvard in 1724.

OSGOOD, JOHN, minister of Midway, Georgia, was born in Dorchester, South Carolina; graduated at Harvard college in 1733; and was ordained at Dorchester March 24, 1735. He followed in 1754 a part of his society to a new settlement, about thirty miles from Savannah, called Midway, where he remained till his death, Aug. 2, 1773. He was succeeded by Moses Allen, Abiel Holmes from Nov., 1785, to June 21, 1791, and Cyrus Guildersleeve, Dec. 14, 1791. He was the father, friend, and shepherd of his flock, and by them was greatly beloved and lamented.

OSGOOD, JOSEPH, Dr., died at Andover, Mass., Jan., 1797, aged 78. He graduated at Harvard in 1737, and was an eminent physician, and for thirty years a deacon of the first church.

OSGOOD, SAMUEL, postmaster-general of the United States, died Aug. 12, 1813, aged 65. He was a descendant of John O., one of the founders of the church at Andover in Oct., 1645; was born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 14, 1748, being the son of Peter O. and Sarah Johnson; and was graduated at Harvard college in 1770. At the beginning of the Revolution he was a member of the board of war, and for some years a member of the legislature. In 1775 and 1776 he was an aid to Gen. Ward. In 1781 he was appointed a member of Congress. In 1785 the congress appointed him first commissioner of the treasury. After the commencement of our present government, Washington selected him in 1789 as postmaster-general, after Mr. Hazard; an office which

he held two years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Pickering. In 1801 he was supervisor of New York, and in 1803 appointed naval officer for the port of New York, where he died. He was an elder of one of the churches in New York. Though he cherished the hope that he became religious at the age of fifteen, yet he had many days of doubt and melancholy, and suffered keen remorse for doing so little in the cause of his Master. He published a work on chronology; remarks on Daniel and Revelation; a letter on Episcopacy, 1807; three letters on different subjects, addressed to J. B. Romeyn, J. Osgood, and A. Armstrong.

OSGOOD, JONATHAN, minister of Gardner, Mass., died in 1821, aged 60, in the twenty-first year of his ministry. Born at Westford, he graduated at Yale in 1789.

OSGOOD, DAVID, D. D., minister of Medford, Mass., died Dec. 12, 1822, aged 74. Born in Andover, he was the son of Isaac Osgood, a pious farmer in the southwestern part of the town, near the borders of Tewksbury, at whose house, in a place of retirement, James Otis was a boarder, when at the door a flash of lightning struck him dead. This ancient house now stands. A print of it is in the memoir of Otis and in cyclopædia of American literature. Dr. Osgood was graduated at Harvard college in 1771, and ordained Sept. 14, 1774. His ministry was of nearly fifty years. His wife was Hannah Breed of Charlestown. He was one of the most distinguished preachers of Massachusetts. His style was perspicuous, energetic, and elegant. In his delivery he was accustomed to raise his voice occasionally to a high pitch. Those who heard him preach, may remember that now and then he took off his spectacles and laid them on the cushion, or held them in one hand, and then with an altered voice he would say, "My brethren," and would pour forth elaborate sentences of great energy and pathos. Sometimes he committed whole sermons to memory, especially on public occasions. With great care he wrote out all his sermons. His best ones he often preached. Once in his plainness he said to a young preacher: "You had gotten your sermons by heart; I do so sometimes, but never unless I am sure I have a good sermon, worth the labor; yours were not worth committing." His prayers were also studied; and some of them he committed to memory. Timothy Bigelow once had the courage to ask him the congruity of the imagery in the sentence: "Ride forth, king Jesus, triumphant on the word of truth; make it like a sword to pierce, and like a hammer to break in pieces, and dissolve the hard and stony heart into godly sorrow for sin." Once, in his preaching at Cambridge, he gave a home thrust to President Kirkland, which caused much talk among the students. Having quoted

some texts to prove the divinity of Christ, he turned round and looked to the left wall, where the president and some professors were sitting, and said with energy, "What will our Socinian brethren say to this?" One, who sometimes heard him in the pulpit, remembers well his odd habit of looking around the congregation while he was in prayer. Although he was a learned man and a laborious writer, yet as a minister he might have been more useful had he lived less in his study and more among his people, whom he seldom visited. It may be doubted whether his usefulness as a minister was not impaired by the zeal with which he engaged in the political controversies of his day. He was a federalist of the Hamilton school, and he sometimes preached sermons of bitter invective against men of different politics. Quotations from them are given by Mr. Carey in his olive branch. He published a sermon at the installation of P. Thacher, 1785; at the artillery election, 1788; at the thanksgiving, 1783, 1794, and February and November, 1795; on the death of a child, 1797; of Washington, 1800; of J. Roby, 1803; at the fast, and convention, 1798; the devil let loose, etc., a fast sermon, 1799; at the ordination of Leonard Woods, 1800; of C. Francis, 1819; at the Dudleian lecture, 1802; the validity of baptism by sprinkling, and the right of infants, etc., 1804; at the election, 1809; a discourse at Cambridge, in the hearing of the university, 1810; solemn protest against the declaration of war, 1812. A volume of his sermons was, published, 8vo., 1824. — *Sprague's Annals*.

OSGOOD, GEORGE, Dr., died at Andover, Mass., in 1823, aged 65.

OSGOOD, EMORY, a Baptist minister, died at Utica, Sept. 12, 1824, aged 47. He was superintendent of the Oneida mission, and had been pastor of Henderson in Jefferson county.

OSGOOD, FRANCES S., the wife of S. S. Osgood, a painter, died at Hingham, Mass., May 12, 1850, aged about 38. Her father, Joseph Locke, was a merchant of Boston. She early wrote poetry with the signature of Florence. Being in England with her husband, she published in London a wreath of wild flowers from New England, 1839; and the happy release, a play. She edited at New York in 1841 the poetry of flowers; and in 1847 the floral offering. She died of the consumption. — *Cycl. of Amer. Literature*.

OSGOOD, THADDEUS, died at Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1852, aged about 70. Born in Methuen, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1803, and began the study of theology with Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield. He began to preach in 1804. An invitation to settle was declined, and he chose to act as a missionary in New York and Canada. In 1812 he went to

England, and for the support of a school in Quebec collected 9,000 dollars, which was placed in the hands of a committee. He fitted up the old theatre, in which two hundred boys were taught to read extracts from the bible. The Catholics and Episcopalians also set up schools, which have ever since been continued. In 1825 he went to England and collected 5,000 dollars for a society to promote education and industry. In 1837 he caused a society to be formed in Canada to supply bibles to seamen and emigrants, and to aid in education. He toiled through life as a preacher, a distributor of tracts, and a founder of Sabbath schools. Mr. O. had some skill in controversy. He once attended Robert Owen's Infidel meeting in London, with liberty himself to speak. He said to him, "You deny the future, and you cut yourself off from the happiness derived from the anticipation of future good." — "No," replied Owen, "I believe *matter* will exist." — "And so," returned Mr. Osgood, "your happiness is to hope that a clod of clay, called Robert Owen, will rise up as a goose, a jackass, or a cabbage-head."

OSOOIT, ZACHARY, an Indian preacher at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, was one of the Indian ministers on the island, when certain commissioners visited Mashpee in 1767. He preached before them at Mashpee, being there agreeably to a good annual custom of a meeting for communion of the island and continental Indians. Solomon Bryant, the pastor, prayed; both performing "with apparent solemnity and devotion."

OSSON, an Indian chief on the Penobscot, succeeded Tomer, who followed Orono, and died about 1775, aged about 100. He was wise and influential. The government of Massachusetts made him a justice of the peace.

OSTRANDER, DANIEL, died at Plattskill, New York, in 1843, quite aged; a Methodist minister, who had completed the fiftieth year of his ministry.

OTIS, RICHARD, of Dover, N. H., was killed by the Indians with Major Waldron, June 27, 1689. His descendants remain in New Hampshire.

OTIS, JOHN, colonel and judge, died Sept. 23, 1727, aged 70. He was born at Hingham, Mass., in 1657, and was the eldest son of John O., who lived in Hingham in 1636, and removed about 1662 to Scituate, where he died in 1684, aged 64. His father's name was also John, who was born in Barnstable, England, in 1581, emigrated with Hobart to Hingham in 1635 and lived at Otis' Hill, and died at Weymouth in 1657, aged 76. He settled, when a young man, in Barnstable, of which town he was for twenty years the representative. He was a councillor from 1706 for twenty-one years, and was also for many years commander of the militia of Barn-

stable county, chief justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of probate. Joseph O., justice of peace at Plymouth in 1747, was perhaps his brother. His son John, a representative of Barnstable and member of the council from 1747 till his death, died in May, 1758. Col. Otis had fine talents, the power of wit and humor, and an intimate knowledge of mankind. He was also an eminent Christian, strict and exemplary in the performance of religious duties. — *Eliot*.

OTIS, JOSEPH, died in New London in 1754, aged 90. He was of the second church under Mr. Hillhouse. When the meeting-house was built, he was the owner of one of the four pews of the highest honor; which were on each side of the pulpit and of the opposite door. He came from Scituate and lived in the north parish, where he owned a large quantity of land. — *Miss Caulkins' Hist. of New London*.

OTIS, JAMES, colonel and judge, died in Nov., 1778. He was the son of Colonel John. Without the advantages of a collegiate education, he yet was distinguished for his intellectual powers and his knowledge of law. Gov. Shirley promised him, that, upon a vacancy in the superior court, he should be appointed judge; but he did not fulfil his promise. On the death of the Chief Justice Sewall in 1760, Col. Otis, then speaker of the house, applied to Gov. Bernard for the appointment of associate judge, and his son, James, seconded the request. But Mr. Hutchinson was nominated. To this disappointment Mr. Hutchinson attributes the flaming patriotism of the father and the son. He says: "From this time they were at the head of every measure in opposition. From so small a spark a great fire seems to have been kindled." In order to conciliate this family, Gov. Bernard, as, by the demise of the king in 1760, all civil and military offices must be renewed, proposed to Col. Otis to give him the principal offices in the county of Barnstable, with the right of nominating many of his relations and friends. Accordingly Col. Otis was appointed chief justice of the county court and judge of probate. Soon afterwards Mr. Otis, the son, supported the grant of the island of Mount Desert to the governor. It seems, however, that the reconciliation was not of long continuance. Col. Otis maintained the rights of the colonies; and the governor, in his speech in 1766, asks: "Shall this fine country be ruined, because every person in the government has not been gratified with honors or offices according to the full of his pretensions? Shall the private interests, passions, or resentments of a few men deprive this whole people of the great and manifold advantages which the favor and indulgence of their sovereign and his parliament are even now providing for them?" Hutchinson

says, that the reference is to Col. Otis; but this is ascribing a great deal to one family. When chosen a councillor, he was repeatedly rejected by the governor. His wife was Mary Allyne of Wethersfield, Conn., a native of Plymouth, the daughter of Joseph Allyne and Mary Doten, who removed to W. His three sons were men of distinction. His daughter married Gen. James Warren.

OTIS, JAMES, a distinguished patriot and statesman, the son of the preceding, died May 23, 1783, aged 58. He was born at Great Marshes, or West Barnstable, Feb. 5, 1725, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1743. After pursuing the study of the law under Mr. Gridley, the first lawyer and civilian of his time, at the age of twenty-one he began the practice at Plymouth. In about two years he removed from this town to Boston, where he soon gained so high a reputation for integrity and talents, that his services were required in the most important causes. It will be seen, under the account of his father, that Mr. Hutchinson ascribes his zeal for colonial rights to resentment. Dr. Eliot also says, that in 1775 he heard Judge Trowbridge remark, that Mr. Otis, in his resentment, had said, "That he would set the province in flames, if he perished by the fire;" and he doubted not the war would have been delayed for years, if Mr. Hutchinson had not been appointed chief justice. But, allowing the resentment at the time, one would think the accommodation of the father as to office was pretty ample. Besides, new questions had sprung up, and the force of circumstances would easily render such a mind as that of James Otis earnest in the defence of the rights of the colony. In 1761 he distinguished himself by pleading against the writs of assistance, which the officers of the customs had applied for to the judges of the supreme court. His antagonist was Mr. Gridley. Of his speech John Adams said: "Otis was a flame of fire; with a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away all before him. American independence was then and there born. Every man of an immense crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms against writs of assistance." Judgment was suspended in order to get information from England; at the next term writs were ordered to be issued on application to the chief justice by the surveyor-general of the customs. Yet they were never executed. He was, in this or the following year, chosen a member of the legislature, in which body the powers of his eloquence, the keenness of his wit, the force of his arguments, and re-

sources of his intellect gave him a most commanding influence. When the arbitrary claims of Great Britain were advanced, he warmly engaged in defence of the colonies, and was the first champion of American freedom, who had the courage to affix his name to a production that stood forth against the pretensions of the parent State. He was a member of the congress which was held at New York in 1765, in which year his rights of the colonies vindicated, a pamphlet, occasioned by the stamp act, and which was considered as a masterpiece both of good writing and of argument, was published in London. For the boldness of his opinions he was threatened with an arrest; yet he continued to support the rights of his fellow citizens. He resigned the office of judge advocate in 1767, and renounced all employment under an administration which had encroached upon the liberties of his country. His warm passions sometimes betrayed him into ungarded epithets, that gave his enemies an advantage, without benefit to the cause which lay nearest his heart. Being vilified in the public papers, he in return published some severe strictures on the conduct of the commissioners of the customs, and others of the ministerial party.

A short time afterwards, on the evening of Sept. 5, 1769, he met John Robinson, one of the commissioners, in a public room, and an affray followed, in which he was assaulted by a number of ruffians, who left him and a young gentleman, who interposed in his defence, covered with wounds. The wounds were not mortal; but his usefulness was destroyed, for his reason was shaken from its throne, and the great man in ruins lived several years the grief of his friends. In an interval of his reason he forgave the men who had done him an irreparable injury, and relinquished the sum of 2000 pounds which Mr. Robinson had been by a civil process adjudged to pay, on his signing a humble acknowledgment. He lived to see, but not fully to enjoy, the independence of America, an event towards which his efforts had greatly contributed. At length, as he was leaning on his cane at the door of Mr. Isaac Osgood's house in Andover, he was struck by a flash of lightning; his soul was instantly liberated from its shattered tenement, and sent into eternity. His wife was Ruth Cunningham of Boston. President Adams, then minister in France, wrote respecting him: "It was with very afflicting sentiments I learned the death of Mr. Otis, my worthy master. Extraordinary in death as in life, he has left a character that will never die, while the memory of the American Revolution remains; whose foundation he laid with an energy and with those masterly abilities which no other man possessed." He was highly distinguished by genius, eloquence, and learning, and

no American perhaps had possessed more extensive information. Besides his legal and political knowledge, he was a complete master of classical literature. He published rudiments of Latin prosody, with a dissertation on letters, and the power of harmony in prosaic composition, 12mo., 1760, which has been considered the most clear and most masterly treatise on the subject; vindication of the conduct of the house of representatives of Massachusetts in 1762; the rights of the British colonies asserted, 1764; considerations on behalf of the colonists, 1765. His life by William Tudor was published, 8vo., 1823.—*Warren*, 1. 47, 85–89; *Monthly Anthology*, v. 222–226.

OTIS, JOSEPH, general, brother of the preceding, a Revolutionary patriot, died Sept. 23, 1810, aged 82. He was born in 1728, and was for many years a clerk of the court of common pleas, a member of the legislature, and brigadier-general of the militia. Washington appointed him collector for the district of Barnstable, an office which he held for many years. His residence was at the parish of Barnstable, called Great Marshes. He died in the peace of the Christian, leaving four sons and two daughters. His daughter Maria, wife of Rev. Philip Colby of Middleborough, a lady of many attractions and accomplishments and eminent piety, died May 20, 1821, aged 33. His son William, clerk in the land office at Washington, died in 1837, aged 53. His son John, collector at Barnstable, died in 1854, aged 80.

OTIS, SAMUEL ALLYNE, secretary of the senate of the United States, brother of the preceding, died April 22, 1814, aged 73. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1759, and settled as a merchant in Boston. In 1776 he was chosen a representative, and afterwards was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the board of war. In 1787 he was one of the commissioners to negotiate with the insurgents. In 1788 he was elected a member of congress, and, after the adoption of the constitution, secretary of the senate, an office which he held, amidst the collision of parties, with exemplary fidelity and amenity of manners, without the absence of one day, more than thirty years, till his death at Washington. His first wife was the daughter of Harrison Gray, treasurer of Massachusetts; his second was the widow of Edward Gray. His son, Samuel Allyne Otis, died at Newburyport in 1814, aged 44. Another son was Harrison Gray Otis of Boston.

OTIS, GEORGE, died in 1828, aged about 33. He graduated at Harvard in 1815, and was tutor and professor of Latin. He was an Episcopal preacher. He published perfectibility; address to humane society at Newburyport, 1818; sermon

at Cambridge at the re-opening of the Episcopal church, 1826.

OTIS, GALEX, Dr., died at Woolwich, Me., Aug. 16, 1836, aged 73.

OTIS, CUSHING, M. D., died at South Scituate in 1837, aged about 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1789; and was much respected as a man and a physician.

OTIS, ISAAC, captain, died at Otisville, N. Y., in 1838, aged 87. Born in Massachusetts, he served in the war of the Revolution five years.

OTIS, HARRISON GRAY, died at Boston Oct. 28, 1848, aged 83. The son of Samuel Allyne Otis, he was graduated in 1783. In politics he was associated with Ames, Lowell, Parsons, Cabot, and Gore. He was a member of congress in 1797 and for eight years, and in Massachusetts was the speaker of the house, and the president of the senate; he was also judge and mayor of the city. Of the Hartford convention he was a member. From 1817 to 1822 he was a senator of the United States. For the last twenty years he lived retired. For a graceful eloquence he was unequalled, as well as for the interest of his conversation. His wife was Sally, the daughter of William Foster, a merchant. He had eleven children: among them Sophia Harrison, who married Andrew Ritchie; William Foster, a graduate of 1821; and Allyne, a graduate of 1825. He published oration July 4, 1788; letter to W. Heath, 1798; eulogy on Hamilton, 1804; speech on restricting slavery in Missouri, 1820; on the sedition law; letters in defence of the Hartford convention, 1824; address in Boston; speech in Boston, 1830.

OTIS, JOSEPH, died at Norwich, Conn., March 11, 1851, aged 85. He had lived many years in New York, and was a man of great excellence of character and eminent piety. Among his benefactions to the church and people with which he was connected in Norwich, is a beautiful library building, well filled with valuable books, also given by him. He also bequeathed 3750 dollars to the free academy in Norwich.

OTTERBINE, WILLIAM, died at Baltimore Nov., 1813, aged 89. He was sixty years a minister, forty years at Baltimore.

OTTO, JOHN C., died at Philadelphia June 30, 1815, aged 70; clinical lecturer in the Philadelphia hospital. For his skill, philanthropy, and pure character, he enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens for half a century. He was the son of Dr. Bodo Otto, an eminent physician of New Jersey, and an officer in the Revolutionary army.

OUSAMEQUIN, one of the names of Massasoit, the sachem of Paconokik, or Pocanaukett, or Bristol. His deed, to Myles Standish and others of Bridgewater, is dated March 23, 1619, giving seven miles square for seven coats, nine

hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins, and ten yards and a half of cotton. His mark was possibly intended to represent a fish.

OUTEIN, NANCY C., Mrs., died in Gloucester, Mass., in 1814, aged 36, a lady of distinguished talent, of piety, benevolence, and usefulness. A sermon describing her character was published, which was preached by Dr. Dana of Newburyport, before the Gloucester female society for promoting Christian knowledge. According to him, she had a mind of the first order, richly endowed with highly polished manners, and bowed most humbly at the foot of the cross, and toiling unwearied for the poor, the ignorant, the wretched, carrying to them, as far as possible, the means of knowledge and comfort, so that as she departed many were ready to exclaim:

"How blessings brighten as they take their flight!"

Such an example may do great good years after her departure. What dazzling princess, shining only in the outward splendors of a court, can bear any comparison with her? What treasures are given us in many hundreds of such excellent women, scattered through our towns and villages?

OVANDO, DON NICOLAS DE, governor of Hispaniola, was chosen in 1501 to succeed Bobadilla, whose hunger for gold had caused the greatest miseries and disorders in the island. He arrived in April, 1502. In June he refused to afford a shelter to the squadron of Columbus in the harbor, and afterwards treated him with great neglect when he was in distress in Jamaica. Under the color of hiring the natives to labor, with the benevolent design also of teaching them Christianity, the chiefs were ordered to furnish a certain number of natives for six or eight months, who were subjected to severe toil, under the lash, with scanty food, and with no teaching but the ceremony of baptism. The indignant Indians, who fled to the mountains, were hunted like wild beasts. Such was Ovando's method of promoting Christianity! He was indeed an unprincipled tyrant, greedy after lucre, and his name is infamous. Once he seized treacherously several of the caciques of Anacaona, and, after torturing them, set fire to the house and consumed them, and then sent the princess, Anacaona, in chains to San Domingo, and caused her to be hung. His various atrocities and horrible cruelties cannot here be described. Yet such is the man whom the Spanish represent as an enemy to avarice and venerable for his regard to justice. It is no wonder that the curses of Heaven have descended on the Spanish empire, chargeable with the blood by which the new world was drenched. He was superseded by Don Diego Columbus in 1509, but was permitted to retain his wealth, which he wrung from the natives. — *Irving's Columbus*.

OVERBAUGH, PETER, died at Poughkeepsie,

N. Y., in 1842, for many years the respected pastor of the Reformed Dutch church of Flatbush.

OVIEDO, GONZALO FERNANDEZ DE, historiographer of the Indies, was born in Madrid in 1478; in 1513 he was sent out to the new world to superintend the gold founderies, and was alcaid of the fortress of St. Domingo in 1535; and died at Valladolid in 1557, aged 79. He had lived thirty-four years in the colonies. He published a chronicle of the Indies, in fifty books, 1535 and 1547. A part of the work is yet unpublished. — *Irving's Columbus*.

OWANECO, or Neco, an Indian sachem, the son and successor of Uncas, died in 1710. He with his father signed, June 6, 1659, a deed of the town of Norwich, Conn., nine miles square, for 70 pounds in money. His mark was the figure of a bird. He also signed a deed of the use of certain lands to the Mohegans, March 6, 1693-4. Cesar and Ben Uncas were his sons.

OWEN, GRIFFITH, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, died in 1717. He was among the early settlers, and a Quaker and preacher highly esteemed. He held several stations in the civil department. — *Proud*, II. 99.

OWEN, JOHN, minister of Groton, Conn., successor of E. Woodbridge, died June 14, 1753, aged 54. Born in Braintree, he graduated at Harvard in 1723, and was ordained in 1727. His first wife was Anna Morgan; his second, the widow of Rev. J. Hillhouse. His only son was the teacher of the grammar school of New London, and town clerk; but has no memorial stone. His gravestone remains at Pequonnuck, with the good words,

"God's faithful Seer."

He was a man of a liberal mind, an advocate of toleration. — *Miss Caulkins' History of New London*.

OWEN, ABRAHAM, colonel, aid to Gen. Harrison, was killed in battle with the Indians, near the Prophet's town, on the Wabash, Nov. 7, 1811. The killed, and those who died of their wounds received at Tippecanoe, were sixty-two in number.

OWEN, DANIEL, died at Gloucester, R. I., in 1812, aged 81. He had been lieutenant-governor.

OWEN, JOHN, governor of North Carolina in 1830 and 1831, died at Pittsborough in 1841, greatly respected for his talents and worth.

OWENS, JOHN, died at Carroll, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1843, aged 107; a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars.

OXENBRIDGE, JOHN, minister in Boston, died Dec. 28, 1674, aged 65. He was born in England Jan. 30, 1609, and was educated at Oxford, where he was for some time a tutor. Becoming a preacher, soon after the year 1634 he went to Bermuda, and took the charge of a church. In 1641 or 1642 he returned to England, and

was fellow of Eaton college. In 1662 he was induced, in consequence of the act of uniformity, to go to Surinam and thence to Barbadoes. He came to New England in 1669, and was settled pastor of the first church as colleague with Mr. Allen, April 10, 1670. He was a celebrated divine, and one of the most popular preachers of his time. He published a double watchword, or the duty of watching and watching in duty, 1661; a proposition for propagating the gospel by Christian colonies in the continent of Guiana; election sermon, 1671; seasonable seeking of God. — *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*, II. 536, 537; *Mag-nalia*, III. 321; *Sprague's Annals*.

PACA, WILLIAM, governor of Maryland, died in 1799, aged 59. He was the son of John P., a gentleman of large estate in Harford county, was born Oct. 31, 1740. Having been educated at the college of Philadelphia, he practised law at Annapolis. He was appointed a member of congress with Samuel Chase in 1774, and continued in that body till the close of 1778. He signed the Declaration of Independence. From 1778 to 1780 he was chief justice of Maryland; then chief judge of the court of appeals in admiralty cases; he was governor in 1782, and again in 1786; in 1789 he was appointed the judge of the district court of the United States. His first wife was a daughter of Samuel Chew. He was a man of vigorous intellect and polished address, of integrity, patriotism, and moral worth.

PACKARD, ELIJAH, minister in Plymouth, died in 1766, aged about 36. Born in Bridgewater, he was graduated at Harvard in 1750, and settled over the second church in 1753, succeeding J. Ellis, the first minister, and followed by J. Hovey.

PACKARD, WINSLOW, first minister of Wilmington, Vt., died in 1784, aged 33. Born in Bridgewater, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1777, and was settled in 1781.

PACKARD, ASA, died at Lancaster, Mass., March 20, 1843, aged 84. Born in Bridgewater, he graduated at Harvard in 1783. He was thirty-seven years the minister of Marlborough, being ordained in 1785. Afterwards he assisted in forming the evangelical church in Lancaster. Being a soldier in early life, he bore a British bullet in his body sixty or seventy years.

PACKARD, HEZEKIAH, D. D., died at Salem April 25, 1849, aged 87. He was a brother of the preceding, and a soldier under Washington at the siege of Boston. He graduated in 1787 in the class of J. Q. Adams. For many years he was the minister of Wiscasset, Me. Two of his sons were professors at Bowdoin, and in the Episcopal theological seminary of Virginia. He published thanksgiving sermon, 1795; fast sermons, 1799; at ordination of A. Beattie, 1797; of T. Cochran, 1805; *Christian's manual*.

PACKARD, THEOPHILUS, D. D., died Sept. 17, 1855, aged 86. He was a native of North Bridgewater, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1796; was ordained at Shelburne, Mass., in 1799, but relinquished his pastoral duties in 1842. About thirty young men studied theology with him, among them Pliny Fisk and Dr. Fisk. He was a trustee of Williams and Amherst colleges. His son, Theophilus, afterwards of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was his colleague for twenty-five years from 1828. Perhaps it ought to be mentioned as a monitory fact, that in his old age he was a firm believer in the spiritual visions or communications of a young woman of his acquaintance, which seemed to be of no value even to those who believed them. Some accounted for his easy faith from his habit of intense thought on every subject of inquiry. He published a sermon at ordination of J. W. Cannon; two on the divinity of Christ, 1808; before a missionary society; on slander, 1815; the life of his son, J. T. Packard, 1820.—*Sprague's Annals*.

PACKARD, LEVI, minister of Spencer, Mass., died at Stafford Springs, Conn., Jan. 11, 1857, aged 63. He was twenty-seven years at Spencer.

PADDOCK, JUDAH, published a narrative of the shipwreck of the ship Oswego on the south coast of Africa, 1818.

PADILLA, A. D., published *historia de la provincia de Santiago de Mexico*; folio, Madrid, 1596.

PAGE, JOHN, governor of Virginia, died at Richmond Oct. 11, 1808, aged 64. From his youth he was a man of pure and unblemished life. He was a patriot, a statesman, a philosopher, and a Christian. From the commencement of the American Revolution to the last hour of his life he exhibited a firm, inflexible, unremitting, and ardent attachment to his country, and he rendered her very important services. He was one of the first representatives from Virginia under the present constitution. In 1800 he was chosen one of the electors of president. In Dec., 1802, he was chosen governor of Virginia in the place of Mr. Monroe, and was succeeded by Mr. Cabell in 1805. His residence was at Rosewell. His conduct was marked by uprightness in all the vicissitudes of life, in the prosperous and calamitous times through which he had passed, in seasons of gladness and of affliction. He published addresses to the people, 1796 and 1799.

PAGE, HARLAN, died at New York in Sept., 1834, aged 43. A religious tract, widely circulated, describes his character.

PAGE, BENJAMIN, M. D., died at Hallowell, Me., Jan. 25, 1844, aged 73. A native of Exeter, he studied with Dr. Kittredge of Andover. He was a skilful physician, and a Christian.

PAIGE, REED, minister of Haneock, N. H.,

died in 1816, aged 52. Born in Hardwick, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1786, and was ordained in 1791. He was a good preacher and useful minister. He published a sermon at ordination of J. P. Fisher, 1796; of J. Robinson, 1803; at election, 1805; at a fast, 1812; at Lyndeborough, 1815; oration 4th of July.

PAINE, THOMAS, died in Boston in 1757, aged about 60. A graduate of 1717, he married Eunice, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Treat of Eastham, by his second wife Abigail, daughter of Rev. S. Willard; and was ordained at Weymouth Aug. 19, 1719, and preached his own ordination sermon, which was published. After a ministry of nine or more years he relinquished his office and engaged in commerce in Boston: the reasons for this course are not known. His sentiments seem to have been entirely evangelical. He was the father of Judge R. T. Paine. He published—besides the sermon mentioned—a Thursday lecture on original sin, 1724; on the doctrine of earthquakes, 1728.

PAINE, ELISHA, a Separatist minister, died in 1775, aged 84. He was a lawyer in Canterbury, when, during a revival in Windham under the ministry of Sol. Whiting in 1721, he became pious. About 1742 he deemed it his duty to preach, and for his unlicensed preaching he was imprisoned. He was the uncle of John and Ebenezer Cleaveland, who were expelled from Yale college for attending on his preaching in a vacation; they were afterwards very worthy ministers at Gloucester and Ipswich. A majority of the church of Canterbury followed Mr. Paine and his brother Solomon; the latter was ordained over the church, which built a new meeting-house. The bigotry of the State government and of the Saybrook platform ministers spread the separation widely; churches sprang up also in Marshfield, Windham, Coventry, Killingly, Plainfield, Voluntown, Preston, Lisbon, Franklin, Colchester, Norwich, Ledyard, North Stonington, Groton, New London, Montville, Lyme, Suffield, Windsor, Wethersfield, and Middletown. For rearing the teachers, a transient school, called the "Shepherd's Tent," was presided over at New London by Rev. Timo. Allen.

Mr. E. Paine became pastor of a church in Bridgehampton, L. I., in 1752; and there continued a minister till his death. His brother, Solomon, died about 1754; he published a short view of the constitution of the church. The Separatists held a general meeting in 1781, and for twenty years afterwards. But some became Baptists, and they died away, as the causes of separation, as to doctrines, ceased to exist.

PAINE, TIMOTHY, died at Worcester in 1793, aged 63. Born in Bristol, R. I., he graduated at Harvard in 1748, and held various offices, as

clerk, register of deeds, and counsellor. Mild and affable, he had good sense and solid talents. — *Lincoln's History of Worcester.*

PAINE, JOSHUA, minister of Sturbridge, Mass., died Dec. 28, 1799, aged 65. A native of Pomfret, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1759, and succeeded C. Rice in 1761. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and gave up a portion of his salary for the relief of his people, and made a special contribution of a barrel of gunpowder to aid the struggle for liberty. Upon a salary of 222 dollars he educated two sons at college, one of whom was a minister, — doubtless Joshua, a graduate of Harvard in 1784, minister of Charlestown from 1787 till his death, in 1788, aged 24. — *Washburn's Hist. Leicester Academy.*

PAINE, THOMAS, a political writer and Deist, died at New York June 8, 1809, aged 72. He was born in Norfolk, England, in 1737; his father, a Quaker, was a stay-maker. He followed the same business; and then became an exciseman in Sussex, but was dismissed for misconduct. He came to Philadelphia in 1774, and in Jan., 1775, he was employed by Mr. Aitken to edit the Pennsylvania magazine. After the war commenced, he, at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, wrote his celebrated pamphlet of common sense, recommending independence. For this tract the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him 500 pounds. He was also elected by congress in April, 1777, clerk to the committee on foreign affairs; he chose to call himself "secretary for foreign affairs." At this period he wrote the crisis. For divulging some official secrets he lost his office in Jan., 1779. In 1780 he was clerk of the assembly of Pennsylvania; in 1785 congress voted him 3,000 dollars, and the State of New York gave him five hundred acres of land, the confiscated estate of Davol, a royalist, at New Rochelle. There was on it a stone house, one hundred and twenty by twenty-eight feet. In 1787 he went to Paris and London. In answer to Burke's reflections on the French Revolution, he wrote his rights of man. In Sept., 1792, he was a member from Calais of the national convention of France. Voting against the sentence on the king, he offended the Jacobins, and, in Dec., 1793, was thrown into prison for eleven months. He had written the first part of his age of reason against Christianity and committed it to Joel Barlow; the second part was published in 1795, after his release. At this period he was habitually drunk. He returned to America in Oct., 1802, bringing with him as a companion the wife of De Bonneville, a French bookseller, having separated from his second wife. His political writings have simplicity, force, and pungency. But he died in contempt and misery. His disgusting vices, his intemperance, and profligacy, and irreligion made him an outcast from all respectable society. He

is represented as irritable, vain, cowardly, filthy, envious, malignant, dishonest, and drunken. In the distress of his last sickness he frequently called out, "Lord Jesus! help me." Dr. Manley asked him whether, from his calling so often upon the Saviour, it was to be inferred that he believed the gospel. He replied, at last, "I have no wish to believe on that subject." Mr. Cheetham published an account of his life. His writings were published in 1 vol., 1792. — *North Amer. Review*, 1845.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, LL. D., a judge of Massachusetts, died at Boston May 11, 1814, aged 83. He was born in Boston March 11, 1731; his father, Thomas P., was ordained the minister of Weymouth Aug. 19, 1719, but in consequence of ill-health had been dismissed; his mother was the daughter of Samuel Treat and grand-daughter of Samuel Willard. Having graduated at Harvard college in 1749, he studied theology, and in 1755 acted as a chaplain in the army. He was induced to go to Europe for mercantile objects, and to provide for the support of his father; on his return he studied law, and settled about 1759 at Taunton, where he became distinguished in his profession. In 1770, in the absence of the attorney-general, he conducted the prosecution of Capt. Preston for the Boston massacre. About the year 1780 he removed to Boston. Being a delegate to the first congress, which assembled Sept. 5, 1774, he signed the Declaration of Independence, and continued in that body an efficient patriot until, on the adoption of the Massachusetts constitution, he was appointed attorney-general. He was a judge of the superior court from 1790 till his resignation, in consequence of his deafness, in 1804, at the age of 73. His wife was a sister of Gen. Cobb. He had a high rank as a lawyer. He had an inflexible regard to order and justice. His appearance on the bench was stern and ungainly, and in his manner there was an unpopular severity; yet, by his talents, integrity, and learning, he rendered good service to his country in the various stations in which he was placed. He was a firm believer in Christianity, and died in peace.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, a poet, son of the preceding, died at Boston Nov. 14, 1811, aged 37. He was born at Taunton, Dec. 9, 1773. While a member of Harvard college he was irregular and subject to discipline. At the time of his graduation in 1792, he delivered a poem. Being placed as a clerk to a merchant, instead of applying himself to business, he penned stanzas. He was also often attracted to the theatre. At this period the law against theatrical performances was abrogated in Massachusetts. On the opening of the brick theatre in 1793, he obtained a medal for the prologue. In Oct., 1794, he commenced a newspaper, the *Federal Orrery*;

but indolence, the theatre, and temptations to pleasure, made him neglect it, and it sunk into disregard, and was relinquished in 1796. His satire drew upon himself personal chastisement. In 1795 he married Miss Baker, an actress, who withdrew from the stage; this marriage caused a separation between him and his father, and his removal from his father's house. His poem, delivered at Cambridge in 1795, called the invention of letters, brought him a profit of 1500 dollars; and in 1797, his ruling passion, 1200. He now was appointed master of ceremonies at the theatre, with a salary. His song of Adams and liberty, in 1798, yielded him 750 dollars—more than 11 dollars for each line. There is one stanza in it, which, for its high poetry, deserves preservation:

"Should the tempest of war o'ershadow our land,
Its bolts could ne'er rend Freedom's temple asunder;
For, unmoved, at its portal would Washington stand,
And repulse with his breast the assaults of the thunder.
His sword from the sleep
Of its scabbard would leap,
And conduct with its point every flash to the deep.
For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

When at this time his name, which had been *Thomas*, was by act of the legislature changed to Robert T., he remarked, that now he had a Christian name, alluding to the name of Paine, the Infidel. By the advice of his friends he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. At first he was patronized; but, after neglecting his profession a few years, he gave up his office. His dissipated habits broke down his health and reduced him to want. Indolence and the theatre, wine and women ruined him. There is nothing of simple, natural beauty in any of the writings of Mr. Paine. His prose is in bad taste, and his poetry is entirely unworthy of the commendation bestowed upon it by his contemporaries. But, had he written the most beautiful poetry, it would have been worthless, associated with his own immoral character. No poet has power over the heart, if known to be a gamester, and intemperate, and a profligate lover of pleasure. The virtuous and ennobling sentiments found in the poems of Cowper and Montgomery have tenfold power, because known to have come from the hearts of virtuous, good men. His works, with a biography by Charles Prentiss, were published, 8vo., 1812.—*Spec. Amer. Poet*, 11. 93; *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

PAINE, WILLIAM, M. D., died it is supposed in New York, in 1833, aged 83. He graduated at Harvard in 1768. His name stands the second in a class of more than forty, when the names were arranged according to the dignity of families.

PAINE, EDWARD, general, died at Painesville, Ohio, Oct., 1841, aged 96. He was an officer of the Revolution, and one of the earliest settlers

of the northern part of Ohio. In the war he led on the first company that broke ground at Dorchester Heights, near Boston.

PAINE, ELIJAH, judge, died at Williamstown, Vt., April 21, 1842, aged 85. He graduated at Harvard in 1781, and was a senator of the United States from 1795 to 1801. J. Adams appointed him a judge of the district court of Vermont. Of the Phi Beta Kappa society at Cambridge he was the first president. As a judge and citizen he was much respected and esteemed.

PAINE, ELIJAH, died at Ashfield, Mass., Aug. 3, 1846, aged 86. In early life he served his country; was graduated at Yale in 1789, and studied law; he was a State senator in 1816; a deacon of the church thirty years; a faithful, useful Christian. Three sons were ministers,—Elijah of West Boylston, William P. of Holden, and John C. of Rehoboth.

PAINE, ELIJAH, judge, son of Judge E. Paine, died in New York Oct. 6, 1853, aged about 59. He graduated at Cambridge in 1814, and practised law in New York, where he was a judge. He published reports of the circuit court; and a work on practice, with Mr. Duer.

PAINE, CHARLES, governor of Vermont, the son of Judge E. Paine, died in 1853, aged 54. He was born at Williamstown, Vt., April 15, 1799, graduated in 1820, and was a manufacturer many years, then president of the Vermont central railroad corporation. He was governor two years from 1841. His residence was Northfield; but he died in Waco, Texas. He had been engaged in exploring a route for a Pacific railroad.

PALLOTE, JOSEPH, died at Canterbury, N. H., in 1823, aged 105.

PALFRAY, WARWICK, JUN., died at Salem, Mass., in 1838, aged 51. He was a member of the senate of Massachusetts, and had edited for thirty-three years the Essex Register.

PALFREY, WILLIAM, colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, was aide-de-camp to Washington, when he was in the neighborhood of Washington, and was also paymaster-general. His son, John Palfrey, a Boston and New Orleans merchant, and then a planter, died at St. Martinsville in 1843, aged 76. And his son is Rev. Dr. John G. Palfrey, who inherited slaves from him and set them free.

PALMER, SOLOMON, Episcopal minister in Connecticut, died in 1771, aged about 62. He graduated at Yale in 1729; succeeded Mr. Punderson in New Haven from 1763 to 1766; and then removed to Litchfield. Mr. Hubbard followed him at New Haven.

PALMER, JOSEPH, minister of Norton, Mass., died in 1791, aged 61. Born in Cambridge, he graduated at Harvard in 1747, and was ordained in 1753.

PALMER, ELIHU, a preacher of Deism, died

at Philadelphia in 1806, aged 42. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1787. He was the head of the Columbian illuminati, a deistical company at New York, established about 1801, consisting of ninety-five members. Its professed aim was to promote "moral science" against religious and political imposture. The Temple of Reason was a weekly paper, of which the principal editor was one Driscoll, an Irishman, who had been a Romish priest, and who removed with his paper to Philadelphia. Mr. P. delivered lectures, or preached, against Christianity. But, according to Mr. Cheetham, he was "in the small circle of his church more priestly, more fulminating," than Laud and Gardiner of England; "professing to adore reason, he was in a rage if any body reasoned with him." He was blind from his youth. He published an oration, July 4, 1797; the principles of nature, 1802.

PALMER, GEORGE, a free man of color, died in Georgia in 1812, aged 121.

PALMER, STEPHEN, minister of Needham, Mass., died in 1821, aged 55. Born in Norton, he graduated at Harvard in 1789, and was ordained in 1792. He published a sermon on the death of C. Whiting; of T. Thacher, 1812; at ordination of I. Brame, 1797; a century sermon, 1811. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PALMER, DAVID, M. D., of Woodstock, Vt., president of the Vermont medical college in W., died at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1840. He was highly respected for his talents, acquirements, and character. His death was occasioned by imprudence in conducting some chemical experiment.

PALMER, JOB, died at Charleston, S. C., in 1845, aged 97 years and 5 months, a Revolutionary patriot. Born in Falmouth, Mass., in early life he settled at C.

PALMER, BENJAMIN M., D. D., died at Charleston in Oct., 1847, at an advanced age. His widow died within a few days afterwards. He was settled at C. in 1817, and was eminently faithful and useful as a minister.

PALMER, DAVID, minister of Townsend, Mass., died Feb. 15, 1849, aged 80. Born in Windham, Conn., his father John was there a minister. At Dartmouth he graduated in 1797; he was ordained at T. Jan. 1, 1800, and dismissed in 1830. He was frank, social, agreeable, and successful as a minister. Some of his sermons were printed.

PARIS, MRS., wife of J. D. Paris, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died at Hilo Feb. 18, 1847, aged 39. She was the daughter of John Grant of Albany. When living at Johnstown she became a Christian at the age of 13: her parents afterwards lived in New York. She embarked with her husband in 1840, and settled at Kau in Hawaii. Notwithstanding her desire to live for the benefit of her children, who needed a mother's care, she bowed in quiet submission and firm

trust. When the dark valley was spoken of, she said: "What does that mean? I do not understand it. I look upon death very differently." "What are all the dark valleys and rivers, if Jesus is with us?"

PARISH, ABEL, minister of Manchester, Mass., died in 1794, aged 30. Born in Lebanon, Conn., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1788, and was ordained 1792.

PARISH, ELIJAH, D. D., minister of Byfield, Mass., was born in Lebanon, Conn., Nov. 7, 1762, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1785. He was ordained in 1787. After being the minister of B. nearly forty years, he died Oct. 14, 1825, aged 62. Some of his violent political sermons are quoted by Mr. Carey in his olive branch. He published a sermon on the death of J. Cleaveland, 1799; at the ordination of A. Parish, 1792; of N. Waldo, 1806; of D. Thurston, 1807; of N. Merrill, 1812; of D. Smith and C. Kingsbury and of E. Pillsbury, 1815; at Hanover, 1801; orations, 1799 and 1800; on missions, 1807; before a charitable society, 1808; at a thanksgiving, 1804; do. 1807; at Hanover, 1806; at fasts, 1808, 1812, 1813; before the society for propagating the gospel; before convention, 1821; eulogy on J. Hubbard, 1810; history of New England, with Dr. Morse, 1804; with Dr. McClure, memoirs of Eleazer Wheelock, 8vo., 1811; gazetteer of the eastern continent; modern geography; gazetteer of the Bible. A volume of his sermons was published after his death. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PARISH, JASPER, died at Canandaigua in July, 1836, aged 69. An emigrant with his parents from Windham, Conn., to Lucerne county, Pa., he was captured in 1778, at the age of eleven, by the Delaware Indians, and was seven years a prisoner among the Six Nations. Being released in 1784, his misfortune proved of the highest advantage to him, for, speaking five Indian languages, he was employed under Washington as interpreter and sub-agent, and remained in office thirty years. From 1792 he resided in Canandaigua, N. Y., being respected as a husband, father, and citizen.

PARISH, IL., died at New York, in 1856. He bequeathed 50,000 dollars in charity: to the American bible society 10,000 dollars; the New York orphan asylum 10,000; St. Luke's hospital 10,000; New York eye infirmary 20,000.

PARK, THOMAS, an officer in the Revolutionary war, died at Oswego, N. Y., in 1838, aged 91.

PARK, CALVIN, D. D., died at Stoughton, Mass., Jan. 5, 1847, aged 72. Born in Northbridge, Mass., he graduated at Brown university, 1797; and was a tutor and professor of moral philosophy for twenty-five years. As an evangelist he was ordained in 1815. He became the minister of Stoughton, Mass., in Dec., 1826, but resigned his office in 1840. He was known as a

great lover of truth, and as one fond of and capable of teaching; as a man of intellect and sound learning, of refined taste and a warm heart. He was buried at Wrentham by the side of his deceased wife, Abigail Ware of W. He was the father of Professor Park of Andover. — *Storrs' Funeral Sermon; Sprague's Annals.*

PARK, JASON, first minister of Barry, Michigan, died May 11, 1849, aged 70. He was born in Canterbury, Conn. Having studied theology with Dr. Strong of Hartford, he was sixteen years from 1816 the minister of Southbridge, Mass. Removing to the West, he organized in 1833 the church of Barry, the first in the county, and labored with them faithfully for the remainder of his life. He was benevolent, upright, conscientious; a friend of missions. He left children to deplore his loss. The general association passed a commendatory vote, on the death of the first of their body.

PARK, JOHN, died at Worcester in March, 1852, aged 77. Born in Windham, N. H., a graduate of Dartmouth in 1791, for many years he was a distinguished politician, and was the editor of the Boston Repertory. He was the father of J. C. Park.

PARKE, JOHN, a poet, died, probably in Virginia, after the close of the Revolutionary war. Born in Delaware about 1750, he was in 1768 in the college of Pennsylvania. He served in the army, and was at Boston and Valley Forge. After the peace he lived in Philadelphia. He published the works of Horace translated into English verse, with original poems by a native, etc., 1786. The odes are inscribed each to an American worthy. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

PARKE, BENJAMIN, judge, died at Salem, Ind., in 1835, aged 57. Born in New Jersey, he was appointed by Jefferson judge of the United States court for Indiana about 1801, and was respected in his office. He had been a delegate to congress from 1805 to 1808.

PARKER, THOMAS, first minister of Newbury, Mass., died in April, 1677, aged 81. He was the only son of Robert Parker, who was driven out of England for Puritanism in the reign of Elizabeth; was born in 1595. After having been for some time a student at Oxford, he pursued his studies in Ireland under Dr. Usher. Thence he went to Holland, where he enjoyed the assistance of Dr. Ames. He returned to Newbury in England, where he preached and was the instructor of a school. He came to this country with a number of Christian friends in May, 1634, and immediately went to Aggawam, or Ipswich, Mass., where he continued about a year as an assistant to Mr. Ward. In 1635 he commenced the settlement of Newbury, and was chosen pastor and Mr. Noyes teacher. He left behind him the character of an eminent scholar, and of a most

pious and benevolent Christian. Through his incessant application he became blind several years before his death. Under this heavy calamity he was patient and cheerful, and used to say, in reference to his darkened eyes, "they will be restored shortly in the resurrection." Having never been married, he yet with parental affection gave several young gentlemen the advantages of a public education. In his views of church government he differed from the Congregationalism of New England, in consequence of which his church was unhappily divided. A bitter controversy lasted for years, an account of which, in forty pages, is in Coffin's history of Newbury. Some theses de traductione peccatoris ad vitam, written by him at an early age, were printed with some works of Dr. Ames. He also published a letter to a member of the Westminster assembly, on the government in the churches of England, 1644; the prophecies of Daniel expounded, 4to., 1646; a letter to his sister, Mrs. Avery, on her opinions, 1649. — *Magnalia*, III., 143-145, 147.

PARKER, THOMAS, first minister of Dracut, Mass., died in 1765, aged 64. Born in Cambridge, he graduated at Harvard in 1718, and began to preach at D.

PARKER, JAMES, a printer in New York, died in 1770. He was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and began business about 1742. He published the Post-Boy, and in 1752 a periodical work, The Reflector. A private journal of Moses Allen, while at college at Princeton in 1769, mentions that "the printer Parker's daughter, in New York, famous for sense and beauty, challenged a gentleman for some indecency, wounded him, and came off victorious."

PARKER, JONATHAN, second minister of Plympton, Mass., died in 1776, aged 71. Born in Barnstable, he graduated at Harvard in 1725, and was settled in 1731, the successor of J. Cushman. He was followed by E. Sampson.

PARKER, NEHEMIAH, first minister of Hubbardston, Mass., died in 1801, aged 59. Born in Shrewsbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1763; was settled in 1770, and resigned in 1800.

PARKER, SAMUEL, D. D., bishop of Mass., died Dec. 6, 1804, aged 59. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1745, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1764. He was afterwards nine years an instructor of youth in Newburyport and other towns. In 1773 he was ordained by the bishop of London, and, May 19, 1774, was established as assistant minister at Trinity church, Boston, of which he became the rector in 1779. During the Revolutionary war the other Episcopal clergymen quitted the country, but he remained at his post, and his church was saved from dispersion. After the death of Bishop Bass he was elected his successor; but he was at the head of the Episcopal churches but a few months. He

died suddenly at Boston. Distinguished for his benevolence, he was in a peculiar manner the friend of the poor, who in his death mourned the loss of a father. He published a sermon at the election, 1793; before the asylum, 1803; and some other occasional discourses.

PARKER, SAMUEL, minister of Provincetown, Mass., died in 1811, aged 70, in the 38th year of his ministry. He graduated at Harvard in 1768.

PARKER, ISAAC, LL. D., chief justice of Mass., died May 26, 1830, aged nearly 62. He was born in Boston June 17, 1768, and graduated at Harvard college in 1786. His father was a merchant, who met with reverses of fortune in his business. He commenced the practice of law at Castine, in the district of Maine, and was elected a member of congress. Adams appointed him marshal for the district of Maine; an office which he held till the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801. Afterwards he removed to Portland. In 1806 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1814 chief justice, as the successor of Mr. Sewall, of which office he with high reputation and faithfulness discharged the duties sixteen years. In 1820 he was president of the Massachusetts convention for the revision of the constitution. For several years he was professor of law in Harvard University. His father and several of his ancestors had died of the apoplexy. He died poor, but the citizens of Boston made provision for his family. On Sunday, July 25, 1830, he was suddenly attacked with the apoplexy, of which he died the next morning. His successor was Lemuel Shaw. He was a distinguished scholar and friend of literature. For eleven years he was a trustee of Bowdoin college, and for twenty years an overseer of Harvard college. He was a man of great moral worth, and a firm believer in the Christian religion. He published a sketch of the character of Judge Parsons, 1813; of Judge Sewall; of S. How, 1828; oration on Washington, 1800. — *Ann. Reg.*, 1830-1831, p. 272-276.

PARKER, NATHAN, D. D., died at Portsmouth Nov. 8, 1833, aged 51. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1803. He published New Hampshire election sermon, 1819; a dedication sermon at Portsmouth, 1826.

PARKER, S. E., general, died in Northampton county, Va., in 1836. He was an eminent lawyer, and a member of congress from 1819 to 1821.

PARKER, RICHARD E., judge of various courts, died in Virginia in 1840, aged about 63. He was also a senator of the United States.

PARKER, JOHN, a merchant, died in Boston May 29, 1840, aged 83.

PARKER, BENJAMIN, M. D., died in 1845, aged about 84. He graduated at Harvard in

1781. He was a physician in Bradford, Mass., till in 1819 he removed to some other State.

PARKER, BENJAMIN, first minister of the east church in Haverhill, Mass., died Nov. 29, 1790, aged 76. Born in Bradford, he graduated at Harvard in 1737, and was ordained in 1734. He published a sermon on the death of Edward Barnard, 1774.

PARKER, DANIEL, brigadier-general, died at Washington April 5, 1846. He was a native of Massachusetts. He was adjutant and inspector-general, and chief clerk in the war department. He published army register, 1816.

PARKER, EDWARD L., minister of Londonderry, N. H., died in 1850, aged about 64. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1807, and was settled in the original or east parish in 1810. He published a century sermon at L., 1819; at ordination of A. Cross, 1824.

PARKER, JOHN A., died at New Bedford Dec. 30, 1853, a rich merchant, at an advanced age.

PARKER, FREEMAN, first minister of Dresden, Me., died in 1854, aged about 78. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., July 13, 1776; was graduated at Harvard in 1797; and ordained Sept. 2, 1801. After twenty-five years he resigned and removed to Wisasset. Though blind for more than forty years, he still preached. His last discourse was delivered at Dresden on the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement.

PARKER, GEORGE PHILLIPS, died in New York Jan. 19, 1856, aged 62. He was the son of John Parker of Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1812. For some years he was engaged in the temperance cause, to which, from his ample means, he liberally contributed.

PARKHURST, BENJAMIN, died Dec. 15, 1842, aged 97. He was one of the first settlers of Royalton, Vt.: his parents died at the age of 97; his grandfather died at the age of 100; his grandmother, at the age of 104.

PARKHURST, PHINEAS, Dr., died at Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 16, 1844, aged 85. He was born in Plainfield, Conn. His father removed to Royalton, Vt., and was killed in an attack of the Indians from Canada, Oct. 16, 1780. Dr. P. was long a physician and prominent citizen of Lebanon.

PARKMAN, EBENEZER, first minister of Westborough, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1721, and was ordained Oct. 28, 1724, the day on which the church was gathered. After continuing his ministerial labors near sixty years, he died Dec. 9, 1782, aged 79. His wife was a daughter of Rob. Breeke; Samuel P., who died in Boston in June, 1824, aged 72, was a descendant. A short account of Westborough, written by him, is printed in the historical collections. He pub-

lished reformers and intercessors, 1752; a convention sermon, 1761.

PARKMAN, GEORGE, M. D., died in 1849, aged about 58. The son of Samuel P., he graduated at Harvard in 1809, and was a physician and a man of large property in Boston. He was murdered by Dr. Webster in the medical building, and his body partly consumed, when the crime was discovered. The motive to its commission was the wish to avoid the payment of a debt. He published a treatise on insanity, 1817.

PARKMAN, FRANCIS, D. D., son of Samuel P., died in Boston, Nov. 12, 1852, aged 64. He graduated at Harvard in 1807. He was the pastor of the new north church from 1813 to 1849. He published century sermon, 1814; on the death of J. Lathrop; at ordination of J. Parkman, 1837; offering of sympathy on the revolution in France, 1830.

PARKS, WILLIAM, printer of the Virginia Gazette, died in 1750.

PARMELE, ELISHA, first minister of Lee, Mass., died in 1784, aged about 26. Born in Goshen, Conn., he graduated at Harvard in 1778, and was settled in 1783. His successor was A. Hyde.

PARMELEE, PHILANDER, minister of Bolton, Conn., died in 1822, aged 39. Born in North Killingworth, he graduated in 1809; was minister of Victor, N. Y., five years; and settled at B. in 1815. He was an earnest, useful minister. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PARMELEE, MOSES, minister of Stockholm, N. Y., was found dead in his bed after an evening lecture in 1838, aged 50. Born in Pittsford, Vt., he was first the minister of South Granville, N. Y., in 1816. His character was pure; his temperament ardent, and this gave unction and pathos to his address. His brother Simeon was the minister of Westford, Vt.

PARRIS, SAMUEL, the first minister of Danvers, Mass., died after 1711; if in 1713, he was aged 60. He was born in London in 1653; studied at Harvard college; and was ordained at Salem village, now Danvers, Nov. 15, 1689. In 1692 the Salem witchcraft delusion commenced in his family. His daughter, about twelve years of age, and his niece, Abigail Williams, eleven or twelve years old, pretended to be bewitched, and accused Tituba, an Indian woman living in the family, of bewitching them. Mr. Parris beat her and compelled her to confess herself a witch. Indian John, Tituba's husband, for his own safety, turned accuser of others. The "afflicted" persons increased; the "accused" also increased rapidly. More than one hundred women were apprehended, and most of them committed to prison. Even the wife of Gov. Phipps was accused. Aug. 19, 1692, George Burroughs and four others were executed; in all nineteen were

hung, and Gyles Corey pressed to death for not pleading. There had before been executed for witchcraft Margaret Jones of Charlestown, in June, 1648; then a woman in Dorchester, and another in Cambridge; then in Boston in 1655 Mrs. Hibbins, wife of an assistant; in 1662 Mrs. Greensmith and her husband; in 1663 Mary Johnson; in 1688 Mrs. Glover of Boston. This delusion at Salem lasted sixteen months. As Mr. Parris had been a zealous prosecutor, his church, in April, 1693, brought charges against him; and at last, although he acknowledged his error, he was dismissed in June, 1696. He removed to Concord. In 1711 he preached six months in Dunstable.

PARRIS, MARTIN, minister of Marshfield, Mass., died in 1839, aged 72. Born in Pembroke, he graduated at Brown university in 1790; was settled at Marshfield in 1871, succeeding W. Shaw.

PARRIS, SAMUEL, died at Washington Sept. 10, 1847, aged 92. A native of Pembroke, Mass., he was at Bunker Hill in 1775, and was an officer of the Revolution. He settled at Hebron, Maine, and was a judge of the common pleas, and one of the electors of president at Madison's second term. He was the father of Gov. A. K. Parris.

PARRIS, ALBION K., governor of Maine, died in Portland in Feb., 1857, aged about 71. Born in Auburn, Oxford county, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1806, and was in public life nearly forty years. He was a member of congress from 1815 to 1818; the first United States district judge for Maine; was governor five years from 1821 to 1826; was senator of the United States in 1828; and judge of the supreme court of Maine from 1828 to 1836, when he was appointed second comptroller of the treasury, and removed to Washington, retaining this office till 1851, when he returned to Portland, of which city he was the mayor in 1852. — *Boston Advertiser*.

PARRISII, JOHN, died at Baltimore in 1807, one of the oldest ministers of the society of Friends. He succeeded Benezet in pleading the cause of the African race. He published remarks on the slavery of the black people, 1806.

PARRISII, JOSEPH, M. D., died at Philadelphia March 18, 1840, aged 60. He was a most eminent physician, a professor in the university, and a man of benevolence and many virtues. He was brought up in the principles and habits of the Quakers, and sought to be guided by an inward divinely-given principle. He ever recommended cool air, exercise, and cool drinks. His medical degree he received in 1805. He gave popular lectures on chemistry in 1807. In the prevalence of the typhus epidemic in 1812, he successfully substituted a stimulant practice for the prevalent contrary one. He was chosen in 1816 surgeon to

the hospital. He had for years many medical pupils. He died in peace. His character is delineated fully in Williams' book. His beloved wife was the daughter of John Cox, an esteemed preacher in the society of Friends. He wrote many papers for the journals. — *Wood's Memoir*; *Williams' Med. Biog.*

PARROTT, JOHN F., a senator of the United States 1819–1825, died in Greenland, N. H., July 9, 1836.

PARSONS, JOSEPH, cornet, the first of the name in Northampton, the ancestor of many families, died in 1683. He came from England in 1630 or soon afterwards. He came to Springfield at its first settlement about 1636, and married in 1616 Mary, the daughter of Thomas Bliss of Windsor. He, it is believed, was the son of Thomas Parsons of Great Milton, or Great Torrington near Exeter, who married Catherine, the daughter of Alderman Radcliff of London, and was knighted by King Charles I. The three eagles, with wings outspread, on his coat of arms, might well be regarded as indicating the flight of his sons to the distant new world; for Deacon Benjamin, another of his sons, came with Joseph. After living at Windsor and Springfield about twenty years, he in 1655 was among the first settlers of Northampton. But in 1679 he returned to Springfield, where he died, probably of the age of 70. His widow died in 1712. His brother Benjamin had a son Ebenezer, who was the father of Jonathan, born in West Springfield in 1703. Joseph had ten children; among them Joseph, John, Samuel, settled at Durham, Conn., Ebenezer, killed by the Indians in 1675, Josiah, and David.

PARSONS, JOSEPH, died in Northampton in 1729, aged 82. The son of Joseph, he was born at Springfield in 1647. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Elder Strong; and his daughter Elizabeth married Eleazar Strong, and their daughter Elizabeth married Rev. Dr. Lathrop. His other children were Joseph, John, Ebenezer, David, Josiah, Daniel, Moses, Abigail, and Noah.

PARSONS, DAVID, the minister of Malden and Leicester, Mass., died in 1737, aged about 52. The son of Joseph of Northampton, he graduated at Harvard in 1705, in the class of President Holyoke; was settled first at Malden in 1705, then at Leicester in 1721; and resigned in 1735. His successor was D. Goddard.

PARSONS, JOSEPH, minister of Salisbury, Mass., died March 13, 1740, aged 69. He was the son of Joseph of Northampton, and graduated at Harvard in 1697, and was installed over the second church of S. in 1718. He had been previously at Lebanon, Conn., from 1700 to 1708. He published a sermon at ordination of J. Blunt, 1733.

PARSONS, JOSEPH, minister of Bradford, Mass., died in 1765, aged 62, in the 39th year of

his ministry. He graduated at Harvard in 1720. He published sermon at ordination of S. Webster, 1741; at artillery election, 1744; election sermon, 1759.

PARSONS, JOSEPH, minister of Brookfield, Mass., died in 1771, aged 38. Born in Bradford, he graduated at Harvard in 1752, and was ordained in 1757.

PARSONS, JONATHAN, minister in Newburyport, Mass., died July 19, 1776, aged 70. He was born at West Springfield, Mass., Nov. 30, 1705, and was graduated at Yale college in 1729, having given indications of an uncommon genius. He was ordained in 1730 minister of Lyme, Conn., where he continued several years. The last thirty years of his life were spent at Newburyport, in one of the largest congregations in America. His labors were incessant, and he sometimes sunk under his exertions. During his last sickness he enjoyed the peace of a Christian. He expressed his unwavering assurance of an interest in the favor of God through the Redeemer. He was a Presbyterian. As a preacher he was eminently useful. During some of the first years of his ministry his style was remarkably correct and elegant; but after a course of years, when his attention was occupied by things of greater importance, his manner of writing was less polished, though perhaps it lost nothing of its pathos and energy. In his preaching he dwelt much and with earnestness upon the doctrines of grace, knowing it to be the design of the Christian religion to humble the pride of man and to exalt the grace of God. He labored to guard his people both against the giddy wildness of enthusiasm, and the licentious tenets of antinomian delusion. His invention was fruitful, his imagination rich, his voice clear and commanding, varying with every varying passion, now forcible, majestic, terrifying, and now soft, and persuasive, and melting. His zealous and indefatigable exertions were not in vain. During his ministry at Lyme, at a period of uncommon effusion of God's Spirit of grace, he indulged the belief that near two hundred of his people were renewed in the dispositions of their minds, and enlightened by the truth as it is in Jesus; and his labors at Newburyport were attended by a happy revival of religion. He was eminent as a scholar, for he was familiar with the classics, and he was skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He was accounted a dexterous and masterly reasoner. His church is now called the old south church of Newburyport; it has been thoroughly repaired and ornamented. In a vault beneath the pulpit—a low vault, yet accessible and often visited—rest the remains of Mr. Parsons, Mr. Whitefield, a Mr. Prince; three preachers, Mr. Whitefield's coffin being in the centre. Mr. Parsons' first wife, and the mother of all his children, was

Phebe Griswold, sister of Governor M. Griswold, a woman of fervent piety and uncommon talents. When his engagements were pressing, she sometimes wrote his sermons for him. One of his daughters was the mother of Simon Greenleaf. He published a sermon at Boston lecture, 1742; good news from a far country, in seven discourses, 1756; observations, etc., 1757; manna gathered in the morning, 1761; infant baptism from heaven, in two discourses, 1765; a sermon on the death of G. Whitefield, 1770; freedom from civil and ecclesiastical tyranny the purchase of Christ, 1774; sixty sermons on various subjects, in two volumes, 8vo., 1780. — *Sear's Sermon on his death.*

PARSONS, MOSES, minister of Byfield, Mass., died Dec. 14, 1783, aged 67. He was born June 20, 1716, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1736. He devoted a number of years to the labors of a grammar school, and, while the respect and the affection of his pupils were preserved by mingled dignity and mildness, he endeavored to impress them with religious truth, and to give them that instruction which might save their souls from death. He was ordained June 20, 1744. The Maker of the human frame gave him a most graceful and commanding presence, a quick conception, a fertile invention, an easy flow of thought and expression, a correct judgment, a resolute temper, and a large share of the kind and tender sensibilities. These, expanded by a liberal education, polished by a large acquaintance with mankind, and sanctified by divine grace, made him eminent as the gentleman and Christian, the divine and the preacher. When he had once deliberately fixed his opinion or his purpose, no opposition could shake him. He always carried the dignity and decorum of the Christian minister into his most cheerful hours, and, though he often indulged his pleasant humor among his friends, yet he never degraded himself by the puerile jest, the boisterous laugh, or by vain, indelicate mirth. He usually mingled with his sprightly sallies some useful lesson of a moral nature. He knew how to be familiar without meanness, sociable without loquacity, cheerful without levity, grave without moroseness, pious without enthusiasm, superstition, or ostentation, zealous against error and vice without ill-natured bitterness, affable to all without the least sacrifice of his ministerial dignity. There was a generous openness in his language and behavior, and one could almost discern his heart in his frank, honest countenance. He was influenced by enlarged benevolence. He was a zealous advocate of the civil and religious interests of his beloved America. Eminent as a preacher, he yet greatly excelled in the gift of prayer. His last hours were brightened with the hopes of the gospel. He

anticipated the joy of dwelling in the presence of that divine Saviour, whom he had served in his church below. His wife was the daughter of Ebenezer Davis of Gloucester, whose mother was the great grand-daughter of John Robinson, of whom, therefore, Mr. Parsons' son, Chief Justice Parsons, was a descendant. He published the election sermon, 1772; at the ordination of J. Dana, 1765; of O. Parsons, 1773. — *Tappan's Sermon on his death; Frisbie's Oration; Sprague's Annals.*

PARSONS, DAVID, the first minister of Amherst, Mass., died Jan. 1, 1781, aged 68. The son of Rev. David P. of Malden, he graduated at Harvard in 1729, and was ordained Nov. 2, 1739. His wife was Eunice Weed of Wethersfield, and he had nine children.

PARSONS, SAMUEL, second minister of Rye N. H., died in 1789, aged 77, in the fifty-third year of his ministry. He graduated at Harvard in 1730, and succeeded Nathaniel Morrill in 1736, ten years after the church was founded. He was respected and beloved. He admitted into the church two hundred and six persons, and baptised six or seven hundred.

PARSONS, SAMUEL HOLDEN, major-general, was drowned in descending the rapids of the Big Beaver river, O., Nov. 17, 1789, aged 52. He was born in Lyme, Conn., and was the son of Rev. Jonathan P., who removed from Lyme to Newburyport. His mother was the sister of Gov. M. Griswold. He graduated at Harvard in 1756. He settled as a lawyer in Lyme, and there married the daughter of Richard Mather, a descendant of Rev. R. M.; he removed to New London. He sustained various public offices. With him originated the first suggestion of assembling a congress, in a letter of March 3, 1773, to John Adams, "an annual meeting of commissioners from the colonies to consult on their general welfare;" a fact most honorable to him. He and others formed the design, which was executed by Ethan Allen, of capturing the forts. As colonel he was in the battle of Long Island, and in 1776 was made brigadier-general. Dr. Hildreth describes his many important services during the war. He was one of the board for the trial of Andre. After the war he resumed the practice of the law in Middletown. In 1786 he was a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians; and by a treaty the land on which Cincinnati stands was acquired. In 1787 he was appointed a judge of the Northwestern Territory; in 1789, chief judge. In the same year he visited the Wyandots, to arrange with them for holding a treaty, and on his return was drowned. His son is S. H. Parsons of Hartford. He published a piece describing the discoveries in the western country, in Amer. Acad., vol. II. — *Hildreth's Biog. Mem.*

PARSONS, OBADIAH, minister of Gloucester, Mass., died in 1801, aged 55. Born in G., he graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was ordained in 1772, and dismissed in 1779. From 1784 to 1790 he was the minister of Lynn; then a teacher in G. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PARSONS, PHEBE, memorable for her piety, died Jan. 5, 1805, aged nearly 74. She lived in Northampton, and was the wife of Noah Parsons; but she died while on a visit to her son in West-hampton. Her name was Phebe Bartlett, and of her conversion at the age of 5 or 6 years, Pres. Edwards gives an account in his "Narrative." — *Life of Justin Edwards*, p. 11.

PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, LL. D., chief justice of Massachusetts, the son of the preceding, died in Boston Oct. 30, 1813, aged 63. He was born Feb. 24, 1750. His early education was at Dummer academy under Master Moody. After graduating at Harvard college in 1769, he studied law with Judge Bradbury of Falmouth, now Portland, and kept the grammar school. When the town was burnt by the British, he returned to his father's, and soon opened an office in Newburyport. In 1779 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts; he was also in 1789 a member of the State convention which adopted the constitution of the United States. He removed to Boston in 1800, well skilled in the civil law and the law of nations. After an extensive practice of thirty-five years he succeeded Chief Justice Dana in 1806. He was himself succeeded by Judge Sewall. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Greenleaf; he left three sons and four daughters. He was of large size, broad, and corpulent, with a sallow complexion, and heavy appearance. His eyes were blue, tinged with hazel-gray, sunk in his head, but sometimes twinkling bright. His high, smooth forehead was partly covered with a reddish skull-cap, which he wore, having been bald at the age of thirty. A bandanna handkerchief often protected his neck from the chilly winds, which were his abhorrence. He was not more remarkable for his deep learning, than for the keenness of his wit. His repartees were often very cutting. Not only was he a profound lawyer, but an excellent classical scholar and a skilful mathematician. His political influence, in the party divisions of his day, was very great. He was a most determined federalist. Of his belief in Christianity he made a public profession in his last years, joining the church in Boston of which Dr. Kirkland was the pastor. The first six volumes of the Massachusetts reports contain many of his judicial decisions. In the opinion of Judge Parker, had he lived in England he would have been made lord chancellor or lord chief justice. — *Parker's Sketch; Knapp's Biog. Sketches*, 37-77.

PARSONS, LEVI, a missionary to Palestine,

died Feb. 10, 1822, aged 29. He was the son of Justin P., a minister; was born in Goshen, Mass., July 18, 1792. At the age of sixteen he became a Christian convert; but his graces were revived while he was a member of college, and he became earnestly desirous to be a missionary. During three revivals of religion his efforts were useful. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, and studied theology at Andover. After being ordained in Sept., 1817, he was an agent of the board of missions. In Nov., 1819, he sailed with Mr. Fisk for Palestine, and arrived at Smyrna in Jan., 1820; after passing half a year at Scio, he proceeded to Jerusalem, where he remained from Feb. to May, 1821. On his return to Smyrna he was seized with a distressing malady at Syra. In December he went with Mr. Fisk to Alexandria, where he died in great peace and triumph. He was a good scholar, and very amiable and interesting in his manners and devoted to his benevolent work. His life was written by his brother-in-law, D. O. Morton, 1824. He published a sermon, 1819. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PARSONS, DAVID, D. D., minister of Amherst, Mass., died at Wethersfield, Conn., May 18, 1823, aged 74. He graduated at Harvard in 1771, and succeeded his father as the minister of A., Oct. 2, 1782. In 1795 he declined the appointment of professor of divinity at Yale college. During his ministry there were several revivals. In one, in the year 1816, one hundred persons were added to his church. He had a zeal for education, which led him to promote the establishment of an academy, which was followed by the college. He was dismissed at his request in 1819; D. A. Clark was his successor. His widow, daughter of E. Williams of Wethersfield, died in 1850, aged 86. As he read his sermons he had but little action in the pulpit; yet his delivery was not dull. He had remarkable social qualities. He sometimes lamented his propensity to facetiousness, for which he once offered to his brother-in-law, Dr. Howard of Springfield, the poor excuse, "Grace does not cure squint eyes." He restrained himself in the pulpit: he might have laid restraints upon himself out of it. He published the election sermon, 1788; at the ordination of J. L. Pomeroy, 1795. — *Holland's History of Hampshire; Sprague's Annals*.

PARSONS, ELIAH, minister of East Haddam, Conn., died in 1827, aged about 80. Born in Northampton, Mass., he graduated at Yale in 1768, and was ordained in 1772. He was a fellow of the college.

PARSONS, SILAS, minister at Niagara, N. Y., died in 1839, aged 78.

PARSONS, ENOCH, the son of Gen. S. H. Parsons, died at Hartford about 1839, aged perhaps 60. He was president of the U. S. branch

bank at II.; a man of earnest whig character in his politics. His son is Samuel II. Parsons of Middletown.

PARSONS, THOMAS W., M. D., died in Boston in 1854. He received his medical degree in 1818.

PARSONS, ANDREW, died in Corunna, Mich., in 1855. He was lieutenant-governor in 1853, and in the same year was governor by Gov. McClelland's becoming secretary of the interior.

PARTRIDGE, GEORGE, died in Duxbury, Mass., July 7, 1828, aged 88. He graduated at Harvard in 1762; and was a delegate to congress, and a representative after the adoption of the constitution, from 1779 to 1791.

PARTRIDGE, RALPH, first minister of Duxbury, Mass., died in 1658, having been a preacher forty-nine years. He was born in England and became a minister of the established church; but by the severity of the bishops he was hunted, as C. Mather says, like a partridge upon the mountains, till at last he resolved to get out of their reach by taking his flight into New England. He arrived at Boston Nov. 14, 1636, and was soon settled at Duxbury. He was appointed with Mr. Mather and Mr. Cotton to prepare a model of church government for the consideration of the synod of Cambridge in 1648. He was succeeded by Mr. Holmes. His daughter Elizabeth married Rev. T. Thatcher, and her son, Ralph T., was settled at Martha's Vineyard in 1697. In the inventory of his property, four hundred volumes of books are mentioned, and between one hundred and two hundred acres of land. Such was his humility and self-denial, that, when most of the ministers of Plymouth colony left their places for want of a suitable maintenance, he was one of the few who remained with their people. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PARTRIDGE, SAMUEL, colonel, probably the son of William, died in Hatfield, Mass., in 1740, aged 96. Another Col. S. P., probably his son or grandson, died in 1799, aged 92.

PARTRIDGE, OLIVER, a member of the first colonial congress in 1765, died at Hatfield, Mass., July 21, 1792, aged 80. He graduated at Harvard in 1730; and was the son of Edward of Hatfield, who was the son of Samuel, the son of William, one of the early settlers on the Connecticut river, who came from Berwick-on-Tweed, and died in Hadley. His widow, Anna, died in 1802, aged 85. His fellow delegates to congress were James Otis and Timothy Ruggles.

PARTRIDGE, OLIVER, Dr., died in Stockbridge in 1850, aged 99. He was born in Hatfield April 15, 1751. As a physician, unmarried, he lived from his twentieth year forty-three years in the family of Dr. Sergeant, they harmoniously visiting each other's patients. He was

skillful in diseases of children; at the age of 97 he still was in practice.

PARTRIDGE, ALDEN, captain, died in Norwich, Vt., his native place, Jan. 16, 1854, aged about 70. For nearly fifty years he was a teacher in all the branches of military knowledge. At first he was principal of the West Point academy; then of an institution of his own at Norwich, Vt. and Middletown, Conn., at Portsmouth, Va., and in his last years at Brandywine Springs, where his school-house was burnt. His fatal illness was very brief, lasting only twenty-four hours. His character was marked with indomitable perseverance, and zeal for the promotion of military science. He lectured in many places on military affairs. He published an excursion, 1822; lecture on education; on national defence.

PASCALIS, FELIX A. O., M. D., a physician of New York, died in 1833, aged 72.

PASSACONAWAY, an Indian sagamore, called the Merrimac sachem, and the great sagamore of Pannukog, or Pejacook, died in 1660. About the year 1644 he held control over all the Indians in New Hampshire south of the northern extremity of lake Winnepissaukee. To him the sachems of Squamscot, Newichwannock, Pawtucket, and some tribes in Massachusetts acknowledged subjection. He was a chief of moderation, yet of sagacity and cunning. He had great reputation as a powow, or sorcerer. The Indians believed that he could make water burn, and trees dance, and that he could metamorphose himself into flame; that from the skin of a serpent he could produce a living one, and change the ashes of a leaf into a green leaf. At a great dance and feast in 1660, he made his farewell speech to his people, and exhorted them to live in peace with the English, acknowledging that he had tried his arts as a powow against them in vain. In the war of 1675, Wonolanset, his son and successor, withdrew his people to some remote place, that he might not participate in the quarrel. — *Felt's Hist. New Eng.*

PATTEN, WILLIAM, minister of Hartford, Conn., died Jan. 16, 1775, aged 36. He was a grandson of William P., who lived in Cambridge from 1645 till 1668; was born at Billerica in March, 1738, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. He succeeded J. Cotton as the minister of Halifax, Mass., in Feb., 1758; but was dismissed by reason of ill health in 1768. He was afterwards the minister of the south church in Hartford, as the colleague of E. Whitman, about seven years. After languishing two years, and losing his voice, he died in his father's family at Roxbury. He was an eminently eloquent, popular, and faithful preacher. Leaving a wife and six children with little property, he committed them in faith to the God of the widow

and fatherless. His widow, the daughter of President Eleazar Wheelock, eminent for her piety, died at Hartford Dec. 5, 1831, aged 91. — *2 Coll. Hist. Soc.*, iv. 282.

PATTEN, GEORGE JAFFREY, an eminent teacher in Hartford, died March 17, 1830, aged about 56. He was the son of Rev. Wm. Patten and Ruth Wheelock; and, as his father died when he was a child, it was by the aid of his brother that he was educated. He graduated at Providence in 1792; then taught a grammar school in Hartford six years; and was subsequently engaged five years in commercial affairs. At length he established in conjunction with his sisters an independent school, to which he devoted the remainder of his life, thirty-two years. It was a school of great distinction and usefulness; he had under his care three thousand youth of both sexes. Very many he prepared for college. All the virtues of a son and a brother were his. Only a year or two did his aged mother survive him. Mr. Patten was evangelical in his religious sentiments, and he cherished a hope that he was a Christian convert; but in his diffidence he never made a public profession of his faith. Yet he was a man of prayer in private and in the family.

PATTEN, WILLIAM, D. D., died at Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1839, aged 76. He was the son of Rev. William Patten; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1780; and settled as successor of Mr. Stiles in 1786 at Newport, where he preached for forty-eight years. He married Hannah Hurlbut of New London; she died at Brooklyn Aug. 30, 1855, aged 86. To the praise of her benevolence, it is said that she set up at Newport, forty years previously, the first ragged school in this country, aided by Mrs. Floride Calhoun of South Carolina. Her children were William, a lawyer of Providence; Joseph of New York; George W., a captain in the army; Ruth, married to F. W. Hotchkiss of Hartford; Mary Anna, married to C. S. Halsted of Brooklyn; and others. Dr. Patten was a distinguished theologian, but meek and lowly in heart, most kind and benevolent. He died after a short illness, in which he suffered little pain. He published a sermon after his ordination, 1786; on the slave trade, 1792; Christianity the true theology, against Paine, 1795; on the death of President Stiles, 1795; of Dr. Isaac Senter, 1799; before the African benevolent society, 1808. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PATTEN, RUTH, Miss, died in Hartford March 1, 1850, aged 86, daughter of Rev. Wm. Patten, and sister of Rev. Dr. Wm. Patten of Newport, and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. E. Wheelock; a woman of an eminent Christian character and highly useful. Her sister Mary, also an excellent woman, who had always been her companion, fol-

lowed her in a few days, dying April 19, 1850, aged 83.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM, governor of New Jersey, and associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, died Sept. 9, 1806, aged about 63. He was a native of New Jersey, and was graduated at the college in that State in 1763. He was a member of the convention in 1787 which framed the constitution of the United States, and his name is affixed to that instrument. When the new government commenced its operations in 1789, he was a member of the senate from New Jersey. He was chosen governor in 1790 as successor of Mr. Livingston. While a judge of the supreme court of the United States he died at Albany. In this office he was succeeded by Brockholst Livingston. He was an able statesman, an upright judge, and a disinterested friend of his country. He endured the sufferings of a lingering and distressing disease with exemplary patience. When he saw that death was at hand, he sent for a minister to receive from him the sacrament. The judge observed, that it had been for some time past his intention to receive that sacred rite, but that some casualty or other had always prevented him. He did not wish, however, to leave the world before he had fulfilled his duty. When the minister mentioned the qualifications which are required of those who partake of that holy ordinance, he acquiesced in them all, and remarked, at the same time, that he had always been a believer in the truths of Christianity; that the only point on which he had ever entertained any doubt, was the divinity of the Saviour; but he had long since examined that subject, and satisfied his mind upon it; that he had now no hesitation in professing his belief in all the doctrines of our religion. He then received the communion with the utmost devotion. When the minister, as he retired, expressed his apprehension that they should not meet again, he replied, "Yes, I trust we shall; we shall meet again in heaven." — *Clarke's Fun. Ser.*

PATTERSON, ROBERT, LL. D., president of the American philosophical society, died July 22, 1824, aged 81. He was born in the north of Ireland May 30, 1743. In 1768 he emigrated to Philadelphia. In 1774 he was appointed principal of the academy at Wilmington, Delaware. In the Revolutionary war he acted as brigade major. In 1779 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Pennsylvania, and then vice-provost. He was succeeded by his son of the same name in 1814. In 1805 he was appointed director of the mint of the United States. In 1819 he was chosen president of the American peace society. In the transactions of the philosophical society he published many pa-

pers. A remarkable trait of his character was his fervent piety. It influenced all his conduct from his youth. He was an elder of the Scotch Presbyterian church nearly half a century.

PATTERSON, GEORGE, M. D., a Baptist minister, died at Cincinnati in Dec., 1831, aged 44, the pastor of the church in Race street.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH, minister at Pittsburg, Penn., died in 1832.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM, a distinguished merchant, died in Baltimore in 1835, aged 85.

PATTERSON, JAMES, died in Philadelphia Nov. 24, 1837, aged 50. Settled in the Northern Liberties in 1814, in his brief ministry one thousand six hundred and ninety persons were received into his church; and there were hundreds of converts as he preached elsewhere, the labors of no preacher since the days of Whitefield having been more blessed. Under his patronage sixty young men became ministers. He published many useful tracts.

PATTERSON, DANIEL T., died at Washington in 1839. He was a captain in the navy, and commander of the navy yard at W.

PATTERSON, ROBERT M., Dr., director of the United States mint, died at Philadelphia in 1854. He was president of the American philosophical society, and had been a professor in the universities of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

PATTISON, GRANVILLE SHARPE, M. D., died at New York Nov. 12, 1851, aged 60, professor of anatomy in the university.

PAUGUS, sachem of Pigwackett, was killed near the pond in Fryeburg, Me., in Lovewell's fight, April 18, 1725. A man by the name of Chamberlain shot him.

PAUL, SILAS, an Indian Baptist preacher at Gayhead on Martha's Vineyard, was ordained in 1763 and died in 1787. His inscription on a gravestone there is as follows: "Yeuuh' Wohhok' Sipsin' Sil' Paul' Nohtobeyontok' Aged 49: years' Nuppoop' Tah' August' 24th 1787." The corresponding English is this: Here, the body, lies; Silas Paul, an ordained preacher, died, then or in.

PAUL, THOMAS, African, Baptist minister of blacks in Boston, died April 13, 1831, aged 54. A few days before him died another African minister, Richard Allen, of Philadelphia, aged 70.

PAUL, NATHANIEL, a colored Baptist minister, died in Albany about 1842. His widow, a white English woman, died in Northampton, Mass., in 1853, aged 60, or more. She was supported by private charity. He was a mulatto, light colored. She loved him.

PAULDING, JOHN, one of the captors of Major André, died in 1818, aged 59. He was three times a prisoner with the enemy in New York; twice he escaped, the second time only four days before André was taken; from his third imprisonment he was released by the peace.

The watch, horse, saddle and bridle of André, with 80 dollars in continental bills, were retained as lawful prize, being the property of an enemy, and were sold and the money divided among the three captors and four others of the party, who were keeping a look-out half a mile distant. Col. Wm. S. Smith purchased the watch for 30 guineas. Judge Benson states, that the watch was sent from a person unknown to Lieut.-Governor Elliot in New York, and by him sent to the family of Major André. Paulding and his companions, Van Wart and Williams, received from congress a silver medal, on one side of which was a shield, inscribed "FIDELITY," and on the other the motto, "VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ;" also an annuity of two hundred dollars. He died at Yorktown, or Staatsburg. The corporation of New York in 1827, erected a marble monument to his memory in the church-yard, two miles from Peekskill village, Westchester county.

PAWLING, ALBERT, colonel, died in Troy Nov. 10, 1837, aged 88. As an officer of the Revolution he was engaged in various battles. He was the first sheriff of Rensselaer county, New York, and first mayor of the city of Troy.

PAYNE, WILLIAM, captain, died in Clinton, Virginia, in 1837, aged 83. He commanded the Falmouth blues several years in the war; also a company of volunteers at the siege of Yorktown.

PAYNE, JOHN HOWARD, consul at Tunis, died in 1852. He was the author of the song, "Home, sweet home," and of dramatic pieces and poems.

PAYSON, EDWARD, minister of Rowley, Mass., died in 1732, aged 75. The son of Edward of Roxbury; he graduated at Harvard in 1677, and was ordained in 1682. His sons were Samuel, Eliot, Stephen, Jonathan, David, and Phillips. He published two sermons on awful providences, 1728.

PAYSON, PHILLIPS, minister of Walpole, Mass., died in 1778, aged 74. Born in Dorchester, he graduated at Harvard in 1724, and was ordained 1730; and at his death was in the forty-eighth year of his ministry, highly respected. He published two fast sermons on the war with Spain, 1741.

PAYSON, PHILLIPS, D. D., minister of Chelsea, Mass., died Jan. 11, 1801, aged 64. He was a descendant of Edward P., who lived in Roxbury in 1649, the grandson of Edward P., the fifth minister of Rowley, and the son of Phillips P., minister of Walpole; was born Jan. 18, 1736. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754. From the time of his ordination, Oct. 26, 1757, he continued to discharge the duties of the sacred office with zeal and fidelity till his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Tuckerman. During the struggle, which terminated in the independence of America, Dr. Payson boldly advocated the cause of his country. As a classical scholar he

rose to distinction, and many young men received the rudiments of their education under him. His acquaintance with astronomy and natural philosophy is evinced by his tracts in the transactions of the American academy of arts and sciences. As a minister he was the friend and father of his people, and he preached with energy of diction and pathos of delivery. He published an election sermon, 1778; at the ordination of his brother, John P. of Fitchburg, 1768; of his brother, Seth Payson of Rindge, 1782; on the battle of Lexington; on the death of Washington, 1800. — *Barnard's Fun. Ser.*

PAYSON, JOHN, first minister of Fitchburg, died in 1804, aged 59. The brother of Dr. Phillips P., he graduated at Harvard in 1764, and was ordained in 1768. His successor was S. Worcester.

PAYSON, SETH, D. D., minister of Rindge, N. H., brother of the preceding, was born Sept. 19, 1758; was graduated at Harvard college in 1777; ordained Dec. 4, 1782; and died Feb. 26, 1820, aged 61. His widow, Grata, died in 1827. He possessed superior abilities, and was a plain, faithful, and useful preacher. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college and a member of the American foreign mission society. He published proofs of illuminism, an abstract of Robinson and Barriel, 12mo., 1802; two fast sermons, 1805; on the death of S. Waters, 1802; of J. Cushing, 1806; of L. Pillsbury, 1819; at the ordination of E. Hill, 1790; of J. Brown, 1795; of J. Converse, 1806; of E. Payson, 1808; of J. Wright, 1812; before the Social lodge; election sermon, 1799. — *Sprague's Annals.*

PAYSON, EDWARD, D. D., minister of Portland, Maine, the son of the preceding, died Oct. 22, 1827, aged 44. He was born July 25, 1783; was graduated at Harvard college in 1803; and for three years was the teacher of an academy at Portland. At this period the death of a brother had a favorable influence on his religious character, and he engaged with a pious zeal, which continued through life, in the cause of Jesus Christ. He was ordained as the colleague of Mr. Kellogg, Dec. 16, 1807; he afterwards became the sole pastor of a new church. His successor was Dr. Tyler. In his distressing sickness he displayed in the most interesting and impressive manner the power of Christian faith. Smitten down in the midst of his days and usefulness, he was entirely resigned to the divine will, for he perceived distinctly, that the infinite wisdom of God could not err in the direction of events, and it was his joy that God reigneth. His mind rose over bodily pain, and in the strong visions of eternity he seemed almost to lose the sense of suffering. His wife was Ann Louisa Shipman of New Haven. She died at Williamstown Nov. 17, 1848, aged 64. One of his daughters is

the wife of Professor Hopkins of Williams college, and is known by her valuable writings. During about twenty years he was exclusively devoted to the work of the ministry, with increasing usefulness, being the instrument of the conversion to the Christian faith of some hundreds of his hearers. He repeatedly declined invitations to remove to Boston and New York. Among his uncommon intellectual powers a rich fancy was the most conspicuous. Without any of the graces of the orator, his preaching had the eloquence of truth and feeling. In his prayers especially there was a solemnity, fulness, originality, variety, pathos, and sublimity, seldom equalled. Some of his discourses, on which he bestowed labor, exhibit a polished taste and much grace and beauty of language. His eloquent address to the bible society has been published as one of the tracts of the American tract society. He published a discourse on the worth of the bible; an address to seamen; and a thanksgiving sermon. A memoir of his life, by Asa Cummings, was published, 2d edit., 1830; a volume of sermons, 8vo., 1828; another volume, 12mo., 1831.

PAYSON, PHILLIPS, died in Fayetteville, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1856, after an illness of four days, aged 60. Born in Rindge, the son of Dr. S. Payson, he studied theology at Andover, and was some years the minister of Leominster, and then elsewhere; but for a few of his last years he had not strength to preach. He was a scholar, a diligent inquirer after truth, an earnest, faithful man. Before his death he had the joy of seeing the last of six children converted to Christ, as he hoped. His end was peace.

PEABODY, OLIVER, minister of Natick, Mass., and missionary to the Indians, died in peace Feb. 2, 1752, aged 53. He was born in Boxford in 1698, and graduated at Harvard college in 1721. He was the son of William and grandson of Francis, who came over in the ship Planter in 1635. He was pious in early life, and while in college was preparing for the ministry. Employed by the commissioners for propagating the gospel, he preached first at Natick Aug. 6, 1721; there were then but two families of white people in the town. The Indian church, which the apostolic Eliot had founded, was now extinct, the Indian preacher, Daniel Tahhowompait, having died in 1716; and all records were lost. A new church was formed Dec. 3, 1729, consisting of three Indians and five white persons, and he was ordained at Cambridge Dec. 17th. Through his influence many of the Indians were induced to abandon their savage mode of living and to attend to husbandry as the means of subsistence; he had the happiness to see many of the Indian families with comfortable houses, cultivated fields, and flourishing orchards. But his chief aim was to teach

them the religion of Jesus Christ. There were added to the church in the first year twenty-two persons, several of whom were Indians; in July, 1743, he stated that in the two preceding years about fifty had been received into the church. Against the vice of intemperance among the Indians he set himself with great zeal and much success. During his residence at Natick he baptized one hundred and eighty-nine Indians, and four hundred and twenty-two whites; and he received to the church thirty-five Indians and thirty whites; and there died two hundred and fifty-six Indians, of whom one was 110 years old. During one season he went on a mission to the Mohicans. Gov. Belcher was especially his friend. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Baxter of Medfield. His eldest son, Oliver, ordained at Roxbury in Nov. 1750, died in May, 1752; he had eleven other children. His successor at Natick was Stephen Badger, under whom the Indians degenerated, and the Indian church again became almost extinct. After Mr. B., the ministers were Freeman, Sears, and Martin Moore. Mr. Peabody was eminently pious and greatly beloved and lamented. He published artillery election sermon, 1732; on a good and bad hope of salvation, 1742. — *Panopl.* vii. 49-56; *Sprague's Annals*.

PEABODY, STEPHEN, minister of Atkinson, N. H., died in 1819, aged 78. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1769. It is said, that while he was a chaplain in the army he had occasion to administer reproof for profaneness to Cols. Cilley and Poor. Declining from strict Orthodoxy, he was regarded by some as a Unitarian. He published a sermon at ordination of J. Webster, 1799; of M. Dow, 1801; election sermon, 1797.

PEABODY, NATHANIEL, a physician and Revolutionary patriot, died June 27, 1823, aged 82. He was born at Topsfield, Mass., March 1, 1741; his father, the son of Jacob P., was a physician, removed to Leominster in 1745 and died in 1759; his mother, Susanna, was the daughter of John Rogers, minister for fifty years of Boxford, who was the son of Jeremiah of Salem. Having studied with his father, he settled at Atkinson, N. H., and had extensive practice. In Oct., 1774, he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel, and in Dec. he accompanied Langdon, Bartlett, and Sullivan in the capture of fort William and Mary at Newcastle. As a member of the legislature his patriotic services were important. In 1778 he was adjutant-general of the militia, with the rank of colonel. Being appointed a delegate to congress, he took his seat June 22, 1779, and was a very useful member. In 1780 he was, with Philip Schuyler and J. Matthews, on the committee of congress to repair to head-quarters, for the general improvement of the military system. It was a laborious service; his zeal and labors were

commended by Greene, R. H. Lee, and others. In the autumn he resigned his seat. In subsequent years he was a representative, senator, and councillor; in 1793 he was appointed a major-general of the militia. During several of the last years of his life he was for debt confined to the limits of the prison at Exeter, where he died. This old Revolutionary patriot, and Robert Morris, whose financial operations contributed in a very high degree to the success of Washington and the establishment of American independence, both died in prison, not for crime, but debt. When will laws, which are remnants of a barbarous age, be repealed?—Gen. Peabody left no child; his aged widow survived him. He was a man of humor and wit. In his politics he was a decided republican. Notwithstanding his patriotism and public services, he had some faults; he was vain and obstinate, and in middle life fond of dress and parade. Being a good horseman, he expended much money in the purchase of elegant horses, and travelled with a servant. If there is no excuse for his extravagance, yet he asserted that his misfortunes were owing to his losses by suretyship, and the misconduct of his agents and pretended friends. — *Farmer's Collect.* iii. 1-16; *Thacher*.

PEABODY, OLIVER, judge, died at Exeter, N. H., Aug. 3, 1831, aged 79. He was born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 22, 1752, and graduated at Harvard college in 1773. Having studied law, he about 1788 settled at Exeter, N. H. He was judge of probate from 1790 till 1793; treasurer of the State from 1794 to 1805; sheriff of the county from 1805 to 1810; judge of the common pleas from 1813 to 1816; and repeatedly a senator. Three times he was an elector of president and vice-president. In all his stations he acquitted himself with dignity and integrity. His two sons, twins, Oliver Wm. Bourn P., and Wm. Bourn Oliver P., a lawyer and a minister, graduated at Harvard college in 1816.

PEABODY, DAVID, professor of oratory and belles lettres at Dartmouth, died Oct. 15, 1839, aged about 31. He was born at Topsfield, Mass., graduated at D. in 1828, and was for a few years a minister in Lynn, and in Worcester as the successor of Mr. Abbott. He was in office in college only one year. Few young men have died of so high promise and so greatly respected for scholarship and character, for his intellectual powers and warm affections, for his skill and eloquence as a faithful preacher of the gospel. His widow, whose name was Maria Brigham, was for some years previous to her second marriage the eminent conductor of a female school in Hanover. Pres. Lord published a sermon on his death. He published a fast sermon at Worcester, 1836.

PEABODY, JOSEPH, a rich merchant of Salem, died Jan. 5, 1814, aged 86. He had built and

freighted eighty-three ships, which made thirty-eight voyages to Calcutta; seventeen to Canton; thirty-two to Sumatra; forty-seven to St. Petersburg; ten to other ports in the north; and twenty to the Mediterranean. He was never involved in litigation.—*Hunt's Mer. Mag.*

PEABODY, WILLIAM B. O., D. D., Unitarian minister in Springfield, Mass., died May 28, 1847, aged 57. He was a native of Exeter, and a graduate of Harvard in 1816. Mr. Simmons was his successor. He published the lives of Wilson, C. Mather, and D. Brainerd; and a report on ornithology.—*Holland's History.*

PEABODY, OLIVER W. B., minister in Burlington, Vt., twin brother of the preceding, died July 5, 1848; a graduate of Harvard in 1816. He published the life of Putnam.

PEABODY, WILLIAM A., died at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 27, 1850, aged 34. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Amherst college, late minister in East Randolph. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Codman.

PEABODY, EPIRAIM, D. D., minister of King's chapel, Boston, died Nov. 28, 1856, aged 49. He graduated at Bowdoin college in 1827. He was settled at New Bedford, Mass., in 1838.

PEAK, JOHN, Baptist minister in Newburyport, was born in Walpole, N. H.; was settled at N. in 1809; and resigned in 1818. His church in Liberty street was burnt in the great fire of 1811, and rebuilt in Congress street.

PEALE, CHARLES WILSON, the founder of the Philadelphia museum, died in 1827, aged 85. He was born at Charlestown, Md., in 1741, and was apprenticed to a saddler at Annapolis. He became also a silver-smith, watch-maker, and carver; he was a portrait-painter, a naturalist and preserver of animals, a skilful dentist, and the inventor of various machines. Carrying a handsome saddle to Hesselius, a portrait-painter in his neighborhood, he begged him to explain to him the mystery of putting colors on canvas. Repairing to England, he studied under Mr. West in 1770 and 1771. After his return he was for about fifteen years the only portrait-painter in North America. In the war he was at the head of a company in the battles of Trenton and Germantown. At Philadelphia he opened a picture gallery, in which were the portraits of many officers of the army. Opening a museum, he procured an almost entire skeleton of a mammoth from Ulster county, N. Y., at an expense of 5,000 dollars. His museum at length became extensive. He delivered a course of lectures on natural history; and zealously supported the academy of fine arts. His life was a life of toil and temperance. His sons were distinguished as painters. Raphaele P., the eldest, died at Philadelphia in March, 1825, aged 52.—*Encyclopedia Americana.*

PEARCE, ELIZABETH, Mrs., died in Johnson county, N. C., in 1833, aged about 111.

PEARCE, WILLIAM, one of the "tea party" in the Revolution, died at Boston in 1840, aged 94.

PEARCE, DUTEE J., died at Newport, R. I., May 9, 1849, aged 60. He was a distinguished lawyer; a member of congress from 1825 to 1837; attorney-general of the State, and United States' district attorney.

PEARSON, ELIPHALET, LL. D., professor of Hebrew and oriental languages at Harvard college, died in Sept., 1826, aged 74. He was a descendant of John P., who came from England and settled at Rowley in 1647, and died Nov. 2, 1697, aged 82. Born in 1752, he graduated in 1773 at Harvard college, where he was a distinguished professor from 1786 to 1806; and after his removal from Cambridge, the first professor of sacred literature in the theological seminary at Andover from 1808 to 1809, when he was succeeded by Moses Stuart. He died at Greenland, N. H., at the house of his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Abbot. His first wife was a daughter of Pres. Holyoke; his second, a daughter of Henry Bromfield of Harvard. This town was his last place of residence: it was on a visit to Greenland that he died. He left a valuable course of lectures on language, delivered at Cambridge. Dr. Pearson, besides teaching Hebrew at Cambridge, was also a lecturer on grammar and the teacher of rhetoric, in which capacity his taste and skill and severity of criticism had a most beneficial effect on the style of composition at the college. He was a learned and able instructor. At the opening of the seminary, Sept. 28, 1808, he was ordained as a preacher. He published a lecture on the death of Pres. Willard, 1804; a discourse before the society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1811; on the death of Madam Phillips, 1812; at the ordination of E. Abbot, 1813; before the education society, 1815.—*Sprague's Annals.*

PEARSON, ABIEL, M. D., died at Andover, Mass., in 1827, aged 71. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1779.

PEASE, LORENZO W., missionary, died at Larnica in Cyprus, Aug. 28, 1839, aged 30. Born in Hinsdale, Mass., he graduated in 1828, and at Auburn seminary in 1833, and went to Larnica in 1835. His wife, Lucinda Leonard, was born in Wareham.

PEASE, CALVIN, judge, died at Warren, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1839, aged 63. He was one of the earliest settlers, and took an active part in forming and administering the government of Ohio. For many years he was one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio. A man of talents and integrity, he was greatly respected.

PECK, ROBERT, one of the first ministers of Hingham, was ordained Nov. 28, 1638, but sailed for England in 1641.

PECK, JEREMIAH, minister of Waterbury, Conn., died in 1699. He studied at Cambridge, and at a late period of his life was settled in 1689 as the first minister at Mattatuck or Waterbury. He is called Mr. P., senior, of Greenwich; but it does not appear that he was the minister of G. There were thirty families, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Mr. Southmayd was his successor.

PECK, S., minister of Rehoboth, Mass., died in Dec., 1788, aged 82.

PECK, WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, professor of natural history at Harvard college, died at Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1822, aged 59. He was born in Boston May 8, 1763. His father, John P., an ingenious shipwright, at the siege of Boston in 1776 removed to Braintree, and afterwards to Kittery, Me. After he was graduated, in 1782, he passed a few years in the counting-house of Mr. Russell, a merchant, in Boston; and then repaired to his father's house, where he spent twenty years of his life, secluded from the world, but occupied in the pursuits of natural history. Whatever he attempted to study, he studied profoundly. It was chiefly for his benefit, that some of his friends promoted a subscription for a professorship of natural history at Cambridge. He was elected the first professor March 27, 1805, and subsequently spent three years in Europe. He left one son; his wife was Harriet, the daughter of Rev. Timothy Hilliard. Mr. P., like his father, was a most ingenious artist; he made a microscope, and the most delicate instruments, for which he had occasion. He found amusement at the lathe after he had lost the use of one of his hands by the palsy. At the age of thirty he was baptized by Bishop Bass, as he preferred the worship of the Episcopal church. He published an account of the sea-serpent in memoirs of American Academy, IV., and a few other articles. — 2 *Hist. Coll.* x. 161.

PECK, GEORGE, colonel, died at Eastport, Me., March, 1834, aged 97. He was an officer in the war of the Revolution.

PECK, JAMES II., judge of U. S. district court for Missouri, died in 1836. He was born in Tennessee; a man of integrity and ability.

PECK, EVERARD, died at Rochester, N. Y., in 1854, aged 63. He was an early settler of R., and a useful citizen. He was a bookseller and publisher. In 1816 he published the *Telegraph*.

PECKER, JAMES, a physician in Boston, died in 1794, aged 70. A son of Dr. James P., of Haverhill, he graduated at Harvard in 1743. Dr. Rand successfully removed from him a stone in the bladder, with which he had been afflicted.

PEET, JOSIAH, minister of Norridgewock, Me., died Feb. 17, 1852, aged 71. Born in Bethlehem, Conn., he was the son of Benjamin; his mother was Elizabeth Hendee, niece of Dr. E.

Wheelock. He graduated at Middlebury in 1808, and was ordained in 1814. He was a laborious, faithful, excellent minister; and he toiled in the new towns around him as a missionary. — *Hathaway's Sermon*.

PEET, STEPHEN, died in Chicago March 21, 1855, aged 58. Born in Sandgate, Vt., his parents removed to Lee, where he became pious at the age of sixteen, and to Ohio. In 1823 he graduated at Yale, and was soon settled at Euclid, near Cleveland, which was then a small village; he remained there seven years, much blessed in his labors, wherever he preached. At Hudson, Ohio, by one sermon many were converted, and among the converts were five lawyers. After this he was devoted to the cause of the lake seamen, being chaplain at Buffalo, and editing the *Bethel Magazine* and *Buffalo Spectator*. In 1837 he became the minister of Green Bay; the bell for his meeting-house, the first in Wisconsin, was given by J. J. Astor. He next, in the employment of the Home missionary society, explored Wisconsin, and assisted in founding Beloit college and thirty churches. Then he settled as the minister of Milwaukee; he afterwards took charge of an institute at Batavia in Illinois, and then was the agent of an association in Michigan, which proposed to found a theological seminary. He was buried at Beloit. His piety, zeal, and energy made him one of the greatest benefactors of Wisconsin.

PEIRCE, WILLIAM, an early settler of Boston, arrived in the Griffin with Cotton, Hooker, and two hundred passengers, in 1633. He was a selectman, and died in 1661 or 1669, for in those years one of the name died. — *Savage; Farmer*.

PEIRCE, WILLIAM, was a distinguished shipmaster at an early period in New England. He repeatedly crossed the Atlantic. He was master of the *Ann* in 1623; afterwards of the *Mayflower*, and the *Lyon*. It was by his aid, in his vessel, that Bradford detected, by opening their letters, the designs of Lyford and Oldham. In 1630 he was at Salem, and visited the *Arabella* as that vessel came in sight. Our fathers called him "the Palinurus of our seas." He was cast away in Virginia in 1633, and suffered great loss, as did also Winthrop, in beaver and fish by him owned; in writing to whom he says, piously, "a happy loss if our souls may gain." In 1638 he carried Pequot captive Indians for sale to the West Indies, and he brought back from Tortugas negro slaves: this was the first slave traffic in New England, disgraceful and infamous in both its branches, carrying out red and bringing home black slaves. He was killed at Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, in 1641. — *Savage; Felt's Hist. of N. E.*

PEIRCE, NATHANIEL, published an account of his dangers at sea, 1756.

PEIRCE, BENJAMIN, librarian of Harvard college, died in 1831, aged about 50. He graduated in 1801, and was librarian from 1826 to his death. Mr. Folsom preceded him, and Dr. Harris followed him. He published a history of Harvard college in 1833.

PEIRSON, ABEL LAWRENCE, M. D., was killed by railroad disaster at Norwalk bridge May 6, 1853, aged 57. A graduate of Harvard of 1812, he settled at Salem, and was eminent in his profession, and a man of scientific attainments. He was the son of Samuel P. of Biddeford. His life and other lives were lost by reason of carelessness as to necessary signals on the railroad.

PELHAM, HERBERT, one of the fathers of Mass., was an assistant from 1645 to 1649, and a commissioner of the united colonies of New England, in making a treaty with the Narragansett and Niantick Indians in 1645. His name, as affixed to the treaty, stands next to Gov. Winthrop's. Among the Indians present were Pesseus, Meekesano, Asumsequen, and Pummash. Pelham lived but a few years in America. In 1650 he had returned to England, where he died about 1676. The colony of Massachusetts intrusted him with some of their important matters. He was a member of the society for promoting the gospel among the Indians. Edward, his son, graduated at Harvard, 1673.

PEMBERTON, THOMAS, Dr., died in Boston July 26, 1693.

PEMBERTON, EBENEZER, minister in Boston, the son of James P., one of the founders of the old south church, was graduated at Harvard college in 1691, and was afterwards a tutor in that seminary. He died Feb. 13, 1717, aged 44. His wife, Mary Clark, survived him, and married Henry Lloyd, the father of Dr. Lloyd. He left one son and three daughters. He was a very eminent preacher. He wrote in a style strong, argumentative, and eloquent. With great powers of mind and extensive learning, he united a zeal which flamed. His passions, when excited, were impetuous and violent; but when free from the excitement of any unpleasant circumstance, he was mild and soft. The talent of reasoning he possessed in a high degree; and he was a master of speech. He was a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, preaching the gospel with zeal, and exhibiting in his life the Christian virtues. In prayer he was copious and fervent. His sermons were illuminating, practical, and pathetic, and delivered with very uncommon fervor. Towards the close of his life he was afflicted with much pain; but under his weakness and infirmity he was enabled to do much for the honor of his Master and the good of his brethren. His election sermon, preached 1710, entitled the divine original and dignity of government asserted and an advantageous prospect of the ruler's mortality recom-

mended, is much and justly celebrated. It is reprinted in a volume of sermons, which was published in 1727. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PEMBERTON, EBENEZER, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, died Sept. 9, 1777, aged 72. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1721. After he began to preach, he was invited in April, 1727, by the Presbyterian church in New York to succeed Mr. Anderson, the first minister, with the request that he would be ordained in Boston. This ceremony was accordingly performed Aug. 9th. Through his benevolent exertions the congregation was greatly increased, so as to be able to build an edifice of stone in 1748. In 1750 A. Cumming, afterwards minister in Boston, was settled as his colleague; but both were dismissed about the year 1753, the former on account of indisposition, and Mr. Pemberton through trifling contentions, kindled by ignorance and bigotry. He was succeeded by Mr. Bostwick. Being installed minister of the new brick church in Boston, March 6, 1754, as successor of Mr. Welstead, he continued in that place till his death. Dr. Lathrop's society, whose meeting-house had been destroyed by the British, united with Mr. Pemberton's in 1779. He was a man of a devotional spirit, who was zealous and respectable in his ministerial work. He published a sermon before the synod, 1731; before the commissioners of the synod, 1735; sermons on several subjects, 8vo., 1738; practical discourses on various texts, 12mo., Boston, 1741; on the death of Dr. Nicoll, 1743; of Mr. Whitefield, 1770; at the ordination of Mr. Brainerd, 1744; of J. Story, 1771; artillery election sermon, 1756; election sermon, 1757; salvation by grace through faith illustrated and confirmed, in eight sermons, 8vo., 1774. — *Smith's N. Y.*, 192, 193; *Coll. Hist. Society*, III. 261.

PEMBERTON, THOMAS, eminent for his acquaintance with American history, was born in Boston in 1728, and for many years pursued the mercantile employment. He died July 5, 1807, aged 79, having lived a bachelor, devoting regularly a part of each day to his studies and to visiting his friends. He contributed almost a ninth part to the collections of the historical society. Of this institution he was a member, and he bequeathed to it all his manuscripts. He wrote a Massachusetts chronology of the eighteenth century, containing the remarkable events of every year, biographical notices of eminent men, etc., in five MS. volumes. This work was used by Dr. Holmes in compiling his annals. His MS. memoranda, historical and biographical, make about fifteen volumes. His historical journal of the war is in historical collections, II.

PEMBERTON, EBENEZER, LL. D., died in Boston June 25, 1835, aged 89. He was a graduate of Princeton college in 1765, a tutor; and

he was addressed by Madison in a Latin address, valedictory and complimentary on the part of his class to their teacher. His life was devoted to teaching, not only in Nassau hall, but in Plainfield, Conn., in Phillips' academy in Andover, and in Billerica; and no teacher had a higher character for scholarship, manners, eloquence, and piety. His last twenty years were years of infirmity.

He was elegant and dignified in his appearance, his manners, and utterance. By his law every scholar was to be in his seat when the academy bell stopped. He then entered and bowed to all, the scholars standing at their seats and returning his bow. He then ascended to his desk, opened the bible, and made a short prayer. Then each scholar, rising in his turn, read a verse in the Old Testament in the morning, and he read from the New at night; then he made the long prayer. His attitude, look, voice, and gestures were those of the orator. On Saturdays he read from Watts and Doddridge. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PEMRY, SARAH, Mrs., died in Spartansburgh, S. C., in 1816, aged 103.

PENDLETON, EDMUND, a distinguished statesman of Virginia, died at Richmond Oct. 26, 1803, aged 82. He was a member of the first congress in 1774, and was again appointed at the next choice, but in Aug., 1775, he declined a third election on account of his ill health. He was for many years one of the judges of the court of appeals of Virginia, with Blair and Wythe, and was its president at the time of his death. In 1787 he was appointed president of the convention of Virginia, which met to consider the constitution of the United States, and all the weight of his character and talents aided its adoption. After the government was organized, he was in 1789 appointed by Washington district judge for Virginia, but, as he declined this office, Cyrus Griffin was appointed in his place. In 1798, when the difficulties between this country and France approached almost to a rupture, the venerable patriarch, as the late President Adams calls him, published a pamphlet, protesting against a war with a sister republic.

PENHALLOW, SAMUEL, judge, historian of Indian wars, was born in Cornwall, England, July 2, 1665; came to this country in 1686; and settled at Portsmouth, where he was a judge of the superior court in 1714, and chief justice from 1717 till his death. He died Dec. 2, 1726, aged 61. His wife was Mary, daughter of President Cutt. He published a narrative of the wars of New England with the Eastern Indians from 1703 to 1726, printed 1726; reprinted in N. H. historical coll., I.

PENN, WILLIAM, the founder of Pennsylvania, died July 30, 1718, aged 73. He was born in London Oct. 14, 1644, and in the fifteenth year of his age entered as a gentleman commoner of

a college in Oxford. His genius was bright and his imagination lively. Being impressed by the preaching of an itinerant Quaker, he, with a number of other students, withdrew from the established worship, and held meetings by themselves. He was fined for the sin of nonconformity; but this only confirmed him in his principles. He was then expelled, in the sixteenth year of his age. Next followed the discipline of his father, which was also ineffectual to reclaim him. Being sent to France for the refinement of his manners, he passed two years in that country, learned its language, and acquired its politeness. He then studied law in Lincoln's Inn till the plague broke out in 1665. He was sent to Ireland in 1666 to manage an estate of his father; but he there associated himself with the Quakers, and in consequence he was recalled. He could not be persuaded to take off his hat in the presence of the king, or his father. For this inflexibility he was turned out of doors; upon which he commenced the toils of an itinerant preacher, and gained many proselytes. Though sometimes imprisoned, he was persevering, and such was his integrity and patience that his father became reconciled to him. In 1668 he published a book entitled the sandy foundation shaken, for which he was imprisoned seven months. In vindication of the principles of this book, he wrote during his confinement his innocency with her open face, and also his famous work, no cross no crown. In 1670 he was apprehended for preaching in the street, and was tried at the old Bailey, where he pleaded his own cause with the magnanimity of a hero. The jury returned their verdict "not guilty." On the death of his father he received a plentiful estate; but he continued to preach, to write, and to travel as before. He was shut up in the Tower and in Newgate. On his release he preached in Holland and Germany. It was owing to his exertions, in conjunction with Barclay and Keith, that the fraternity was formed into order. Some debts being due to his father, at the time of his death, from the crown, and as there was no prospect of payment very soon in any other mode, Penn solicited a grant of lands in America, and in 1681 obtained a charter of Pennsylvania. The colony was planted in the same year, though before this time some Dutch and Swedes had settled in the province. In 1682 Penn himself arrived, and established a government, allowing perfect liberty of conscience. He made honest purchases of the Indians, and treated them with great tenderness. He formed a plan of a capital city and called it Philadelphia. Two years after it was founded it contained 2,000 inhabitants. In 1684 Mr. Penn returned to England. One great motive for his return was to exert his influence in favor of his suffering brethren in Great Britain. He exerted it with

success, and 1,300 Quakers, who had been confined in prison, were set at liberty. While he remained in England he was suspected of being a Papist, and an enemy to his country, and was several times arrested. But he continued his preaching and increased his controversial writings. In 1699, after fifteen years' absence, the American Lycurgus revisited his province. Having made some alteration in the government, he sailed again for England in 1701. He resumed his favorite employment, and continued it for a number of years. In 1712 he was seized by a paralytic disorder, of which he died. Notwithstanding his large paternal inheritance, he was continually subject to the importunity of his creditors, and obliged to mortgage his estate. His death prevented his surrendering his province to the crown. His posterity held it till the Revolution, his last surviving son, Thomas Penn, dying in 1775. Mr. Penn was a man of great abilities, of quick thought and ready utterance, of mildness of disposition and extensive charity. He was learned without vanity, facetious in conversation, yet weighty and serious, of an extraordinary greatness of mind, yet void of the stain of ambition. He published a multitude of tracts, large and small. The following is the title of his principal works; no cross no crown, or several sober reasons against hat honor, 'titular respects, you to a single person, etc., 4to., 1669; serious apology for the people called Quakers, against Jeremy Taylor, 4to., 1669; the spirit of truth vindicated, in answer to a Socinian, 4to., 1672; Quakerism a new nickname for old Christianity, 8vo., 1672; reason against railing, and truth against fiction, 8vo., 1673; the Christian Quaker and his divine testimony vindicated, folio, 1674. His select works have lately been published, in five volumes, 8vo. — *Belknap's Amer. Biog.* II. 381-450.

PENN, THOMAS, son of Wm. Penn, died at Stoke, in England, in 1775. His wife was the daughter of the Earl of Pomfret. He had four children. John, a minor, succeeded his father, and died in 1834, aged 75. He published critical and dramatic works, two vols., 1798; and poems, two vols. Grenville wrote a life of his great-grandfather, Admiral Penn. Richard was a member of parliament, a man of classical attainments, and wonderful memory. Sophia married William Stuart, archbishop of Armagh.

PENN, JOHN, a patriot of the Revolution, the son of Moses P., died in Sept., 1788, aged 47. He was born in Virginia May 17, 1741. His early education was greatly neglected; he went to school only two or three years. At the age of 18, on the death of his father, he inherited a competent fortune. Instead of plunging into vicious excesses, he resolved to acquire knowledge and study law. The library of his relative, Edmund Pendleton, was opened to him. He became a

self-taught lawyer, a distinguished advocate. In 1774 he removed to North Carolina. Being a member of congress from 1775 to 1779, he signed the Declaration of Independence. — *Goodrich.*

PENNINGTON, JOHN, a physician of Philadelphia, died in 1793. Had he lived a few years longer, he would have been very eminent, in the opinion of Dr. Rush. He published chemical and economical essays, 8vo., 1790.

PEPPERRELL, WILLIAM, colonel, the father of Sir William P., died at Kittery, now in Maine, Feb. 15, 1734, aged about 80. Born in Wales, he was apprenticed to the captain of a fishing schooner, employed on the coast of New England. At the age of 22 he settled at the Isle of Shoals, near Kittery Point, to which place he removed, and where he found his wife, Margery Bray, the daughter of a man of property, who came from Plymouth, England. His business was various: the most lucrative was the fisheries; shipbuilding was also profitable. Mr. Newmarch was his minister; and, when the church was formed in 1714, he and his wife and several of his daughters with their husbands were members. He had two sons and six daughters. As Andrew died about 1718, he left his estate chiefly to William. His daughter Mary married first John Frost, and had many children; then married Rev. Benjamin Colman; then Judge Prescott of Danvers. Joanna married Dr. George Jackson. His widow died in 1741, aged 80, a woman of piety and exemplary virtues. She had the means of doing good, and her charities were constant; and her name should never be forgotten. She died in Christian peace. — *Parsons' Life of Pepperrell.*

PEPPERRELL, SIR WILLIAM, lieutenant-general, died at Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759, aged 63. He was born at Kittery Point, now Maine, 1696, and was bred a merchant. His brother was now deceased. One of his sisters married John Newmarch. About the year 1727 he was chosen one of his majesty's council, and was annually re-elected thirty-two years till his death. Living in a country exposed to a ferocious enemy, he was well fitted for the situation in which he was placed, for it pleased God to give him a vigorous frame, and a mind of a firm texture, and of great calmness in danger. He rose to the highest military honors which his country could bestow upon him. When the expedition against Louisburg was contemplated, he was commissioned by the governors of New England to command the troops. He invested the city in the beginning of May, 1745. He was aided by Commodore Warren. Articles of capitulation were signed June 16. There was a remarkable series of providences in the whole affair, and Mr. Pepperrell ascribed his unparalleled success to the God of armies. The king, in reward of his services, conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet of Great

Britain, an honor never before nor since conferred on a native of New England. He was appointed lieutenant-general in Feb., 1759. He married, March 16, 1723, Mary Hirst, the daughter of Grove Hirst of Boston, and the grand-daughter of Judge Sewall. When he first saw her in 1722 at the house of her relative, Rev. Samuel Moody of York, his visit was very unwelcome to Joseph, the son of Mr. M., who in his journal has recorded that he was bewildered by the attractions of the young lady. It is no wonder that the pretensions of the schoolmaster could not rival those of Col. P., the heir of a man of wealth, who also conducted the affair with much skill, making presents of gold rings, and a large hoop, and other articles of dress, thus awakening a little vanity, which drew upon Miss Hirst, who in the preceding year had made a profession of religion, the remonstrances of her sober friends. He had two children, a daughter and a son; but it pleased God to afflict him by the death of his son Andrew in 1751, at the age of 25. In the depth of his sorrow and the severity of his trial, he doubtless shared the tender sympathy of his friends. The following letter, written the day before the death of his son, exhibits the anguish of the parental heart, and shows how worthless, compared with other blessings of Providence, are high honors and distinctions:

"Dear Christian Friends,—The great, but holy, just, and good God is come out against us in his holy anger. O may it be fatherly anger! He is bringing our sins to remembrance, and seems to be slaying our only son. O pray! pray! pray for us, that the Lord would keep us from dishonoring his great name in our distress and anguish of soul, that he would support us under and carry us through, what he shall, in his sovereign pleasure, bring upon us; and, if it be his blessed will, that our child may be yet spared to us, and sanctified, and made a blessing. Pity us! O our friends, and cry mightily to God for us.

"We are your distressed friends,

"WM. PEPPERRELL,

"MARY PEPPERRELL.

"Dear Cousin Gerrish,—Let our case be known to Christian friends along the road, and carry this letter, as soon as you get to town, to one of the ministers to whom it is directed.

"KITTERY, Feb. 28, 1750.

"To the Rev. Dr. Sewall, Mr. Prince, Mr. Foxcroft, Dr. Chauncy, etc., etc., at Boston."

He had a high relish for the pleasures of society, and was the life and spirit of every company. Though not without his faults, he yet respected the Christian character. He became in 1734 a member of the church of which his father was one of the founders in 1714. During his last sickness he spoke with gratitude of the goodness of God, which he had experienced, and of his own imperfections and sins; he admired the plan of salvation made known in the gospel; knowing his dependence upon the grace of God, he sought

the influences of the Holy Spirit; and, as he ever professed a belief of the transcendent dignity and glory of the great Saviour of mankind, of the fulness of his merits, and the atoning virtue of his obedience and sufferings, when he was just entering the eternal world he commended his soul into the hands of this Redeemer. His life, by Usher Parsons, was published in 1855,—a book of great interest. He was a man of great wealth. He owned in Saco 3,500 acres, being the site of that populous town; and then his possessions were large in Portsmouth, Hampton, Berwick, and other towns. His will was drawn up with great care; but he gave in it little to educational and charitable purposes. He had been liberal to his parish and church, and to New Jersey college. He had an only daughter and surviving child, Elizabeth, who married Col. Nathaniel Sparhawk; their descendants were numerous. Their son, William P. Sparhawk, was made the heir of Sir William on condition of dropping the name of Sparhawk. He graduated at Cambridge in 1766, and became baronet Sir William Pepperrell, in 1774. But, espousing the British side in the controversy, all his vast property was confiscated and swept away. Col. Cutts purchased most of the lands in Saco. In England he was treated with respect, and received 500 pounds per annum from the British government; he died in London in 1816, aged 70. The descendants of Col. Sparhawk are numerous, bearing his name, and among others the names of Spooner, Jarvis, and Cutts. Lady P., the widow of Sir William, built her a house near her daughter's, at Kittery, and survived her husband thirty years, dying in 1789.—*Stevens' Fun. Sermon; Parsons' Life of P.*

PERCIVAL, JAMES G., M. D., a poet, died at Hazelgrove, Illinois, April 25, 1856, aged 60. Born in Berlin, Conn., he graduated at the age of twenty at Yale in 1815. He was, in 1824, assistant surgeon in the army, and professor of chemistry at West Point; but soon resigned and removed to Boston. Dr. Noah Webster employed him two years as assistant in editing his quarto English dictionary. He became now a resident of New Haven. By the governor of Connecticut he was appointed State geologist; and finally he became, in 1854, the State geologist of Wisconsin. He was a bachelor and lived a recluse. His poetry was regarded as poetry of tenderness and melancholy sweetness. He speaks thus of New England, in a short poem of that title:

"Hail to the land whereon we tread,
Our fondest boast;
The sepulchre of mighty dead,
The truest hearts that ever bled,
Who sleep in Glory's brightest bed,
A fearless host:
No slave is here; our unchain'd feet
Walk freely as the waves that beat
Our coast."

He published *Prometheus*, a poem, in 1821; a miscellaneous volume of poetry and prose, called *Clio*, in 1822; a third vol., 1827; dream of day and other poems, 1843; report on the geology of Conn., 1842; Malte Brun's geography, translated by him, 1843.

PERCY, WILLIAM, D. D., Episcopalian minister in Charleston, S. C., rector of St. Paul's, died in London in 1819, aged 75. He was a zealous preacher of the Calvinistic doctrines.

PERINE, WILLIAM, died in Dansville, N. Y., in 1847, aged 92, a soldier of the Revolution. He became a Christian at the age of 76.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, minister of Gloucester and Topsfield, Mass., died in 1682, aged 75. He came from London, and succeeded R. Blinman at G. in 1650, and in 1655 removed to Topsfield, where he succeeded Wm. Knight, who also came from London.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, remarkable for longevity, was born in the west of England, and died at New Market, N. H., in 1732, aged 116 years. — *Belknap's N. H.*, III. 252.

PERKINS, DANIEL, second minister of West Bridgewater, died in 1782, aged 86. Born in Topsfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1717, and was settled as successor of J. Keith in 1721. His successor was J. Reed. He was a useful and much respected man.

PERKINS, JOSEPH, Dr., of Norwich, Conn., died in 1794, aged 90. Born in N., he graduated at Yale in 1727. He was eminent as a physician and surgeon, practising till near the close of life. He had brilliant talents, and was a man of science and of undissembled piety. Thacher describes a remarkable operation of his for the hernia. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

PERKINS, ELISHA, a physician, the inventor of the tractors, died in Sept., 1799, aged 59. He was the son of Dr. Joseph P., a distinguished physician of Norwich, Conn., who died in 1794, aged 90; — he was born in Jan., 1740. Having studied with his father, he settled in Plainfield, Conn., and had extensive practice. His habits were social; his mind active and inquisitive. About the year 1796 he invented the tractors, which are two instruments, one of steel and the other of brass, pointed at one end. Cures were effected by drawing the points for a few minutes over the part of the body diseased. Thus the head-ache, the tooth-ache, rheumatic and other pains were removed. A patent was obtained. The fame of Perkinism extended to Europe. The son of Dr. P. went to London, where a Perkinian institution was created for the benefit of the poor, of which Lord Rivers was president. The published cases of cures amounted to five thousand, certified by eight professors, forty physicians and surgeons, and thirty clergymen. Yet

it was not long before the tractors sunk into neglect. Dr. P. invented an antiseptic medicine, and repaired to New York to test its efficacy against the yellow fever; but he took the disease from the sick and died of it. — *Thacher*.

PERKINS, BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, a bookseller of New York, the son of Dr. Elisha P., died in New York in 1810, aged about 36. He graduated at Yale in 1794. He visited England in the service of his father's tractors, and was there several years. He was a man of a fine appearance and of a high character; was discreet, frank, and honorable; of exemplary morals, and earnest in religion. As a bookseller, he was of the respectable firm of Collins and Perkins. As to the tractors, his father claimed that the metallic composition of them was important, and that was a secret. But they seemed to be only steel and brass. Having had myself for a great many years a pair of them, if they have ever relieved pain, I have found them also useful in picking walnuts. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

PERKINS, JAMES, a benefactor of Harvard college and of the Boston Athenæum, died at Roxbury Aug. 1, 1822, aged 61. He was born in Boston in 1761, and was the son of James P. Educated as a merchant in the counting-house of the Messrs. Shattucks, he settled in St. Domingo; but was driven away by the Revolution in that island. On his return he engaged in business with his brother, Col. Thos. Handasyd P., and conducted an extensive trade to the northwest coast and to China. His wife was the daughter of Timothy Paine of Worcester. He was an upright merchant. One of his last acts of liberality was the gift to the Boston Athenæum of the house lately occupied by the institution, — an estate which was valued at 18,000 dollars. He also in his will bequeathed 20,000 dollars to Harvard college. His fine portrait is preserved in the Athenæum.

PERKINS, ELIPHAZ, Dr., died at Athens, Ohio, in 1828, aged 75. A native of Norwich, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1776. He removed to A. in 1800, and was an excellent physician and patron of learning. He was treasurer of the Ohio university. He died in the peace of the Christian faith, of which he had long been a professor. His descendants are numerous and respectable. — *Hildreth's Biog. Memoirs*.

PERKINS, ALFRED ELIAH, M. D., died in Norwich, Conn., in 1834, aged about 24. Born in Norwich, he graduated at Yale in 1830. He left 10,000 dollars to the library of Yale; 3,000 to the home missionary society; 1,000 to the colonization society; and 500 to Sabbath schools.

PERKINS, NATHAN, D. D., died at West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 18, 1838, aged 88, in the 66th year of his ministry at West Hartford. He

was born in Norwich May 12, 1749; was graduated at Princeton in 1770; and ordained in 1772, continuing to perform his ministerial duties until two years before his death. Many theological students were under his care. His wife, Catharine, was a daughter of Rev. T. Pitkin of Farmington. His predecessor was N. Hooker, who died in 1772, aged only 32.

Dr. P. had a good inheritance, and a salary of 100 pounds; under his own management his affairs went on well, but, intrusting them to another, he was impoverished. He died under his own mortgaged roof. He resolved, if he died poor, he would die a generous man. He had great influence with his people; his kindness triumphed over opposers. It has been said he had family pride, an aspiring spirit, an emulation for influence; that he wished every thing connected with him to be rich, elegant, accomplished. If so, his final poverty may have been a useful reproof and admonition. Yet his urbanity, his determination to be a perfect gentleman, an exemplary Christian, a winning minister, are not to be ascribed to pride and ambition. He was a successful minister; he spoke of six extensive revivals among his people. In early life he spent the whole of Saturday in committing his sermons to memory. Dr. Sprague has published an interesting letter concerning him, written by Rev. Daniel Waldo, now chaplain in congress, aged 94. He published a volume of sermons, 1795; election sermon, 1808; at the ordination of S. Wolcott, 1786; of H. N. Woodruff, 1790; of W. F. Miller, 1792; C. Chapin, 1794; J. Brace, 1807; E. G. Welles, 1808; E. Mason and N. Perkins, 1810; a fast sermon, 1812; at the funeral of T. Pitkin, of N. Strong; account of a great revival; on his fiftieth anniversary; on his sixtieth; letters of gratitude; many pieces in the Connecticut evangelical magazine. — *Sprague's Annals; Puritan Recorder*, Oct. 25, 1855.

PERKINS, NATHAN, minister of the second church in Amherst, Mass., died of the croup in March, 1842, aged 65. The son of Rev. Dr. Nathan P., he graduated at Yale in 1795, and was for some years a magistrate and farmer. He was ordained Oct. 10, 1810. He was a man of respectable talents, prudent, kind, affectionate, cheerful, a persuasive preacher, and good pastor. He published a sermon at the ordination of E. Moody, 1818; on the death of Dr. S. Coleman. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PERKINS, ABRAHAM, died in Ipswich in 1842, aged 96, a soldier of the Revolution.

PERKINS, SIMON, general, died in Warren, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1844, aged 73. He was born in Norwich, Conn. At the age of twenty-four he was employed in the survey of new lands in New York; afterwards in the western reserve. He

settled in Warren in 1801. His services were important in the war of 1812; his skill as a financier caused him to be appointed a commissioner of the canal fund.

PERKINS, CYRUS, M. D., died at Rossville, Staten Island, April 23, 1849, aged 70; a distinguished physician and surgeon. He was a native of Bridgewater; a graduate of Dartmouth in 1800; professor of anatomy and surgery at Dartmouth from 1810 to 1819; and afterwards a resident in New York. He was a physician of great skill, an excellent medical teacher, a man of kind and generous feelings, enjoying the confidence and attachment of his friends and acquaintances. He married Mary, daughter of Prof. J. Smith, who survived him. He published an eulogy on W. H. Woodward, Hanover, 1818.

PERKINS, JAMES H., a literary man, died at Cincinnati in 1849, aged 39. He was the son of Samuel G. Perkins of Boston, the nephew of Thomas H. P. He was educated as a merchant and also studied law; but at last devoted himself wholly to literature. Settling at Cincinnati, he edited various papers, and wrote many articles for the *North American Review*. He was president of a historical society in 1844, and wrote annals of the west. He engaged also in various projects of reform and charity. In a state of depression he threw himself into the Ohio, and was drowned. — *Cyclopedia of American Literature*.

PERKINS, JACOB, an inventor, died in London July 30, 1849, aged 83. Born in Newburyport July 9, 1766, he early displayed a mechanical genius. At the age of fifteen his master, a goldsmith, died; but he carried on the business. Gold beads, worn by the old and young, he made in the best style, as well as plated shoe-buckles. He made dies at twenty-one for the mint; at twenty-four he invented the nail-machine for cutting and heading nails at once. He invented steel plates for bank-notes, which, as was supposed, could not be counterfeited. The misconduct of men, with whom he was associated in business, left him overwhelmed with debt. For several years he lived in England.

PERKINS, ERASTUS, died at Norwich city, Oct. 18, 1853, aged 101 years and 8 months. He descended from Jabez, who, with his brother Joseph, came from Ipswich in 1695, and purchased eight hundred acres in Lisbon for 70 pounds, near the junction of Quinebourg and Shetucket rivers. The descendants of Jabez were: Jabez, born June 3, 1699; next, Jabez, born 1728, married Anne Lathrop; this last was the father of Erastus, who was born Feb. 17, 1752. He was a soldier; and he was engaged in commercial business. For many years he was the inspector of customs at Norwich. Others of his

name reached a great age. Dr. Joseph Perkins died at N. in 1794, aged 90.

PERKINS, THOMAS HANDASYD, colonel, died in Brookline in Jan., 1854, aged 89, being born in Boston in King, now State street, Dec. 15, 1764. As a merchant he acquired a fortune of 2,000,000 dollars. He had an early partnership in business with his brother James, in the trade of the northwest coast, Canton, and Calcutta. He was a man of public spirit and great liberality; several splendid charitable institutions were founded by his munificence. The Perkins blind asylum, the mercantile library association, and the Boston athenæum shared largely in his bounty. In 1842 he made a speech in laying the corner-stone of the merchant's exchange. A company of the blind pupils of the asylum attended his funeral. — *Life, by T. G. Cary.*

PERKINS, GEORGE WILLIAM, died at Chicago Nov. 15, 1856, aged about 52. He graduated at Yale in 1824; was minister of Meriden, Conn., many years, and had but recently gone to Chicago. He was a preacher of distinction; his zeal against slavery never grew cold.

PERLEY, SAMUEL, minister of Moultonborough, N. H., died in 1831, aged 89. Born in Ipswich, he graduated at Harvard in 1763; was minister of Seabrook, N. H., from 1765 to 1775; and was settled at M. in 1778, and at length dismissed. — *Sprague's Annals.*

PERLEY, HUMPHREY CLARK, minister of Methuen, Mass., died in 1838, aged 76. Born in Boxford, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1791; was settled from 1795 to 1815; then in Beverly, second church, from 1818 to 1821.

PERREIN, JEAN, eminent for his acquaintance with natural history, died at New York in 1805, aged 54. He was a native of France, and a member of the society of sciences and belles lettres of Bordeaux. With a view to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge in botany and other departments of natural history, he travelled through Africa and most of the West India islands. To complete his collection of birds, plants, etc., he came to New York, where he spent several months; but he was cut down in the midst of his labors. In Sonnini's edition of Buffon's natural history, credit is given to Perrein as the author of many of the most valuable communications contained in that work.

PERRINE, MATTHEW LA RUE, D. D., professor of ecclesiastical history at Auburn, N. Y., died Feb. 12, 1836, aged 59. Born in Monmouth, N. J., he graduated at Princeton in 1797, and settled as the pastor of Battle Hill in 1802. In 1811 he became the first pastor of Spring street church, N. Y. He died in peace and hope. In his various relations in life he was wise and faithful.

PERRY, JOSEPH, minister of East Windsor, Conn., died in 1783, aged 50. Born in Sherburn, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1752; in 1755 he was settled as a colleague with Mr. Edwards, who lived till 1758. He published a sermon on the death of R. Wolcott, 1763; of N. Hooker, 1771; election sermon, 1775. — *Sprague's Annals.*

PERRY, JOSHUA, minister in Hamden, Conn., died in Burlington in 1812, aged about 57. He graduated at Yale in 1775.

PERRY, DAVID, minister of Richmond, Mass., died in 1817, aged 70. Born in Huntington, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1772, and was minister of Harwinton, Conn., from 1774 to 1784, and installed at Richmond in 1784. — *Sprague's Annals.*

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD, a naval commander, died Aug. 23, 1820, aged 35. He was born at Kingston, near Newport, R. I., in Aug., 1785; he was the son of Christopher R. P., a naval patriot of the Revolution, and collector of Newport, who died in May, 1818; and grandson of Judge Freeman P., who died in Oct., 1813, aged 82. His earliest ancestor in America was Edmund P., a Quaker. Having served as a midshipman in the Mediterranean, he was in 1812 advanced to be master-commandant. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the squadron on Lake Erie. Sept. 10, he achieved a complete victory over the enemy under Com. Barclay, after an action of three hours, capturing the whole squadron. In 1815 he proceeded to the Mediterranean in command of the Java; in June, 1819, he proceeded to the West Indies in the ship John Adams. He died of the yellow fever at Port Spain, Trinidad. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Mason, and niece of Christopher Champlin of Newport; he left four sons and one daughter. He once unhappily was engaged in a duel. Under a sense of a supposed injury, he personally assaulted Capt. Heath of the marines on board of his ship. A court martial censured both. Capt. H. however challenged him, and a duel was fought on the Jersey shore in Oct., 1818, though Perry refused to fire. The contemptible code of honor must explain how the opportunity of shooting off a pistol at Perry could soothe into quietness the irritated feelings of the captain of marines. Had the commodore refused thus to stand as a mark to be fired at, instead of violating the laws of his country, he would have been honored for a manly courage, which restrained him from doing wrong. Our rulers, whose business it is to execute the laws of the people, ought to have struck both their names from the rolls of the navy.

PERRY, BAXTER, minister of Lyme, N. H., died in 1829, aged 37.

PERRY, JOSEPH, minister in New Haven, Conn., died in 1829, aged 50.

PERRY, Jos. M. S., missionary to Ceylon, died March 10, 1837, aged 30, of the cholera: his wife died of the same disorder, March 13. He was the son of Rev. Mr. Perry, of Sharon, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1827, and was settled in the ministry at Mendon. His wife, Harriet J. Lathrop, a native of Norwich, was the sister of Mrs. Winslow and Mrs. Cherry, missionaries. Among her last utterances were the words, "Sweet peace! sweet peace!"

PERRY, ALFRED, M. D., died at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1838, aged 57. The son of Rev. David Perry, he graduated at Williams college in 1803.

PERRY, JAMES, a Methodist minister, died at Plainfield, Vt., in 1840, aged 82.

PERRY, ELNATHAN, captain, died at Rush, N. Y., June, 1849, aged 90. He entered the army at fifteen, and fought at Bennington, Saratoga, and Eutaw.

PESSACUS, a Narragansett sagamore, who, with other sagamores and a Niantick deputy, made a treaty in 1645, at Boston, with the commissioners of the four colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Haven. Pummash was another of the seven Indian signers. Pessacus was the successor of Miantunnomn. — *Pell's Hist. of New England*.

PETERS, THOMAS, the first minister of Saybrook, the brother of Hugh P., was a minister in Cornwall, England, who was driven away in the civil wars, and came to this country with Fenwick, arriving at New Haven in July, 1639, and settled at Saybrook about 1641. Winthrop married his niece, a daughter of Hugh Peters. Gov. Winthrop, of Mass., speaks of his own brother and sister Peters. This perhaps is to be explained by supposing, as the wife of Thos. Peters was in America, that she was Gov. Winthrop's sister. Samuel Peters descended from William P., a brother of Thomas, who settled near Boston in 1634. A letter of T. P., written at Pequot, or Saybrook, to Gov. W., is published by Mr. Savage, dated 1645. Of his death there is no note. Being invited to return to his people in England, he sailed from Boston in Dec., 1646.

PETERS, HUGH, minister of Salem, Mass., died Oct. 16, 1660, aged 61. He was born at Fowey in Cornwall, in 1599, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1622. He was licensed by the Bishop of London, and preached in the city with great popularity and success. Meeting with some trouble on account of his non-conformity, he went into Holland, where he remained five or six years. He arrived in America with Richard Mather in Aug., 1635. He took the charge of the church in Salem, Dec. 21, 1636, disclaiming the errors of Mr. Williams, who had been minister before him, and excommunicating

his adherents. During his five years' ministry, one hundred and sixty persons joined his communion. He did not confine his attention to religious concerns, but took an interest in mercantile and civil affairs. He assisted in reforming the police of the town; he suggested the plan of the fishery, and of the coasting and foreign voyages; he procured carpenters, and engaged in trade with great success. His zeal in worldly concerns was probably the cause of his suppressing in Salem the weekly and occasional lectures, by which the good men of that day were nourished up unto eternal life. Being considered as a suitable person to send to England to procure an alteration in the laws of excise and trade, he was appointed for this purpose, with Mr. Welde and Mr. Hibbins, by the general court, and sailed Aug. 3, 1641. He never returned to America. During the civil wars in England he supported the cause of the parliament, and contributed much aid to it by his preaching. Burnet says that he pressed the king's condemnation with the rudeness of an inquisitor; but Mr. Peters in his legacy declares that he opposed it. He was appointed by Cromwell one of the licensers of ministers, and also a commissioner for amending the laws, though utterly disqualified for the business. After the restoration, he was tried for conspiring with Cromwell and compassing the king's death, and was executed. His wife was the widow of Colonel Read: her daughter married John Winthrop of Conn. His own daughter, Elizabeth, was baptized in 1640. She married a Mr. Barker; and was a widow, and living at Deptford, England, in 1709. For her he wrote his legacy in 1660. He was charged by his enemies with great vices; but it is not probable that the charges were well founded. He was, however, weak, ignorant, and carried away by his zeal. If he had confined himself to the proper duties of a minister of the gospel, and had not engaged in parties, nor become the tool of the ambitious, nor exerted himself to stimulate the furious passions of men, he would have been useful and respected, and might have died in peace. Though he was ignorant, he possessed a native and peculiar vigor. He had the power of associating his thoughts in such a manner, as to prevent them from being easily forgotten. His coarse and familiar images never failed to answer his purposes, and his vulgar yet striking eloquence gained him thousands of hearers in London. Specimens of his curious sermons are to be found in the trials of the regicides. In an engraving prefixed he is placed in the pulpit with a multitude before him; his hour glass is turned, and he says, "Come, my good fellows, I know you like another glass." His verses for his daughter were entitled "my wishes." One stanza is this:

"I wish you neither poverty, nor riches,
But godliness, so gainful, with content;
No painted pomp, nor glory that bewitches;
A blameless life is the best monument:
And such a soul, that soars above the sky,
Well pleas'd to live, but better pleas'd to die."

The "rules" which he sent to his daughter from prison were these:

"Let thy Thoughts	be Divine, awful, godly.
Talk	"Little, honest, true.
Words	"Profitable, holy, charitable.
Manners	"Olive, courteous, cheerful.
Diet	"Temperate, convenient, frugal.
Apparel	"Sober, neat, comely.
Will	"Constant, obedient, ready.
Sleep	"Moderate, quiet, seasonable.
Prayers	"Short, devout, often, fervent.
Recreation	"Lawful, brief, seldom.
Memory	"Of death, punishment, glory."

He published a sermon before both houses of parliament in 1646; last report of the English wars; a word to the army, 1647; good work for a good magistrate, or short way to great quiet, 1651 (in this work he proposed the extirpation of the whole system of laws, and recommended that the old records in the tower should be burned as records of tyranny, and that they should begin anew); brief aen den Vader la Chaize; a dying father's legacy to his only child, 8vo., 1660 and 1717. This has been spoken of with respect. It is preserved in the New England library established by Mr. Prince of Boston. — *Young's Life of Peters; Sprague's Annals; Cycl. Amer. Lit.*

PETERS, ANDREW, first minister of Middleton, Mass., died in 1756, aged 55. Born in Andover, he graduated at Harvard in 1723, and was settled in 1729. His successor was E. Smith.

PETERS, JOHN, died in Adams, Mass., Sept. 10, 1807, aged 107, retaining to the last all his faculties.

PETERS, SAMUEL A., LL.D., an Episcopal minister, died at New York, April 19, 1826, aged 90, and was buried at Hebron. He was born at Hebron, Conn., Dec. 12, 1735; graduated at Yale college in 1757; took the charge of the churches at Hartford and Hebron in 1762, but, being a Tory, he in 1774 went to England, where he resided till 1805, when he returned to this country. In 1817 and 1818 he made a journey to the West as far as the Falls of St. Anthony, claiming a large territory under Carver. He published a history of Connecticut, 8vo., 1781. It is embarrassed in its authority by a number of fables. Rev. Dr. Bacon, in his historical discourses, calls it "that most unscrupulous and malicious of lying narratives, Peters' history of Connecticut." — *Cycl. Amer. Lit.*

PETERS, RICHARD, judge of the district court of the United States, died Aug. 21, 1828, aged 84. He was born at Philadelphia in June, 1744, the son, as I suppose, of Richard Peters, D. D., an Episcopal minister, who died in 1775. He entered successfully upon the practice of the law.

Congress appointed him, June 13, 1776, secretary of the board of war. On resigning that post he was appointed in December, 1781, a member of congress; and, in 1789, judge of the district court, in which office he continued thirty-six years, till his death at Blockley, near Philadelphia. Of the admiralty law of the United States he may be deemed the founder. His decisions are preserved in Peters' reports. He was a practical farmer. In 1797 he published a pamphlet on the use of gypsum, which introduced the culture of clover, and effected a beneficial change in husbandry. His various communications appeared in the memoirs of the Philadelphia agricultural society.

PETERS, JOHN F., judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, died at Hartford in 1834, aged 69.

PETERS, ABSALOM, general, died in New York, March 29, 1840, aged 86. Born in Hebron, Conn., he descended from William of Boston, the brother of Hugh Peters. His great grandfather was John of Andover; his grandfather was John, his father Colonel John, both of Hebron. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1780. He settled as a farmer at Wentworth, N. Y. In the war he rendered services to his country, and he sustained various offices. His first wife was Mary Rogers, a descendant of John Rogers the martyr. After his second marriage, in 1821, to the widow of Rev. John Gurley, he removed to Lebanon, Conn., and lived near his paternal home. He died at the house of his son, John R. P. Another son is Rev. Dr. Absalom Peters.

PETERS, SAMUEL A., judge, died at Colchester, Conn., Dec. 19, 1854, aged 85. He was one of the oldest lawyers in Conn., and a judge of New London county court.

PETERS, EDWARD D., a successful merchant of Boston, died suddenly of apoplexy at his house in Jamaica Plain, Oct. 20, 1856, aged 70. He was a native of Blue Hill, Me.; a man respected for his integrity. He left four sons, active merchants in Boston.

PETERSON, SIMEON, a Freewill Baptist minister, died at Hermon, N. Y., in 1837, aged 40.

PETERSON, JOHN D., minister of a German Lutheran church, died in Upper Canada in 1848, aged 91. Born in Bremen, he was pastor at Harrisburg, Pa., from 1803 to 1819, when he became pastor of Markham and Vaughan in Upper Canada. He was faithful and zealous in his office until his labors were interrupted by infirmity.

PETTENGILL, AMOS, died at Salem Bridge, Conn., Aug. 17, 1830, aged 50. Born at Salem, N. H., he graduated at Cambridge in 1805. He was a minister for five years at Champlain, N. Y., till 1812, and was installed at Litchfield South Farms, Conn., in 1816. After an unquiet period of six years he removed to a more pleasant

abode, to Salem, Conn., now Naugatuck, for his seven last years. He was a respected and useful minister. A memoir of him, by L. Hart, is among the volumes of Massachusetts Sabbath school society. He rendered service as a teacher and in other ways to the cause of education. He published a view of the heavens, for schools, 1826; a rotary celestial map; the spirit of Methodism, 1829; and a sermon at the ordination of J. Johnson; and other discourses. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PHIELPS, AMOS A., minister in Boston, died at Roxbury, July 30, 1847, aged 42. Born in Simsbury, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1826; was minister of Hopkinton two years; then pastor of Pine street church in Boston from 1832 to 1834. Then he engaged in the service of the anti-slavery society, and was general agent, and edited the *Emancipator*; in 1839 he became the minister of the Marlborough chapel free church; in 1842 he was pastor of the Maverick church, East Boston, and afterwards secretary of the anti-slavery society at New York. He published lectures on slavery, 1834; book of the Sabbath, 1841; letters to Drs. Bacon and Stowe; and several pamphlets relating to slavery. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PHIELPS, DUDLEY, minister of Groton, Mass., died Sept. 24, 1849, aged 51. He graduated at Yale in 1823, and was settled first at Haverhill in 1828; then at Groton in 1836. He published a temperance address at Haverhill, 1830.

PHIELPS, JOHN, judge, died April 14, 1849. He drafted the constitution of Vermont; which State he left, 1837, to assist his wife, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, in conducting Patapsco female institution.

PHIELPS, DAVENPORT, Episcopal minister, died at Geneva, N. Y., before 1816, aged about 60. His father was Alexander Phelps of Conn.; his mother was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Eleazar Wheelock.

PHIELPS, BENALAH, first minister of Manchester, Conn., died in 1817, aged about 76. He graduated at Yale in 1761; was settled about 1780; and removed to Nova Scotia about 1795.

PHIELPS, ELISHA, died at Simsbury, Conn., in 1817, aged 67. Born in S., he graduated at Yale in 1800, and was a member of congress from 1819 to 1821, and from 1825 to 1829.

PHIELPS, OLIVER, died near Buffalo, in West Canada, May 4, 1851, aged 71, a man of distinction in western New York. He was born in 1779 in Simsbury, Conn., of a humble family. In company with Nathaniel Gorham he purchased the Genesee country in New York, and thus became a man of wealth. He lived much at Canandaigua, and also at St. Catharine's, in Canada West. In the Welland canal he was much interested. At Ludlowville he built the Presbyterian church almost at his own expense. His religious character is highly commended. He was a member of

the church, a man of prayer, and who loved to meet with his fellow Christians. A few days before his death he visited the place of his birth: it was on his return that he died before he reached his home. In his memorandum book he made, near the place of his birth, this very interesting entry: "Here, on the top of this mountain, near my father's place, on the 19th of August, 1799, — on this same spot where I now stand, — did God open my eyes to behold the glory of the Lamb. Fifty-one years last August here I bowed in prayer and praise to God for plucking me as a brand from the burning. And here again, on this 23d of April, 1851, have I bowed the knee in prayer and praise, that his love and grace are still the same." Let our rich and great men ponder on these words. — *Observer*, Aug. 7, 1851.

PHIELPS, ELIZABETH, died at Andover, Nov. 30, 1852, aged 36. She was daughter of Prof. Stuart and the wife of Prof. Phelps. She wrote an interesting book, entitled *sunny-side*, and much else which is instructive and useful.

PHIELPS, ANSON G., died in New York, Nov. 30, 1853, aged 74. A native of Canton, Conn., he resided in New York, a merchant and manufacturer. He was a member of the American board of missions, and was president of the New York colonization society, — a man of benevolence and piety. Of his property of two millions and a half of dollars, he left more than half a million to benevolent purposes: besides other bequests to twenty-two grandchildren, he gave to each 5,000 dollars, the interest of which to be annually devoted to religious charity. The asylum for the blind shared his bounty.

PHIELPS, SAMUEL S., judge, died in Middlebury, Vt., March 25, 1855, aged 61. Born in Litchfield, a graduate of Yale in 1811, he for a while served in the army, then settled as a lawyer in M. He was a judge of the supreme court, and a senator of the United States from 1839 to 1851.

PHILBRICK, ABIGAIL, Mrs., died at Deerfield, N. H., May 22, 1841, aged 103.

PHILIP, sachem of Pokanoket, well known by the name of King Philip, died Aug. 12, 1676. He was the youngest son of Massasoit, and succeeded his brother Alexander in 1657. In 1662 he renewed the friendship which had subsisted with the English, and engaged not to dispose of any lands without their knowledge or appointment. In 1675 he commenced the war which desolated New England. It is said that he was pressed into the war by the impotency of his young warriors. As he foresaw the loss of his territory and the extinction of his tribe, if the English settlements were permitted to extend and increase without interruption, he was determined to make one mighty effort to prevent these calamities. He in consequence lighted up the flame of

war in various parts of the country. The first attack was made Sunday, June 20. After doing much mischief, as he was endeavoring to escape from Captain Church, who had pursued him into a swamp, he was killed. The name of the Indian soldier who killed him was Alderman. By Church's order, Philip was beheaded and quartered! Thus, after deeds of heroism, fell King Philip of Mount Hope in Rhode Island. Mr. Eliot once preached before him, when he took hold of a button of the good man's coat, and said to him, "I do not value the gospel any more than that." — *Drake's Ind. Biog.*; *Baylies*.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, first minister of Watertown, Mass., died July 1, 1644. He was born in the county of Norfolk, England, and was educated at the university of Cambridge, where he gained a high reputation for learning. Having, as he believed, been made a partaker of the Divine nature through the renewing agency of the Holy Spirit, he devoted himself to the ministry of the gospel, and was settled at Boxford in Essex. But, becoming a nonconformist to the ceremonies of the established church, he came to New England with Governor Winthrop in the *Arabella*, and arrived at Salem in June, 1630. He immediately, with Sir Richard Saltonstall and others, commenced a plantation at Watertown. A church was formed July 30th, when about forty members signed a covenant, binding themselves to cleave unto the word of God, and "the true sense and meaning thereof." A confession of faith was afterwards added. The salary settled upon the minister was 30 pounds a year. He was succeeded by Mr. Sherman. He was much lamented by his church, who expressed their respect to his memory by educating his eldest son, Samuel Phillips, who was afterwards minister of Rowley, and eminently useful.

Mr. Phillips was well skilled in the original languages in which the bible was written, and such was his attachment to the word of God, that he used to read it through six times in every year, and he always found in it something new. As a preacher he was very faithful, and many were converted by means of his labors. Though very humble and modest, he was an able disputant. He published a judicious work, entitled, a reply to a confutation of some grounds for infants' baptism, as also concerning the form of a church, put forth against me by one Thomas Lamb; to which is added, a discourse of the verity and validity of infants' baptism, 1645. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 82-84, 162.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, major, lived in Saco, Maine, in 1659; his house was assaulted by the Indians Sept. 18, 1675, and afterwards burnt by them.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, an early bookseller in Boston, was spoken of by John Dunton of Lon-

don, in 1686, who then visited B., as very thriving, as "young and witty, and the most beautiful man in the town of Boston."

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, son of Rev. George P. was the minister of Rowley, Mass., and died April 22, 1696, aged 71. He was born in Boxford, England, in 1625, and graduated at Harvard in 1690, being educated at the expense of the church of Watertown; an honorable testimony of their gratitude to his father. He was settled as the colleague of Mr. Rogers. His widow, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, died in 1713, aged 86. His son, Samuel, a goldsmith of Salem, married Mary, daughter of Rev. John Emerson of Gloucester, and was the father of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Andover.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, colonel, of Charlestown, died March 20, 1725, aged 93. He was judge of admiralty, and treasurer of the province.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, minister of Brookhaven, L. I., died in 1739, aged 75. The son of Rev. Samuel P. of Rowley, he graduated at Harvard in 1686, and preached a few years at Jamaica, L. I., before he was settled at B., in 1702. Though a good man, it is thought that he was too much addicted to facetiousness and wit.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, minister of Andover, Mass., died June 5, 1771, aged 81. He was the grandson of Samuel P., minister of Rowley, and the son of Samuel P., a goldsmith of Salem. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1708; began to preach in the south and new parish of Andover April 30, 1710; and was ordained Oct. 17th. He continued faithfully to discharge the duties of the sacred office for sixty years till his death. Being sincerely attached to those views of religious truth which were embraced by the first fathers of New England, he could not quietly see the efforts that were made to pervert the faith, which he was persuaded was once delivered to the saints. He exerted himself both by his preaching and his writings to guard his people against the intrusion of error. He contended that all mankind come into the world depraved in consequence of Adam's sin, and liable to punishment; that men could as easily create themselves anew, as believe in Christ by a power inherent in themselves; that God from eternity had elected those whom he would save, and on whom he would bestow his efficacious grace to prepare them for salvation; that men were justified on account of the righteousness of Christ, received by faith, and immediately upon believing; and that none, who were once in a state of justification, would finally be lost. He published elegy on Noyes and Corwin; a word in season, or the duty of a people to take the oath of allegiance to a glorious God, 1727; advice to a child, 1729; the history of the Saviour; the orthodox Christian, or a child well instructed, 1738; a minister's address

to his people, 1739; artillery election sermon, 1741; living water to be had for asking; election sermon, 1750; the sinner's refusal to come unto Christ reproved; the necessity of God's drawing in order to men's coming unto Christ; convention sermon, 1753; at the ordination of N. Holt; at the instalment of S. Chandler, 1759; seasonable advice to a young neighbor, 1761; address to young people, in a dialogue; a sermon to young people, 1763; on justification, 1766; sin of suicide contrary to nature, 1767.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, LL. D., founder of the academy in Exeter, N. H., the son of the preceding, died in April, 1795, aged 76. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1785. He was for several years a member of the council of New Hampshire. April 21, 1778, he with his brother, Samuel Phillips of Andover, founded and liberally endowed the academy in that town, which was incorporated in 1780. In 1789 he further gave to this institution 20,000 dollars. The academy, called Phillips' Exeter academy, of which he was the sole founder, was incorporated in 1781 with a fund of 15,000 pounds. He bequeathed to this academy two-thirds of all his estate, and one-third of the residue to the seminary at Andover, particularly for the benefit of pious youth. To this object his brother, William Phillips of Boston, also bequeathed 4,000 dollars. — *Morse's Geog.*; *Holmes' Annals*, II. 404; *Constitution of Theo. Sem.*

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, LL. D., lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, died Feb. 10, 1802, aged 50. He was the grandson of Samuel P., minister of Andover. His father, Samuel P., one of the councillors of Massachusetts, died at Andover Aug. 21, 1790, aged 76. Mr. Phillips was graduated at Harvard college in 1771. He was a member of the provincial congress in 1775, and of the house of representatives till the year 1780, when he assisted in framing the constitution of Massachusetts. On its adoption he was elected a member of the senate, and was its president from 1785 to 1801. Being appointed justice of the court of common pleas for Essex in 1781, he held this office till 1797, when his declining health induced his resignation. He was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1801. His widow, Phæbe, died Oct. 31, 1812, aged 69. His son, John, died in Sept., 1820. While he possessed a sound judgment and an ardent, persevering spirit, his integrity and patriotism gained him the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Such was his superiority to the pride of wealth and of power, and such his benevolence and humility, that, when honored with public applause and raised to eminence, he would frequently spend the interval between the morning and evening services of the Sabbath in the house of God for the purpose of reading some pious book to those whose distant habitations

prevented them from returning home. He was careful to impart religious instruction to his family, and he led its daily devotions with humility, fervor, and eloquence. He appeared to be continually governed by love to the Supreme Being, and by the desire of imitating his benevolence and doing good. His deep views of evangelical doctrine and duty, of human depravity and mediatorial mercy, formed his heart to humility, condescension, and kindness, and led him continually to depend on the grace of God through the atonement of his Son. He projected the academy at Andover, and was much concerned in establishing that as well as the academy at Exeter, which were founded by his father and uncle. To these institutions he was a distinguished benefactor. His exertions to effect their establishment bring him the highest honor, for he was the natural heir of the founders. He bequeathed 1000 dollars, one sixth part of the interest of which he directed annually to be added to the principal, and the remainder to be expended in the purchase of bibles, and other books, to be distributed among poor and pious Christians in other towns, and also among the inhabitants of places where the means of religious knowledge are very sparingly enjoyed. After his death, his widow, Phæbe Phillips, and his son, John Phillips of Andover, evinced the same attachment to the interests of learning and religion by uniting with Samuel Abbot, and three others of a most liberal and benevolent spirit, in founding the theological seminary in Andover, which was opened in September, 1818. On their part they engaged to erect two separate buildings for the accommodation of fifty students, and for public rooms. By such acts of most honorable munificence has the family, which bears the name of Phillips, proved to the world that the blessing of wealth may fall into hands which shall employ it for the best of purposes. — *Tappan's Fun. Ser.*

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, the grandson of Rev. Samuel P. of Andover, died May 26, 1817, aged 77. He was the son of Deacon William P., a merchant of Boston, a patriot of the Revolution, and a benefactor of Andover academy by the bequest of 5000 dollars, who died Jan. 15, 1804, aged 81; his mother was Abigail, the daughter of Edward Bromfield. He was born April 10, 1750, being an only son. His feeble health prevented his receiving a public education. He engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father, on whose death a large fortune came into his hands. In 1772 he made a profession of religion; in 1794 he was chosen a deacon of the old south church, and he officiated until his death. For several years, while Strong and Brooks were governors, he was the lieutenant-governor of the State. His wife, Miriam, the daughter of Jonathan

Mason, died May 7, 1823, aged 69. He had seven children; Jonathan of Boston inherited about half a million of dollars. Abigail Bromfield married Rev. E. Burgess of Dedham. His daughter, Miriam, the wife of Samuel H. Walley, died March 26, 1827; his son, Dea. Edward P., died Nov. 3, 1826. Deacon Phillips was an active member of many charitable societies. During the last three weeks of his life he contributed 5,000 dollars to various objects. For a series of years his charities had been from 8 to 11,000 dollars annually. Many widows and fatherless children were by him rescued from want. He bequeathed to Phillips academy 15,000 dollars; to the theological institution at Andover, 10,000 dollars; to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, the Massachusetts bible society, the foreign mission board, the Congregational society, the education society, and the Massachusetts general hospital, each 5,000 dollars; to the medical dispensary, 3,000 dollars; to the female asylum, and the asylum for boys, each 2,000 dollars; in all, 62,000 dollars.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, the first mayor of Boston, died May 29, 1823, aged 52. He was the son of William P., a merchant of Boston, who died in 1772, and grandson of Col. John P., also a merchant in Boston, and brother of Rev. Samuel P. of Andover; and was born Nov. 26, 1770. His mother, Margaret, a daughter of Col. Jacob Wendell, took the charge of his early education. After graduating at Harvard college in 1788, he studied law and settled in Boston. He was a member of the senate nineteen years, during the last ten of which he was the president. In 1809 he was appointed a judge of the common pleas. When the city government was established in 1822, he was elected the first mayor, in which office his course was conciliatory and judicious. For nine years he was one of the corporation of the college. He died suddenly of an affection of the heart. He had presided in the senate the preceding day. His wife was Sally, the daughter of Thomas Walley. Five sons and three daughters survived him. He was a man of sound judgment, of simple manners, of pure character, and of religion.

PHILLIPS, ALONZO, died at Newburyport in April, 1838, aged 50. A graduate of Middlebury in 1815, he was sixteen years from 1820 the minister of Princeton, Mass.; faithful and successful. An extract from Dimmick's funeral sermon is in Boston Recorder, May 11.

PHILLIPS, TIMOTHY, captain, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Bradford, Mass., in 1840, aged 82.

PHILLIPS, JAMES, died in Chenango county, New York, in 1841, aged 90. At the age of 88 he made a profession of religion at Greenville.

PHINNEY, ELIAS, died at Lexington in July,

1849, aged 69, clerk of court and an excellent farmer. He kept the stock of the agricultural society, and was enthusiastic in his devotion to agriculture. A multitude of friends experienced his hospitality. He published an address, 1830.

PHINNEY, STURGIS, M. D., died in 1841. He removed from New Bedford to New York in 1825.

PHIPPS, WILLIAM, first minister of Douglass, Mass., died in Oxford in 1798, aged about 72. Born in Sherborn; he graduated at Harvard in 1746; was settled at D. the next year; and resigned in 1765. He was succeeded by I. Stone. He published a sermon on the death of J. Campbell, 1761.

PHIPPS, JAMES, came from Bristol, England, and settled near Pemaquid, Bristol, Me., before 1649. He had reason to be satisfied with the number of his children, as he had twenty-six by the same wife, twenty-one of them sons.—*Farmer.*

PHIPPS, SIR WILLIAM, governor of Massachusetts, died in 1695, aged 44. He was born at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Maine, Feb. 2, 1651. His father, James P., was a gunsmith in humble circumstances, and his mother had twenty-six children, of whom twenty-one were sons. After living in the wilderness till he was eighteen years of age, he bound himself as an apprentice to a ship-carpenter for four years, at the expiration of which time he went to Boston, where he learned to read and write. Determining to seek his fortune upon the sea, after a variety of adventures he discovered a Spanish wreck on the coast of Hispaniola, and fished up plate, and pearls, and jewels, amounting in value to 300,000 pounds sterling, with which he sailed to England in 1687. Such was his honesty, and so liberal was he to his seamen, that his own share amounted only to 16,000 pounds. He was at this time made a knight by King James. Returning to Boston, he was in 1690 admitted a member of the north church, being baptized and professing repentance of his sins. In the same year he commanded an expedition against Port Royal, which place he captured. When the new charter of Massachusetts was obtained, he was nominated by Dr. Mather as the governor. In this capacity he arrived at Boston May 14, 1692. He soon put a stop to prosecutions for witchcraft. In August he sailed with about four hundred and fifty men to Pemaquid, where he built a fort. In 1694, in a dispute with the collector of the port, Sir William was so far carried away by the passion of the moment as to have recourse to blows to settle the controversy. He was soon afterwards removed, and he sailed in November for England, where he received assurances of being restored; but, being seized by a malignant fever, he died of it. He

was succeeded by the Earl of Bellamont. Sir William, though his origin was very humble, was not elated by the great change in his circumstances. He was a man of uncommon enterprise and industry, of an excellent disposition, though he did not always retain the command of himself, and of perfect honesty and integrity. He exerted himself to promote the interests of New England. — *Magnalia*, II. 37-75.

PHIPPS, DAVID, died at New Haven in 1825, aged 86. He was a patriot of the Revolution and an officer of the navy.

PHIBBUS, WILLIAM, a Methodist minister, died at New York in 1832, aged 77.

PHYLL, Mr., a native of Switzerland, died in New Jersey in 1810, or Jan., 1811. He died in a cave in which he had lived twenty-six years.

PHYSICK, PHILIP SING, M. D., died at Philadelphia Dec. 15, 1837, aged 69. He was a very eminent physician and surgeon, and professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Pennsylvania. His father, an Englishman, had the charge of the estates of the Penn family. He graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1785. In 1789 he studied with John Hunt in London, and in 1790 was appointed for one year surgeon to St. George's hospital. In 1792 he took his medical degree at Edinburgh. He soon rose to distinction in his profession. He has been called the father of American surgery. He introduced the use of blisters to cure gangrene. He performed the operation of lithotomy on Judge Marshall. His own disease was hydrothorax, which was attended with great agony. For years he had studied religion, and every morning read a portion of Scripture. Dr. Delancy was his friend and pastor. His beloved wife was Elizabeth Emlen, the gifted, talented daughter of one of the most distinguished Quaker preachers. His countenance, as exhibited by a lithograph in Williams' book, is one of great dignity and beauty. — *Dr. Randolph's Memoir; Williams' Med. Biog.*

PICKENS, ANDREW, governor of South Carolina in 1816, died at Pontotoc, Miss., in 1838.

PICKENS, ANDREW, major-general, a soldier of the Revolution, died Aug. 11, 1817, aged nearly 80. He commenced his military career in the Indian war with the Cherokees in 1760. In 1779 at the head of three hundred men he defeated a party of Royalists on the western frontier of South Carolina. For his bravery in the battle of Cowpens, when he commanded the Southern militia, he received a sword from congress. At the battle of Eutaw Springs he was severely wounded. In 1782 he compelled the Cherokees to sue for peace. After the war he was a member of congress. In 1802 he was a commissioner to treat with the Choctaws. He died at Tumassee, Pendleton district, South Carolina. He was a

disinterested patriot, and a skilful and brave soldier. He was also gentle, beneficent, and hospitable. From early life he was a professor of religion and an influential member of the church.

PICKER, NATHANIEL, minister of Scituate, Mass., died in 1723, aged 37. Born in Dorchester, he graduated at Harvard in 1703; was settled in 1707; and was succeeded by S. Bourne.

PICKERING, TIMOTHY, secretary of State of the United States, died at Salem, Mass., Jan. 29, 1829, aged 82. He was a descendant of John P., a carpenter, who came to New England in 1630, and died at Salem in 1657; was born at Salem, Mass., July 17, 1746, and graduated in 1763. As soon as he heard of the affair at Lexington, on the morning of April 19, 1775, being colonel of a regiment, he marched the same day with the Salem militia to Medford, in order to intercept the enemy; but was not in season to participate in the fight. In 1775 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Essex, and of the maritime court for the district including Boston and Salem. In the fall of 1776 he took the command of the Essex regiment of seven hundred men, and performed duty under Washington in New Jersey. In 1777 he accepted the appointment of adjutant-general and marched with the army to Pennsylvania. He was by the side of Washington in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 14; and he was present also in that of Germantown, Oct. 4th. Congress soon elected him a member of the board of war, with Gates and Mifflin. The arrangement of the staff department was also intrusted to him and Mifflin. In August, 1780, he succeeded Greene as quartermaster-general, and discharged most faithfully its arduous and complicated duties. From 1790 to 1794 he was employed in various negotiations with the Indian tribes, being also postmaster-general from 1791 to 1794, when he was appointed secretary of war as the successor of Knox. In August, 1795, he had the temporary charge of the department of State on the resignation of Randolph, and in December received the appointment of secretary of State, which he held till May, 1800, when he was removed by President Adams, as he was an adherent of Hamilton in his opposition to the policy of the president. Being in debt for new lands, he plunged into the back woods of Pennsylvania, with his son and a few laborers, and cleared several acres and built a log hut for his family. The liberality of some friends in Massachusetts, in purchasing his lands, enabled him to return to his native State, and to become the owner of a small farm in Essex, which he cultivated with his own hands. From 1803 to 1811 he was a senator of the United States; from 1814 to 1817 he was also a representative in congress. In consequence of the activity of his life, he had little leisure for literary

pursuits; yet the productions of his pen do him great credit as a writer of elegance and vigor. In public life he was disinterested, faithful, and energetic. His morals were pure, and from early life he was a professor of religion. His feelings were strong, and some of his political controversies were vehement. He published a letter to Gov. Sullivan on the embargo, and addresses to the people, 1808; review of the correspondence between J. Adams and W. Cunningham, 1824.

PICKERING, HENRY, son of Col. Timothy P., died in New York in 1838, aged 57. He was a merchant in Salem, and acquired a moderate fortune, of which he made a liberal and benevolent use. But his losses of property induced him to remove to New York. He wrote poetry. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

PICKERING, JOHN, LL. D., died in Boston May 5, 1846, aged 69. He was a son of Timothy P., and graduated at Harvard in 1796. He began the study of law in Philadelphia, where his father lived as secretary of State; but soon accompanied W. Smith, minister to Lisbon, as his secretary. There he prosecuted his studies, especially in various languages, as he did also in London, when secretary to Rufus King. He returned in 1801, and lived at Salem. In 1829 he was appointed city solicitor in Boston, where he then lived. He was several years a State senator. There were few so eminent in scholarship as he; none so skilled in the modern and Indian languages. He was familiar with seven languages besides Greek and Latin, and well acquainted with four others, and explored with some care ten or fifteen others. His memoir is in historical collections, third series, vol. X., with a history of his writings, the principal of which are vocabulary of words peculiar to America, 1815; essay on the orthography of the Indian languages, in memoirs of American academy, 1820; Greek and English lexicon, 1826; Indian languages, in encyclopedia Amer.; revised statutes of Massachusetts, 1813; eulogy on Dr. Bowditch; lecture on the uncertainty of the law; on the pronunciation of the Greek, in memoirs of American academy; also articles in various reviews and magazines. He was tall, of commanding presence, yet benignant and courteous. With a small, well-formed mouth, he had a Roman nose, and a serene and ample forehead.

PICKERING, GEORGE, died in Waltham Dec. 8, 1846, aged 77, for fifty-seven years an itinerant Methodist minister.

PICKERING, THEOPHILUS, minister of Ipswich, Mass., Chebacco parish, died in 1747, aged 47. The son of John P. of Salem, he graduated at Harvard in 1719. In 1725 he was invited to assist Mr. Wise; in 1727 he was ordained. In 1747 J. Cleaveland was settled over a new church, the supporters of which were attached to Mr.

Whitefield. Some pamphlets were published in consequence of this settlement. Mr. P. wrote also letters to N. and D. Rogers, 1742; a letter to Mr. Whitefield, 1745; bad omen to the churches, 1747. — *Sprague's Annals.*

PICKMAN, THOMAS, Dr., died at Salem in 1817, aged 43. The son of Benjamin, he graduated at Harvard in 1791, and studied physic with Dr. Holyoke. He had judgment, decision, and skill; was social, and endowed with a literary taste. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

PICKMAN, BENJAMIN, died at Salem in Aug., 1843, aged 80. A graduate of 1784, he was a merchant, and sustained various public offices; was a member of the senate and council; of congress in 1809; of the convention of 1820. He published an oration on the birthday of Washington.

PICKMAN, DUDLEY L., died at Salem, Mass., in 1846, aged 67. He was a man of intelligence, highly respected.

PIDGIN, WILLIAM, minister of Minot, Me., died at Portland in 1848, aged nearly 77. Born in Newbury, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1794; settled at Hampton, N. H., in 1796, and at Minot, Me., from 1811 to 1819.

PIERCE, ROBERT, an early settler of Dorchester in 1610. His widow, Ann, died 1695, aged about 104 years.

PIERCE, MICHAEL, captain, of Scituate in 1647, was slain in Philip's war, March, 1676, with fifty English and twenty Cape Cod Indians, near Providence.

PIERCE, THOMAS, minister of Scarborough, Me., died in 1775, aged 37. Born in Newbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1759, and was ordained in 1762.

PIERCE, BENJAMIN, governor of New Hampshire, died at Hillsborough, N. H., April 1, 1839, aged 81. He was a descendant of Nathaniel Pierce of Woburn, and son of Benjamin of Chelmsford, and was born Dec. 25, 1757. He risked his life in the cause of human freedom. He fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and continued in the army during the war, rising from the rank of a common soldier to be major by brevet. For many years from 1789 he was the representative of Hillsborough, to which town he went in poverty and built a log house. In 1805 he was brigadier-general; in 1809 sheriff, in which office he liberated the prisoners by paying for them 300 or 400 dollars. Among them was an old companion in arms, Capt. Moses Brewer, who had been shut up four years for debt. In 1827 and 1829 he was governor. He died in consequence of a paralytic affection. His daughter, by his first wife, born in 1788, married Gen. John McNeil. His second wife was Anna Kendrick of Amherst, by whom he had eight children, one of whom was the president of the United States,

who was born Nov. 23, 1804; all the others are deceased except Henry D. Pierce, a drover and farmer in Hillsborough. Nancy married Gen. Solomon McNeil of Hillsborough; and Harriet married Hugh Jameson of Boston, both of whom died in 1837.

PIERCE, MARY E., Miss, missionary to Siam, died Sept. 22, 1844, aged 23. Born at Butter-nuts, N. Y., she embarked at Boston in July, 1839, and occupied her field of labor at Bangkok till her death. Mr. Johnson spoke of her as having a frame of mind calm and heavenly in the view of her departure, and as an ornament to religion.

PIERCE, JOHN, D. D., minister of Brookline, died Aug. 24, 1849, aged 76. He was born in Dorchester July 14, 1773, the son of a farmer, and graduated at Harvard college in 1793. He was then preceptor two years in the English department at Leicester academy, from whose select library of moral and religious books, presented by Gov. Gill, he derived great advantage in prosecuting his purpose to become a minister. His salary was 200 dollars the first year, and 250 the next; but then the cost of board was less than a dollar a week. He wore a cocked or three-cornered hat; his hair queued with a black ribbon half-way down his back; he also had silver knee-buckles, and large plated shoe-buckles covering half his instep. He and the principal occupied the same bed, with the addition sometimes of a college friend. Afterwards he was a tutor in Harvard college. March 15, 1797, he was ordained at Brookline, and remained the pastor for the remainder of his life, having a colleague for a few of his last years. He resigned in July the office of secretary of the overseers of Harvard college, held for thirty years. He had preached the Thursday lecture in Boston one hundred times, and attended the lecture one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four times. The large and beautiful organ in his church was exhibited on Saturday before his death, when the sick pastor was carried into the church, where he indulged his great love of sacred music by listening to the notes which were awakened; he then read the doxology, which was sung in chorus by the entire audience. At his funeral, the arrangements for which had been made by Dr. P. himself, the meeting-house was not dressed in mourning. The preacher said, that his last words to one about to make a prayer with the dying man, were: "Ask that I receive with submission the will of my Father." He had also said, "Repeat to my friends around my remains the words of Christ, 'I am the resurrection and the life,' and say, that my faith and hope are these,—that I do not feel that I shall ever die, but only press on to a higher life." He left many volumes of his private journal. He published a sermon at the

ordination of S. Clark, 1817; Dudleian lecture, 1821; a sketch of Brookline in historical collections, 2d series, vol. II.

PIERCE, RICHARD, second minister of New Bedford, Mass., died in 1749, aged 49. He graduated at Harvard in 1724, and was settled in 1735. His predecessor was Samuel Hunt; his two next successors, Mr. Cheever and Samuel West.

PIERCE, SARAH, Miss, died at Litchfield Jan. 19, 1852, aged 84. She was a celebrated teacher, long at the head of a well-known female school in Litchfield.

PIERCE, SUSAN, wife of Epaminondas J. Pierce, missionary to Gaboon in Africa, died suddenly Feb. 24, 1855, expressing her confidence in the Saviour.

PIERPONT, BENJAMIN, minister in South Carolina, died near Charleston in 1698, aged about 30. He graduated at Harvard college in 1689, and emigrated from near Boston with a select company in 1691, to found an independent church in South Carolina. Mr. Adams succeeded him.

PIERPONT, JONATHAN, minister of Reading, Mass., died in 1709, aged about 44. Born in Roxbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1685, and was settled in 1689. His predecessor was John Brock.

PIERPONT, JAMES, fourth minister of New Haven, Conn., died in Nov., 1714, aged 53. He was the son of John P., of Roxbury, Mass., who died in 1690, and grandson of James P., who came from England and died at Ipswich. He was born in 1661; graduated at Harvard college in 1681; and was ordained July 2, 1685. His predecessors were Davenport, Hook, and Street. One of the first persons he received into his church was an old man called James Daniels, but who was John Dixwell, one of King Charles' judges. He was succeeded by J. Noyes. He married Abigail Davenport, a grand-daughter of his predecessor, Oct. 27, 1691. But she died Feb. 3, of consumption, occasioned by exposure to cold on the Sabbath after her wedding, going to meeting in her bridal dress. He married Sarah Haynes, May 30, 1691, a grand-daughter of Gov. H. She died Oct. 7, 1696. He married Mary Hooker, July 26, 1698, a grand-daughter of the first pastor of Hartford. She was the mother of Sarah, the wife of Pres. Edwards, and lived till Nov., 1740. He was a man of uncommon prudence, amiable manners, and exemplary piety. The articles of discipline, adopted with the Saybrook platform in 1708, were drawn up by him. He published false hopes of heaven, a sermon, 1712. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PIERPONT, SAMUEL, the minister of Lyme, Conn., died March 15, 1723, aged only 22. The son of Rev. James P. of New Haven, and Mary

Hooker, he graduated in 1718, and was ordained Dec. 12, 1722. In crossing the river from Saybrook with an Indian waterman, the canoe upset and he was drowned. His body was found April 28th, at Fisher's Island, and buried there. He had an extraordinary gift, and was a Boanerges in his preaching. Great hopes rested on him.

PIERPONT, JAMES, died at South Farms, in Litchfield, in 1840, aged 79; a most worthy and esteemed citizen.

PIERREPONT, JAMES HENRY, M. D., died at Portsmouth in Jan., 1839, aged 70. The son of William P., of Springfield, he was graduated at Harvard in 1789, and studied medicine with Dr. Spring. He had lived since 1801 in P., and was a physician of character and eminence. — *Burrough's Disc. on his Death; Williams' Med. Biog.*

PIERSON, ABRAHAM, first minister of Southampton on Long Island, died Aug. 9, 1678, aged 70. Born in Yorkshire, E., he graduated at the university of Cambridge in 1632; and he preached some time in or near Newark, before he came to Boston, in 1639. In 1640 a number of the inhabitants of Lynn formed the resolution to remove to Long Island, and invited him to accompany them. Having first formed a church, they went and settled Southampton. These planters constituted a government by themselves. When it was found necessary to divide the church, Mr. Pierson passed over to the main land, and became the first minister of Branford, Conn., in 1644. He continued here till 1665, when he removed to New Jersey. He was one of the first settlers of Newark in 1667, and was the first minister of that town. His son, Abraham, was his colleague. His wife was a daughter of Rev. J. Wheelwright; he had eight children. His son survived him; and his successors were Prudden, Wakerman, Bowers, Webb, and Burr. He was a man of piety and learning. Having studied the Indian language, he preached to the natives of Long Island and in the several plantations of New Haven colony. — *Magnalia*, III. 95; *Trumbull's Conn.* I. 289, 521; *Sprague's Annals*.

PIERSON, ABRAHAM, first president of Yale college, the son of the preceding, died May 5, 1707, aged about 60. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1668; ordained as colleague with his father at Newark March 4, 1672; removed to Connecticut in 1692, and was installed the minister of Killingworth in 1694. On the establishment of the college at Saybrook in 1701, he was chosen rector, and the students attended upon his instructions at Killingworth, although the commencements were held at Saybrook. His son, John, a graduate at Yale college of 1711, was the minister of Woodbridge, N. J. He was an excellent scholar, a great divine, a faithful preacher, and wise and judicious in all his conduct. Mr. Andrew of Milford was chosen rector

pro tempore after his death, but a new president was not appointed till 1719, when Mr. Cutler was placed at the head of the college. He wrote a system of natural philosophy, which was studied in the college for many years. He published election sermon, 1700. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PIERSON, JOSIAH, died at Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1846, aged 64. He was a minister who did much in the establishment of churches in Western New York. He was born in Killingworth, Conn., a descendant of A. Pierson. When not a preacher he was a member of the church in Bergen in 1808, the first church west of the Genesee, except the Scotch church at Caledonia. In 1817 he began to preach.

PEIRSON, ABEL L., M. D., a very distinguished surgeon and physician of Salem, Mass.; was killed on the railroad at Norwalk, Conn., May 5, 1853, aged 59. He was born in Saco, Me., July 4, 1793, and graduated at Harvard in 1812.

PIERSON, SUSAN, died at Bridgehampton, L. I., Feb. 24, 1854, aged 71. For more than fifty years she kept her bed. Her bible was always in her hands. She was an eminent Christian. — *N. Y. Observer*, May 18.

PIKE, JOHN, a settler of Newbury in 1635, died at Salisbury, Mass., in 1654. His son John was one of the first settlers of Woodbridge, N. J., in 1669. Gen. Z. M. Pike was a descendant. His son Joseph was killed by the Indians in 1694.

PIKE, ROBERT, major, son of John P., died in Newbury Dec. 12, 1706, aged 90. He was born in England in 1616. He was assistant and councillor, a man highly useful and respected.

PIKE, JOHN, minister of Dover, N. H., died March 10, 1710, aged 56. The son of Major Robert, he graduated at Harvard in 1675, and was ordained the successor of John Rayner in 1681.

PIKE, JAMES, first minister of Somersworth, N. H., died March 19, 1792, aged 89, in the sixty-second year of his ministry. The son of Joseph, of Newbury, who was killed by the Indians, he graduated at Harvard in 1725, and was ordained in 1730. He published a sermon on the duty of gospel ministers, 1751.

PIKE, NICHOLAS, the son of Rev. James P., was a descendant of John P., who lived in Newbury in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and died at Newburyport Dec. 9, 1819, aged 76. He published a system of arithmetic, 8vo., 1788, which was long in general use in New England.

PIKE, ZEBULON MONTGOMERY, brigadier-general, died April 27, 1813, aged 34. He was a descendant of John P., who lived in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and whose son, John, removed to Woodbridge, N. J., in 1669. He was born at Lamberton, N. J., Jan. 3, 1779, and was the son of Zebulon P., brevet colonel in the service of the United States. He acquired a knowledge of

mathematics and of the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. After the purchase of Louisiana Mr. Jefferson appointed him in 1805 to explore the sources of the Mississippi. Soon after his return he was sent on a similar expedition into the interior of Louisiana. On the Rio Del Norte he was seized by a Spanish force and lost his papers. He returned in 1807. Being appointed a brigadier-general in the late war, he commanded the land forces in the attack upon York, Upper Canada. In the explosion of the British magazine he was struck by a large stone, and died in a few hours on board the commodore's ship. When the British standard was brought to him, he caused it to be placed under his head. His wife was Miss Brown of Cincinnati; his only daughter married, in 1819, J. C. S. Harrison of Ohio. He was one of the most accomplished officers of the army. He published an account of his expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, etc., 8vo., 1810.

PIKE, HARRIET, died in Albany in Sept., 1845, aged 19. Her name was Williams; she had been married to N. Pike eleven weeks. She was accomplished and pious. As the teacher of a Sabbath school, she often led her young charge in fervent prayer.

"She is gone!
The young, the beautiful, the blest:
Gone to her rest,
Where shadows ne'er gather, nor sorrows come,
To darken the sky of the spirit's home."

PILLSBURY, LEVI, minister of Winchendon, Mass., died in 1819, aged 47. Born at Draeut, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1798, and was ordained in 1801.

PINCKNEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH, major-general, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Charleston Aug. 16, 1825, aged about 79. He was the son of Chief Justice Pinckney of South Carolina, and was born in 1746. Sent to England for his education, at Westminster he held a high rank; he afterwards removed to Oxford, and thence to the Temple as a student in law. On his return to Carolina in 1769 he engaged successfully in the legal profession. In a few years the encroachments of Great Britain on American liberty induced him to take up arms in the defence of his country, and in resistance to oppression. At first a captain, he was speedily promoted to the command of the first regiment of infantry. When the danger of immediate invasion passed over, he joined the northern army and was appointed aide-de-camp to Washington. In this capacity he distinguished himself at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Returning to the south, he was intrusted with the defence of the fort on Sullivan's Island; but as the enemy passed the island into the port, he hastened into the city to defend the lines. When at length a

council of war was called to deliberate on the surrender of the place, as the garrison was reduced to extremity, and resistance in an unwall'd city to a superior army would be unavailing, Mr. Pinckney gave his decided opinion in favor of the most obstinate resistance, hoping at least to cripple the enemy, and thus benefit other parts of the United States. His opinion, though seconded by the gallant Laurens, was overruled. The city was surrendered, and he fell into the hands of the British as a prisoner of war. His confinement was rigorous, in order to crush his spirit and intimidate others. He was even denied the consolation of attending the remains of an only son to the tomb. In his principles and devotion to his country he was unmoved by this severity, and unmoved also by flattering promises. After the peace he was appointed a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, to which he was very instrumental in promoting the assent of South Carolina. Washington, when chosen president, offered him a seat on the bench of the supreme court; but he declined it. He was also offered the place of secretary of war in 1795 on the resignation of Knox, and in the same year that of secretary of State on the dismissal of Edmund Randolph. In 1796 he accepted the appointment of minister to France as successor of Mr. Monroe. The French directory refused to receive him; but he remained at Paris till Feb., 1797, when he was ordered to quit the French territory. He removed to Amsterdam. In a short time John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry were united with him as commissioners to France. When some unaccredited agents demanded a loan as a pre-requisite to a treaty, Mr. Pinckney replied, "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." After a short, unsuccessful negotiation, passports were given to Pinckney and Marshall, while Gerry was invited to remain. On his return, Mr. Pinckney was by Washington, the commander-in-chief, nominated a major-general in the army which was raised in consequence of the difficulties with France. Although his rank was inferior to that of Hamilton, who was his junior in the Revolutionary war, and some friends urged him to resent this injustice, he replied with a very commendable spirit, although not of pride: "I am confident that Gen. Washington had sufficient reasons for this preference. Let us first dispose of our enemies; we shall then have leisure to settle the question of rank." In 1800 Mr. Adams and he were candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, against Jefferson and Burr. At this period the offices were not discriminated in the votes, but the person having the largest number of votes was to be the president. Gen. Hamilton, in his celebrated letter against Mr. Adams, endeavored to secure the

election of Gen. Pinckney as president; but neither was elected. His wife, Mary, died Jan. 4, 1812, aged 60. He was connected with various benevolent societies. Of the Charleston bible society he was the president. In a letter, written in 1804, he reprobates the barbarous practice of duelling. There was a frankness in his manners which attracted confidence. Although at the head of a party in politics, he was free from the vindictive passions of party. "Religious and moral principles presided over all his faculties and pursuits, and gave a dignity to his character. An ardent youth and a vigorous manhood were succeeded by a serene and cheerful old age, and the reverence and love of the whole city attended him to the tomb."—*Ann. Reg.*, 1825.

PINCKNEY, THOMAS, general, governor of South Carolina, the brother of the preceding, died Nov. 2, 1828. He was distinguished by his patriotic zeal and his military talents in the war of the Revolution. With the rank of major, he was the aid of General Gates. Having his leg shattered by a musket ball, he fell into the hands of the enemy in Aug., 1780. He succeeded Moultrie as governor in 1787, and was succeeded by Charles Pinckney in 1789. He was minister to London in the administration of Washington, and returned in Dec., 1796. In 1796 he was candidate with John Adams in the votes for president and vice-president, and he had the votes of his own State and fifty-eight other votes, but was not chosen; the next federal candidate with John Adams in 1800 was his brother, Charles Cotesworth P. In 1800 he was a member of congress. For his social virtues he was highly esteemed. He died after a lingering and painful illness. His wife died in 1796. His two wives were daughters of Jacob and Rebecca Motte, whose third daughter married Colonel William Allston. His daughter, Harriet, the wife of Colonel Francis K. Huger, died at Philadelphia in Dec., 1824.

PINCKNEY, CHARLES, governor of South Carolina, died Oct. 29, 1804, aged 66. He was born in 1758. His education was private. He was a patriot in the Revolutionary struggle. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He proposed that the president should hold his office seven years, and then be ineligible. The evils of the present system will probably lead to the adoption of a single term. He succeeded Thos. Pinckney as governor in 1789, and continued in office till 1792; he was again governor from 1796 to 1798; and again as the successor of P. Hamilton from 1806 to 1808, when he was succeeded by J. Drayton. In the year 1798 he was a senator of the United States, and afterwards ambassador at the court of Spain from 1801 or 1802 till 1805, in the administration of Mr. Jefferson. He

possessed amenity of manners, great colloquial powers, and fervid eloquence.

PINE, ROBERT E., an eminent historical and portrait painter, died in Philadelphia in Nov., 1788.

PINKNEY, WILLIAM, a distinguished lawyer, ambassador to England, died Feb. 25, 1822, aged 57. He was born at Annapolis, Maryland, March 17, 1764. His father, a native of the north of England, adhered to the British cause in the Revolution. He regarded himself as related to the South Carolina Pinckneys. His education was imperfect. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and soon acquired distinction in his profession. From Harford county he was a delegate to the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. As a member of the legislature in 1789, he eloquently resisted a proposed law to prevent the emancipation of slaves. In 1796 he was appointed a commissioner under Jay's treaty, and repaired with his family to London, where he resided eight years; his associates were Gore and Trumbull. On his return in 1804 he engaged anew in the practice of the law, which he had diligently studied during his residence in London. In 1806 he went as minister to England, and with Mr. Monroe negotiated a treaty, which Mr. Jefferson rejected. After a residence as minister for five years, he found that he was expending not only his salary but his own small capital, and therefore solicited a recall. He arrived in June, 1811, and settled at Baltimore. In December he was appointed attorney-general of the United States by Mr. Madison. He approved of the war of 1812. Commanding a volunteer corps for the defence of Baltimore, he marched to Bladensburg, in the action at which place he was severely wounded. After continuing his arduous labors at the bar for several years, he was induced, as he wanted relaxation, in March, 1816, to accept the appointment of minister to the courts of Naples and Russia. He, in consequence, resigned a seat which he then held in congress. From Italy he proceeded to Vienna, and thence to St. Petersburg. He returned in 1818. He took his seat in the senate of the United States, Jan. 4, 1820. On the Missouri question, he deemed it unconstitutional to make the exclusion of slaves a condition of admission into the Union. He was taken ill at Washington Feb. 17, and was for the most part delirious till his death. His wife was Ann Maria Rodgers, the daughter of John R., of Havre de Grace, and sister of Commodore R. Probably there was no lawyer in this country of so great eminence as Mr. P., for combined legal science and eloquence. He had a fine countenance, and elegant manners, and to his dress was particularly attentive. In the supremacy of his powers and fame, and in the

midst of his utmost efforts to maintain them, he was summoned suddenly to the retributions of eternity; a tremendous warning to the great men around him. An account of his life and writings was published by Henry Wheaton, 8vo., 1826.

PINKNEY, EDWARD COATE, a poet, the son of William Pinkney, died at Baltimore in 1828, aged 25. He was born in London in 1802. At the age of 14 or 15 he was appointed a midshipman in the navy, in which post he continued nine years, visiting various parts of the globe. On the death of his father in 1822, he devoted himself to the study of the law. He also edited the Baltimore Marylander, an administration paper. He published in 1825 a volume of poems, which is highly commended by the North American Review.

PINNEO, BEZALEEL, D. D., died at Milford, Conn., Sept. 15, 1849, aged 80, a descendant of the Huguenots. During a ministry of fifty-three years there were in his town seven revivals; seven hundred and sixteen persons joined the church; and at his death there were five hundred and twenty members, all of whom but three he had admitted. He had followed eleven hundred of his flock to the grave.

PINNEY, BUTLER, a minister, died in Bloomfield, Conn., in 1850, aged 87.

PINSON, SARAH, widow of Simeon P., a Revolutionary soldier, died in Scituate Dec. 22, 1851, aged 103.

PINTARD, JOHN, died in New York, June 21, 1844, aged 85; an eminent merchant, vice-president of the American bible society.

PINTARD, LEWIS, died at Princeton, N. J., March 25, 1818, aged 85. He was of a family which fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

PIPER, ASA, minister of Wakefield, N. H., died in 1835, aged 78. He graduated at Harvard in 1778.

PIPER, SUSANNAH, Mrs., died at Baltimore, Jan. 24, 1841, aged 107.

PIPON, JOHN, minister of Taunton, Mass., died in 1821, aged about 50. He graduated at Harvard in 1792, and was ordained in 1800. He published a masonic discourse, 1811.

PITCHER, NATHANIEL, minister of Scituate, Mass., died in 1723, aged about 40. He graduated at Harvard in 1703.

PITKIN, WILLIAM, came from Middlesex, England, and settled in East Hartford, Conn., in 1659, and died in 1694. He was a lawyer and king's attorney, and a farmer; and was distinguished for his talents and virtues. His sister, an accomplished woman, married to Simon Wolcott, was the mother of the first Governor W. A William Pitkin, many years a magistrate, "a great and good man," died in 1723.

PITKIN, WILLIAM, governor of Connecticut, died in East Hartford, 1769. He was lieutenant-governor and *ex officio* chief justice from 1754 to 1766, and governor three years. The William P. who was chief justice in 1713 was perhaps his father. He was a man of strong mind and integrity. His son, Major William P., died in 1789. He went with the Connecticut forces against Canada, under Abercrombie, in 1758, and was a gallant officer. In the Revolutionary war he was a member of the council.

PITKIN, TIMOTHY, minister of Farmington, Conn., died in 1812, aged 85. The son of Governor P., he was born at East Hartford, and graduated at Yale in 1747. After serving as a tutor, he was ordained in 1752, and dismissed on account of ill health in 1785. He was long a member of the corporation of the college. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PITKIN, TIMOTHY, died at New Haven, Dec. 18, 1847, aged 82. The son of Rev. Timothy P., he was graduated in 1785. By profession he was a lawyer, and for fourteen years, from 1805, a member of congress. He published a statistical view of the commerce of the United States in 1816, republished in 1835; he published also political and civil history of the United States from 1763 to the close of Washington's administration.

PITKIN, EDWARD, M. D., died in East Hartford, April 11, 1851, aged 82.

PITMAN, CHARLES, D. D., died in New York, Jan. 14, 1854; many years an eminent minister of the Methodist church.

PLAISTED, ICHABOD, minister in Rochester, Mass., died in 1831, aged 35. Born in Gardiner, Me., he graduated at Bowdoin college in 1821, and was settled over the third church in R. in 1827.

PLANT, MATTHIAS, Episcopal minister in Newbury, Mass., died in 1753, aged 52. Born in England, he graduated at Jesus college, Cambridge, and was settled at N. in 1722. His church was called Queen Anne's chapel. His two predecessors were Mr. Lampton and Henry Lucas, both from England. Dr. Bass, the first Episcopal minister of Newburyport, was settled in 1752. A singular letter of his is printed. — *Coffin's Hist. Newbury*.

PLANTE, MARIE LOUISE, died in Cuthbert, L. C., in July, 1832, aged 117. Many Plantee sprung from her.

PLATT, JONAS K., M. D., professor of surgery in the university of Vermont, died at Plattsburg in 1824.

PLATT, JONAS, LL. D., judge, died in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., in 1834. He had been a member of congress, and was a judge of the supreme court of New York.

PLATT, EBENEZER, judge, died in New York

in 1839, aged 85. He lived fifty years in Huntington, L. I. He was the father of Mrs. Phebe Rogers, the mother of Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers.

PLATT, ELIPHAZ A., minister of East Palmyra, N. Y., died suddenly, Sept. 16, 1854, aged 46. He was faithful, and his labors for thirteen years were successful. He received one hundred and seventy-one persons into the church.

PLEASANTON, STEPHEN, died in Washington in 1855. He was the sixth auditor of the treasury for fifty years, and during the administration of twelve presidents.

PLEASANTS, JAMES, governor of Virginia, died in Goochland county, Nov. 9, 1836, aged 67. He was a member of congress from 1811 to 1819, and senator from 1819 to 1822, and governor from 1822 to 1825. He was a man of rare modesty, respected and esteemed for his private virtues and public worth.

PLEASANTS, JOHN H., the son of Governor P., died at Richmond, Feb. 27, 1846, aged 39. After editing the Richmond Whig twenty-two years, he fell, as a fool dieth, in a duel with Thomas Ritchie, Jun. A hundred others, who have fallen in our country in like folly, depravity, and madness, could be enumerated; yet no murderer in private combat has yet been hung in our country. Does not the stain of blood in this respect rest upon our guilty land?

PLESSIS, J. O., Catholic bishop of Quebec, died Dec. 4, 1825. He was taken suddenly ill, fell back in his chair, and expired.

PLIMLEY, HENRY, died at Trenton, N. J., in 1842, aged 98. In the war he fought at Trenton, Fort Stanwix, Whitehall, and Yorktown, and was severely wounded.

PLUMBE, WILLIAM, died June 2, 1843, aged 94. A graduate of Yale in 1769, he was a chaplain in the army: he lived to be the oldest graduate.

PLUMER, JOHN, a worthy magistrate of Rochester, N. H., died Nov. 19, 1815, aged 95. Governor Wentworth appointed him a judge of the court of common pleas. He aimed to promote the amicable settlement of disputes, and was a peace-maker, greatly respected.

PLUMER, WILLIAM, governor of New Hampshire, died at Epping, Dec. 23, 1850, aged 91. He was born at Newbury, Mass., June 25, 1759, and removed to Epping in 1768, where he lived till his death. He practiced law from 1787 till 1809, was often in the legislature, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New Hampshire. In 1802 he was chosen senator of the United States; and he was governor in 1812, 1816-1818. His last public employment was that of elector of president in 1820. Then for nearly thirty years he was occupied in literary pursuits. He published papers with the signature of Cincinnatus. He wrote well, though

he had not been favored with a public education, and knew no language but the English. His earliest ancestor in this country was Francis of Boston, in 1634, who died in Newbury. The others descending were Samuel, Sylvanus, Samuel, Samuel, the father of the governor, married to Mary Dole in 1755. Governor P. married Sarah Fowler of the Ipswich family; she died in 1852, aged 90. His brother, Colonel Daniel Plumer, died in 1852, aged 81. His sister married Colonel Daniel Cilley of Epsom. He published appeal to the old whigs, 1805; address to the clergy, 1814.

PLUMER, WILLIAM, son of Governor P., died at Epping, N. H., Sept. 18, 1854, aged 65. He graduated at Harvard in 1809, and was a member of congress from 1819 to 1825. He opposed the Missouri compromise. He was a man of taste and had an attachment to historical researches. His library was large. He published two small volumes of poems; address to agricultural society.

PLUMMER, CAROLINE, Miss, died in Salem, May 15, 1854, bequeathing 15,000 dollars to Harvard college to found a professorship of Christian morals; 30,000 dollars to the Salem atheneum; and 30,000 dollars to found a farm school.

PLYMPTON, SYLVANUS, Dr., died at Woburn in 1837, aged 79. He graduated at Harvard in 1780.

POCAHONTAS, daughter of Powhatan, emperor of the Indians of Virginia, died in 1617, aged 22. She was born about the year 1595. When Captain Smith was taken prisoner in 1607, and it was determined that he should be put to death, his head was placed upon two large stones at the feet of Powhatan, that a number of Indians, who stood ready with lifted clubs, might beat out his brains. At this moment Pocahontas rushed to the spot and placed her own head upon his. From regard to his daughter, the savage king spared his life. In 1609, when but fourteen years of age, she went to James Town in a dreary night, and unfolded to Captain Smith a plot which the Indians had formed for the extermination of the English, and thus at the hazard of her life saved them from destruction. In 1612, after Captain Smith left the colony, she was for a bribe of a copper kettle betrayed into the hands of Captain Argal, and retained a prisoner, that better terms of peace might be made with her father. He offered five hundred bushels of corn for his daughter; but, before this negotiation was completed, a different and more interesting one had commenced. A mutual attachment had sprung up between her and John Rolfe, an Englishman of good character, and with the consent of Powhatan they were married. This event restored peace, and secured it for many years. Pocahontas soon made a profession of Christianity and was baptized. In 1616 she accompanied her hus-

band to England, where she was received with distinction at court. It is said that King James expressed great indignation that one of his subjects should dare to marry into a royal family. As she was about to embark for Virginia, she died at Gravesend. She is represented as a pious Christian. She left one son, Thomas Rolfe; and from his daughter descended some respectable families in Virginia. — *Beverly; Keith; Stith.*

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, a dissolute, fantastic writer, died at Baltimore in consequence of fits of intoxication, in 1849, aged 38. His grandfather, David, of Maryland, served honorably in the army of the Revolution. His father, David, married an English actress, and went himself upon the stage. This, their son, was born in Baltimore. A generous merchant, John Allan, adopted him and provided for his education. But his course of life in college and afterwards was dissolute and disgraceful. His patron refused to pay his frequent drafts for gambling debts, and would no longer keep the ungrateful and profligate young man in his house. He was now thrown upon the labors of his pen, in prose and verse, for subsistence. With an indignant spirit must all virtuous and good men think of the degradation of our literature, by its falling at times into the hands of unprincipled men, who produce nothing of true value and worth reading; nothing to enlighten by great truths, nothing to animate to noble acts of virtue. Nor in fact can any great utterances be incitements to virtue, when we know that they are not sincere, but come from characters vile and contemptible. Poe's miscellaneous works were published, in four volumes, 1856. The wild nautical story of Pym occupies half the last volume. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

POGGATACUT, great sachem of Pamanack or Long Island, died in 1651, and was succeeded by his brother Wyandanch.

POHLMAN, WILLIAM J., missionary at Amoy, died January 5, 1849, being drowned in leaving a wrecked schooner, in which he was proceeding to Amoy. The small boat was upset by the rush, and all who could not swim were drowned. He was a devoted and successful missionary.

POHLMAN, Mrs., wife of William J. Pohlman, missionary to Borneo, died at Amoy Sept. 30, 1845, aged 34. Her name was Theodosia R. Seudder of Freehold, N. J., living in New York at the time of her marriage. She embarked in 1838. Her companion, Mrs. Doty, died in a few days after Mrs. P.'s death.

POINDEXTER, GEORGE, died at Jackson in 1853; the second governor of Mississippi. He was a member of congress as delegate of the Territory, and then as representative of the State, and a senator from 1831 to 1835. In 1811 he murdered, in a duel, Abijah Hunt, in Mississippi Territory; and thus his dishonored name must be

added to the list of "honorable murderers." Does not the unavenged blood of the murdered in private combat call for vengeance upon our guilty land?

POINSETT, JOEL R., died Dec. 14, 1851, at Statesburg, S. C., aged 72. He was born in Charleston, of a Huguenot family. He travelled in Europe, Asia, and Spanish America. In 1825 he was minister to Mexico, and secretary of war under Mr. Van Buren. He labored for the preservation of the Union against the movements in his own State. He published notes on Mexico, made in 1812, with a sketch of the Revolution. — *Cycl. of Am. Lit.*

POLHEMUS, HENRY, a useful minister of the Dutch church, died in Ulster county, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1815, aged 46. His last two years he was the pastor at Shawangunk in Ulster.

POLITIS, PETER, a colored man, died in New York in 1820, aged 103: he was present at the capture of Louisburg in 1745.

POLK, WILLIAM, colonel, died at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 14, 1834, aged 75. He was among the small band of patriots who declared independence in Mecklenburgh county, N. C., May 20, 1775. He was present at the battles of Camden, Entaw Springs, Brandywine, and Germantown. At the close of the war he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was the last surviving officer of the N. C. line.

POLK, JAMES KNOX, president of the United States, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849, aged 53. An ancestor, Pollock, emigrated from Ireland. Mr. Polk was born Nov. 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, N. C.; his father, in 1806, with ten children, removed to Tennessee, in the valley of Duck river, a branch of the Cumberland. He graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1815. In 1825 he was a member of congress, of which body he was speaker in 1835 and 1837. He was chosen governor in 1839, for two years. In Dec., 1844, the electors chose him president, the votes being for him 170, for Clay 105. During his administration the Oregon question was settled, Texas annexed, the Mexican war waged, and New Mexico and California acquired. In his private life he was without reproach. Whether owing to education or to the influence of a pious, admirable wife, his arrangements in travelling never interfered with the Sabbath. He regularly attended church. Dr. Edgar attended him in his last sickness. He acknowledged his unworthiness before God, and said, he had too long delayed to devote himself to the service of Christ to expect his mercy on a deathbed. Afterwards he professed to have obtained pardon and purification through the blood of Christ; and after he received the sacraments never expressed the slightest doubt, but died in the assurance of a glorious immortality.

POLKE, WILLIAM, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1843, aged 68. Born in Virginia, he emigrated to Kentucky in 1782. Captured by the Indians, he was kept a year at Detroit. In 1808 he settled in Indiana; in 1811 was wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe. He held various offices; was register of the U. S. land office; and was esteemed and beloved.

POMEROY, SETH, minister of Greenfield, in Fairfield, Conn., died in 1770, aged about 37, and was succeeded by Dr. Dwight. He graduated at Yale in 1753.

POMEROY, MEDAD, deacon, the ancestor of many families of the name, died at Northampton, in 1716, having ten or more children. He was the son of Eltweed Pomeroy of Dorchester and Windsor, who died in 1662. He married Experience Woodward, and also Abigail, the widow of Rev. Mr. Chauncy of Hatfield. Ebenezer, his son by his first wife, was the father of Seth.

POMEROY, SETH, brigadier-general, died at Peckskill, while in the service, in Feb., 1777. He lived in Northampton, and was the son of Ebenezer and grandson of Deacon Medad P. In the French war he was an intrepid soldier under Sir William Johnson. He was present at the defeat of Dieskau. In the battle of Bunker Hill he was a volunteer; and he lamented that he, "old and useless," had not fallen instead of Warren. He died of the pleurisy. He was an ingenious mechanic and manufacturer of arms, and a most zealous and devoted friend of his country. His five sons were Quartus, Asahel, Lemuel, Seth, and Medad.

POMEROY, BENJAMIN, D. D., minister of Hebron, Conn., died at Hebron Dec. 22, 1784, aged 80. He was a descendant of Eltweed P., who settled in Windsor in 1633; was born in Suffolk; and graduated at Yale college in 1733. He was ordained in Dec., 1735. During the revival, in the time of Mr. Whitefield, he preached with great zeal and power. For preaching in disregard of the laws of Connecticut, he was deprived of his stated salary for seven years. He was also once arrested and brought before the assembly with Mr. Davenport. In his patriotic spirit he served as a chaplain in the French and Revolutionary wars. With great zeal, he had a vein of wit and sarcasm. He was persevering, just, polite, generous, charitable, frank. In the fervor and pathos of his preaching he was unequalled. Rev. Dr. Sprague has published a letter concerning him, written by a native of Hebron, Rev. John Sawyer of Garland, Maine, in Aug., 1855, when he wanted but two months of being one hundred years old. In early life he was a hearer of Dr. P. He says: "I have a distinct recollection of his solemn and earnest manner in the pulpit, and of seeing the tears flow down his cheeks, while he was exhorting sinners

to be reconciled to God." His wife was Abigail, the sister of Dr. E. Wheelock; his daughter, Hannah, married Dr. McClure. Mr. Peters represents him as an excellent scholar, an exemplary gentleman, and a thundering preacher. Dr. Trumbull describes him as a man of real genius, and as among the best preachers of his day. — *Sprague's Annals*.

POMEROY, JONATHAN LAW, minister of Worthington, Mass., died at West Springfield, in 1836, aged about 67. He was minister from 1794 to 1832. He bequeathed to the American colonization, education, home missionary, and bible societies 1,000 dollars each, and made them residuary legatees after the death of his wife, who soon died, to the supposed amount of 20,000 dollars. He also gave his brother, Col. Seth P., J. Boardman, his wife's brother, and Miss M. Billings, 5,000 dollars each. His library he gave to Rev. T. Shipman, of Southbury. He published a sermon on death of O. Pomeroy, 1799; of J. Wilbur, 1816; to a missionary society, 1806; reply to a Unitarian pamphlet, 1822; sermons, 1826.

POMEROY, SAMUEL WYLLIS, died at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, in 1841, aged 77; an emigrant from Brighton, Mass., where he was a respected citizen.

POMEROY, JOHN, Dr., died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 19, 1844, aged 80. Born in Middleborough, Mass., he was first a soldier; then settled in B. as a physician, in 1792, and in 1797, after occupying a log house, built there the first brick house. He was a leading physician and surgeon for forty years, and was professor of anatomy and surgery in the university.

POMEROY, THADDEUS, Dr., died at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1847, aged 82. He graduated at Harvard in 1786.

POMEROY, LEMUEL, died in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1849, aged 71. He was the son of Lemuel and grandson of Gen. Seth Pomeroy of Northampton. He was long engaged in very extensive business in iron works. His widow, an excellent woman, died in 1852, aged 70.

POMPONOH, chief of the Titicut Indians, sold lands to the people of Bridgewater, north of the Titicut river, by deed, in 1672. His father and grandfather lived there before him.

POND, ENOCH, minister of Ashford, Conn., died in 1807, aged 50. Born at Wrentham, Mass., he graduated at Brown university in 1777. He was one year in the army; then taught music and one of the schools in Boston; and was ordained in 1789. During a revival in 1798, there were added to his church eighty members. He was a good man and affable, a scholar, and an acceptable preacher. — *Sprague's Annals*.

POND, JULIA ANN, wife of Dr. E. Pond, died at Bangor, Sept. 7, 1838, aged 41. A native of Northford, Conn., and a sister of the Rev. J.

Maltby, she was an early Christian convert, and a consistent, earnest, prayerful Christian, an example to those around her.

POND, CORDELIA E., wife of S. W. Pond, missionary to the Dakotas, died at Washington, Conn., Feb. 6, 1852. She was an eminent Christian, pleasant, retiring, trustful. She gave faithful dying exhortations.

PONTE, LORENZO L. DA, died at New York in 1840, professor of Italian language and history in the university of New York.

PONTIAC, chief of the Sauks or Sacs, a warlike tribe of Indians on the Des Moines and Mississippi, was killed in a time of peace by the Kaskaskias and others. A desolating revenge was the consequence. F. Parkman, Jr., published a history of the conspiracy of Pontiac in 1851.

POOLE, ELIZABETH, Miss, died at Taunton, Mass., May 21, 1651, aged 65. She was of a good family in Taunton, England; but she left her friends and prospects in the prime of her life, that she might enjoy freedom of conscience in a wilderness. She resided first at Dorchester. Then, in 1637, she commenced a settlement at Cohasset, now Taunton. She did good with her wealth. At the entrance of the new and beautiful cemetery, after the style of Mount Auburn near Boston, the ladies of Taunton have erected a graceful monument "in honor of Elizabeth Poole." — *Fell's Hist. of N. E.*

POOLE, WILLIAM, of Dorchester, died in 1672. He was town clerk about forty years, and often a schoolmaster.

POOR, ENOCH, brigadier-general, died in New Jersey, Sept. 8, 1780, aged 43. He was a descendant of Daniel, who died in Andover, Mass., in 1713, aged 84.

POOR, DANIEL N., M. D., died in Newbury, Mass., in 1837, aged 78. Born in N., he graduated at Harvard in 1777.

POOR, DANIEL, D.D., missionary to Ceylon, died at Manepy, Feb. 3, 1855, aged 65. Mr. Meigs' letter, who was his fellow laborer nearly forty years, giving an account of his death, is in *Missionary Herald*. Born in Danvers, Mass., in June, 1789, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1811; studied theology at Andover; was ordained at Newburyport June 21, 1815, with Mills, Warren, Richards, Bushnell, and Meigs. He lived at Colombo, in Ceylon, from 1816 to 1823, when he took charge of the seminary at Batticotta. In 1836 he removed to Madura, in 1841 to Jaffna. In 1849 and 1850 he was in his native land. From 1851 till his death he resided at Manepy. He was an able, devoted, respected missionary, and he died in triumph: his last words were "Joy! joy! hal-lelujah!" He was buried at Tillipally, near his first wife, an excellent missionary, Susan Bulfinch, of Salem, who died in 1821, and near Mr. Rich-

ards, who died in 1822. He was divided in death from Dr. Scudder only twenty-one days. Meigs and Spaulding survived him. He was taken sick of the cholera on Friday and died the next day. His second wife was Ann Knight from England. — *Sprague's Annals*.

POPE, JOHN, Dr., died in Boston in May, 1796, aged 55.

POPE, JOSEPH, minister of Spencer, Mass., died March 8, 1826, aged 79. He had a palsy for eight years. His widow reached the age of 100, Dec. 16, 1854, retaining her powers of mind and body, excepting sight; and, it is thought, is still alive, in 1857. Born in Pomfret, now Brooklyn, he was graduated at Cambridge in 1770. He was ordained July 17, 1773. He was a man of literary acquirements, and secretary of the trustees of Leicester academy. Professor Shurtleff of Dartmouth married his daughter. He was wise, courteous, faithful: his life was honorable and useful.

POPE, NATHANIEL, judge, died at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1850, aged 66. He was a member of congress, and a judge of the district of Illinois.

POPE, LEMUEL, president of a Boston insurance company, died Aug. 3, 1851, at Roxbury, aged 74. He was for many years a merchant, much respected.

POPHAM, GEORGE, president of the first company of settlers in New England, sailed from Plymouth, England, the last of May, 1607, with two ships and one hundred men, and all necessary supplies. Capt. Popham had the command of one ship, and Raleigh Gilbert, nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh, of the other. On the 11th of August they fell in with the island of Monhegan, a few miles from the coast of Maine, and soon afterwards landed at the mouth of the Sagadahoc or Kennebec river, "on a western peninsula," and not on Parker's Island, as Gov. Sullivan supposed. A sermon was delivered; the patent and laws were read; and a store-house built, with a fort, which was called fort St. George. The ships sailed on their return Dec. 5th, leaving a colony of 45 persons; Popham being president and Gilbert admiral. The next year supplies were brought them; but intelligence being received at the same time of the death of Sir John Popham and Sir John Gilbert, and the president Popham being also deceased, the colony determined to return in the ships. The winter had been severe, and the stores had been lost by fire. Smith says, the country was esteemed a cold, barren, mountainous, rocky desert; and that this colony "found nothing but extreme extremities."

POPE, JOSEPH, an ingenious mechanic, died at Hallowell, Maine, in Aug., 1826, aged 72. He constructed a large and admirable orrery, which was purchased by Harvard college, and he invented a threshing-machine.

POPKIN, JOHN SNELLING, D. D., died at Cambridge, March 2, 1852, aged 80. Born in Boston June 19, 1771, he was graduated at Harvard in 1792, ordained over the Federal street church in Boston July 10, 1799, and dismissed in 1802. In Newbury he was a minister from 1804 to 1815, when he became professor of Greek at Cambridge. From 1826 to 1833 he was Eliot professor of Greek literature. For the rest of his life he resided in Cambridge. In 1844 and subsequently he had sudden attacks of disease, which impaired his memory. At last he had a fatal disease of the heart. As a preacher his discourses were sound, well-written, and useful; but he was not an orator. In his religious views he was not Unitarian but Evangelical. To a lady, who asked him if he was a Hopkinsian, he replied, "Madam, I am a Popkinsian." His sermon on the death of Washington contains passages of eloquence. He was never married. It is said that, fifty years after he was susceptible of attachment, he, contrary to the habit of his life, followed a venerable deceased lady to the grave. Whatever was in his memory, he never spoke of it. He published a sermon on the death of J. Kimball; on the death of Washington; on the memory of the righteous; to recommend justice and charity; on leaving the old meeting-house; on the dedication of the new, 1806; on the seasons, time, and eternity; at the thanksgiving, 1813; thanksgiving for peace, 1815; on an affliction; two sermons before his removal to Cambridge, 1815; three lectures on liberal education, 1836. — *Sprague's Annals*.

POPMUNNUCK, ISAAC, an Indian, deacon of the church at Marshpee, died in 1758, aged about 80. He was an Indian magistrate of great reputation, the grandson of Popmunnuck, the sachem in 1648. His brother Josiah, a schoolmaster, died in 1770, aged about 85.

PORTER, AARON, first minister of Medfield, Mass., died in 1722, aged about 34. Born in Hadley, he graduated at Harvard in 1708, and was settled in 1713. His next successors were E. Turell and D. Osgood.

PORTER, MOSES, captain, of Hadley, died Sept. 8, 1755, slain by the Indians while on a morning scout near Ticonderoga.

PORTER, SAMUEL, minister of Sherborn, Mass., died in 1758, aged 49. Born in Hadley, he graduated at Harvard in 1730, and was settled in 1734. His predecessors were D. Gookin and D. Baker. He published a sermon at ordination of W. Phipps, 1748; of J. Perry, 1755.

PORTER, AARON, Dr., died at Portland at an advanced age. He came from Boxford, Mass., and settled in Biddeford in 1773; he removed to Portland in 1810. His wife, whom he married in 1777, was Pauline, daughter of Richard King of Scarborough.

PORTER, JOHN, first minister of North Bridgewater, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1736, and ordained in Oct., 1740. He died in the hope of the Christian March 12, 1802, aged 86. He was a man of respectable talents, of great prudence, and of a blameless life. As a preacher he dwelt with earnestness upon the great doctrines of the gospel. A crucified Redeemer was his frequent theme. Avoiding dry and barren speculations, he aimed to impart instruction, and to render men holy. His faithful labors were not in vain, for at different periods it pleased God by the influence of his Spirit to render them the means of converting many, who were chosen in Jesus Christ. He received four hundred and sixty-four into the church. At a donation visit in 1769, there met at his house ninety-seven young ladies, who presented his wife with four hundred and seventy-four skeins of yarn, cotton, linen, woollen, by them spun, all dressed in homespun. He preached on "this woman was full of good works," Oct. 9. He had as colleague, for a short time, Asa Meach. After him the pastor was Daniel Huntington, more than twenty years. Mr. Porter had three sons, graduates at Cambridge in the same class in 1777, one of whom was Dr. E. Porter of Roxbury. He published a sermon at the ordination of Silas Brett, Freetown; the absurdity and blasphemy of substituting the personal righteousness of men in the room of the surety righteousness of Christ in the article of justification before God, 1749; reply to Mr. Bryant's remarks on the above sermon, 1751.

PORTER, NEHEMIAH, minister of Ashfield, Mass., died Feb. 29, 1820, aged 99 years and 11 months. He was born in Ipswich March 20, or April 2, 1720; graduated at Harvard college in 1745; and was ordained Jan. 3, 1750, at Chelmsford, now Essex, but was dismissed in 1766. He was installed at Ashfield Dec. 21, 1774. In June, 1819, at the age of 99, he assisted in ordaining his colleague, Thomas Shepard; he ascended the pulpit stairs without aid, made the consecrating prayer, and gave a charge to the people. By his first wife, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Chipman of Beverly, he had ten children, and two hundred and thirty descendants. He published a discourse July 4, 1811.

PORTER, SAMUEL, Dr., died at Williamsburgh Jan., 1822, aged 67.

PORTER, MOSES, general, died at Cambridge, in April, 1822, aged 65. A native of Danvers, he was an officer of artillery in the battle of Bunker Hill; he was also in the battles of Brandywine and Trenton; he was with Wayne in 1794, and commanded at the capture of fort George in 1813. He was upright and honorable, dignified, a rigid disciplinarian.

PORTER, EXPERIENCE, minister of Belchertown,

Mass., died in 1828, aged 46. Born in Lebanon, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1803; was minister of Winchester, N. H., from 1807 to 1810; then of B. from 1814 to 1825. He followed J. Forward, and was succeeded by Lyman Coleman. He died of a consumption. During his ministry there were extensive revivals of religion, as the result of which, one hundred and seven were added to the church in 1812 and 1813, and two hundred and eight in 1818 and 1819; as many during his ministry as for eighty years before.

PORTER, MICAH, a minister, died in Plainfield, N. H., in 1829, aged 81.

PORTER, WILLIAM A., professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric in Williams college, died in 1830, aged 31. He graduated at Williams in 1818, and was appointed Professor in 1827.

PORTER, THOMAS, died in Granville, N. Y., in 1833, aged 90. He was a soldier of 1755; the father of Professor P. of Andover.

PORTER, ELIPHALET, D. D., died at Roxbury Dec. 7, 1833, aged 74. A graduate of 1777, he spent his life in the ministry at Roxbury. He published various discourses; a fast sermon, 1798; on the death of Gov. Sumner, 1799; new year's sermon, 1801; century sermon; before the humane society, 1802; at the ordination of J. G. Palfrey, 1818.

PORTER, EBENEZER, D. D., president of the theological seminary at Andover, died April 8, 1834, aged 61. He was the son of Thomas P. of Cornwall, Conn., and a descendant of the sixth generation from Thomas of Hartford, who removed to Farmington, and died in 1697. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1792, and was ordained at Judea society in Washington, Conn., Sept. 7, 1796, the successor of Noah Merwin, whose daughter Lucy he married. After fifteen years of toil there, he was invited to Andover in 1811, as Bartlett professor of pulpit eloquence, and there passed the remainder of his life, being chosen president in 1827. He published many single sermons; among them, at the ordination of J. W. Putnam and A. Mitchell, 1815; of T. J. Murdock, 1819; on the fatal effects of ardent spirits, 1811; at the fast, 1816, 1823; at dedication of the new edifice, 1818; to the education society, 1820; to the pastoral association, 1827; to the society to give the gospel to the Indians; on God's immortality, 1829; two sermons at the fast, 1831. He also published the preacher's manual; a lecture on the analysis of vocal inflections; principles of rhetorical delivery; the rhetorical reader, 1831; a lecture on progress in study; lectures on homiletics, preaching, and public prayer, 1834. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PORTER, GEORGE B., governor of the Territory of Michigan, died at Detroit in 1834.

PORTER, NATHANIEL, deacon, of Lebanon,

N. H., died at an advanced age, about 1830 or later. He gave 12,000 dollars, almost all his property, to three charitable societies, for foreign and home missions and education.

PORTER, RACHEL, widow, died in Worthington June, 1834, aged 93. When above 90 she received for knitting six pair of mittens a premium, which she gave to the bible society, to which she had before given 1,000 dollars.

PORTER, ISRAEL, died at Cambridge May 28, 1837, aged 93, a respected citizen.

PORTER, NATHANIEL, D. D., died in Conway, N. H., Nov. 11, 1837, aged 92. Born in Topsfield, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1768. He had been a farmer until of the age of 18. In 1773 he was ordained at New Durham, N. H.; in 1778 he became the first minister of Conway, and continued such more than thirty years. In his politics a zealous federalist, one of his sermons on the fourth of July displeased his people and caused his dismission. Subsequently he preached in the neighboring town of Fryeburg, even after he became blind, and after he was eighty years old. When unable to preach, he would make the public prayer, sometimes of the length of forty minutes, with great propriety. He was very poor: he used his scythe on his own small farm. He had scarcely twenty volumes of valuable books. Yet he was respected as a theologian, a moderate Calvinist. For the last twenty-five years living with a second wife, who had property, he had a comfortable subsistence. Two of his sons were masters of vessels, and perished at sea. He published two sermons on infidelity; on the death of Washington; before the legislature of New Hampshire, 1804; at the opening of an academy, 1806; on the fourth of July, 1811. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PORTER, ELIAH, Dr., died at Waterford, N. Y., Jan., 1841, aged 67, one of the most distinguished physicians in Saratoga county.

PORTER, SAMUEL, died at Hadley April 23, 1841, aged 76; judge of the court of sessions.

PORTER, DAVID, commodore, died March 3, 1843, aged 63. Born in Boston, he was a midshipman under Truxton; he also sailed under Barron and Stewart. In an engagement with a corsair he was wounded. With Bainbridge he was captured in the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, in 1803. After five years he returned. From New York he sailed in the Essex July 3, 1812, and soon captured the Alert; he also captured a vessel with 11,000 pounds on board; and, doubling Cape Horn, he took many whaling vessels; but he was taken by the Phœbe and Cherub in the harbor of Valparaiso, March 28, 1814. He published a narrative of his cruise in the Essex, in two vols.

PORTER, ALEXANDER J., senator of the United

States, died in Louisiana Jan. 13, 1814, aged 58. He was a native of Ireland; a judge in Louisiana, of talents, learning, taste, and popular manners.

PORTER, HUNTINGTON, D. D., minister of Rye, N. H., died at Lynn March 7, 1844, aged 89. He graduated at Harvard in 1777, and was ordained as colleague of S. Parsons in 1784. From that time for thirty-eight years only eighty-four persons were received into the church. The sea-coast of Rye is perilous: forty or fifty persons, who have perished, have been taken up and decently buried. He published a century sermon, 1801; a funeral sermon; a new year's sermon, 1801; on a remarkable sickness, 1803.

PORTER, PETER B., general, died at Niagara Falls March 20, 1844, aged 71. Born in Salisbury, Conn., he was graduated at Yale in 1791. He was a useful officer of the army in the war of 1812. For a time he was secretary of war. His name is associated with important events in western New York.

PORTER, ISAAC, minister of Granby, Conn., died in 1844, aged about 76. Born in Farmington, he graduated at Yale in 1788.

PORTER, FIDELIA, died at New York Jan. 22, 1847, aged 76. She was the sister of Pres. Dwight, and married Jonathan E. Porter of Hadley; she afterwards lived in New Haven and New York. She was an intelligent Christian, of active benevolence. She toiled much for the benefit of seamen. — *N. Y. Observer*, March 13.

PORTER, WILLIAM, Dr., a descendant of Pres. Edwards, died at Hadley, Mass., Nov. 6, 1848, aged 83. He was a venerable member of the church, and one of the most respected of the citizens of Hadley.

PORTER, DAVID, D. D., died at Catskill Jan. 7, 1851, aged 89; his elder, S. L. Penfield, died the same day. Born in Hebron, Conn., he was nearly a year in the army, and then went to college, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1784. For fourteen years he was the minister of Spencertown; then of Catskill from 1803 to 1831, when, after eminent usefulness, at the age of 70 he resigned. The last sermon which he preached to his people was the fifty-sixth anniversary of his ordination, Sept. 24, 1843, on the text, "The time is short." His wife was Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Collins, the minister of Lanesborough; and his daughter Laura, the wife of Mr. Hill, treasurer of the American board of missions, died in 1852. He published a sermon at the installation of D. Marsh, 1801; of R. Williams, 1812; of J. T. Benedict, 1816; at ordination of J. H. Hotchkiss, 1803; of J. De Witt and of O. Lyman, 1813.

PORTER, MOSES, died at Hadley May 22, 1854, aged 85, a grandson of Pres. Edwards. He was a Christian in early life, and a consistent, earnest Christian all his days; he also held va-

rious commissions, civil and military. He visited the sick and prayed with them; and his hand was open in charity. To no man in the county was committed the trust of administering on so many estates. His death was very sudden.

POTTER, AMASA, a minister, died at New Haven in 1856, aged 85. He graduated at Yale in 1793.

POTTERFIELD, ROBERT, general, died in Augusta county, Va., Feb. 13, 1843, aged 90. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and a brigadier in that of 1812; a man highly esteemed.

POST, WRIGHT, M. D., died at Throg's Neck, near New York, in 1828, aged 62. He was born at North Hempstead, Long Island, in 1766. From 1784 to 1786 he studied medicine in London. In 1792 he was appointed professor of surgery in Columbia college. He once tied the femoral artery and thus cured a disease of it, for which his patient paid him an annual visit of gratitude for thirty years. He was a physician of great eminence. He was a member of the Episcopal church, a strict attendant on religious worship. His eldest son, Edward, was a physician, who died in 1816, aged 24, having studied in England and France, and travelled in Switzerland and Italy. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

POTTER, NATHANIEL, minister of Brookline, died in 1768, aged about 35. Born in Elizabethtown, he graduated at Princeton in 1753; was settled as successor of C. Brown in 1755, and was dismissed in 1759. His successor was J. Jackson. He published a discourse, Jan. 1, 1758.

POTTER, JARED, M. D., died at Wallingford, Conn., in 1810, aged 67. Born at East Haven, he graduated at Yale in 1760, and practised in his native town till his removal to W., in 1772. He was an excellent physician, and he kept a medical school. He loved also to discuss questions of theology and politics. He was frank and colloquial. Dr. James Potter, a kinsman, also eminent, was of New Fairfield. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

POTTER, ISAAH, minister of Lebanon, N. H., died in 1817, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1767, and was settled at L. in 1772. He published a masonic sermon at Hanover, 1802.

POTTER, ELISHA R., died at South Kingston, R. I., in 1835. For forty years he was a man of character and influence in the State. He was a member of congress in 1796, and from 1809 to 1815.

POTTER, MERCY, Mrs., died at Philadelphia Aug. 21, 1841, aged 103.

POTTER, NATHANIEL, M. D., died in Baltimore in 1843, aged 73. Born in Maryland, he was an eminent physician, and for thirty years professor of the theory and practice of physic in the university of Md. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

POTTS, GEORGE C., minister at Philadelphia, died in 1838, aged 63.

POTTS, WILLIAM S., D. D., a minister in St. Louis, died in April, 1852. He was a native of New Jersey. He was a minister of high character and influence. For a short time, about 1837, he was president of Marion college. By marriage he was connected with Colonel Benton's family.

POTWINE, THOMAS, minister of Seantic, in East Windsor, Conn., died in 1802, aged about 71. The son of John P. of Boston, he graduated at Yale in 1751, and was ordained in 1754. S. Bartlett succeeded him.

POULSON, ZACHARIAH, died in Philadelphia, August, 1844, aged 82; long the proprietor of Poulson's Advertiser, a profitable paper. He was a Quaker.

POWER, JAMES, D. D., died at Greensburg, Penn., in 1830, aged 85. He graduated at Princeton in 1766.

POWERS, PETER, minister in Connecticut and Vermont, died at Deer Isle, Maine, in 1799, aged about 71. The first boy born in Hollis, N. H., in 1728, he graduated at Harvard in 1754; was ordained in 1756 at Newent society, Norwich, Conn., and dismissed in 1766 from inadequate support; then was pastor of Haverhill, N. H., and Newbury, Vt., till 1784. He published a sermon on the death of D. Bayley, 1772. — *Sprague's Annals*.

POWERS, JOSIAH W., a minister, died in Putnam, Ohio, in 1840, aged 41. He was in the employment of the American bible society. His wife was the widow of Capt. Brewster, of the ship Topaz, who on his return from Calcutta was captured and murdered with his crew by pirates, and his ship burnt.

POWERS, GRANT, minister of Goshen, Conn., died in 1841, aged 56. He was born in Hollis, N. H., in 1784; graduated at Dartmouth in 1810; and was several years minister of Haverhill, N. H. He was afterwards settled at Goshen, Conn., in 1829. He was much esteemed for his talents and virtues. He published a sermon at ordination of J. D. Farnsworth; an essay on the influence of the imagination on the nervous system, contributing to a false hope in religion; a centennial address at Hollis, 1830.

POWERS, MRS., wife of P. O. Powers, missionary at Broosa, Turkey, died at Phillipston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1842, aged 37. Her name was Harriet Goulding of Phillipston, but born at Paxton. Her return was caused by ill health. She died in great peace.

POWHEATAN, emperor of the Indians in Virginia, at the time of the settlement of that colony in 1607, was the most powerful of the Indian kings. He was deeply versed in all the savage arts of government and policy, and was

insidious, crafty, and cruel. After the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Rolfe, he remained faithful to the English. He died April, 1618.

POWNALL, THOMAS, governor of Massachusetts, died Feb. 25, 1805, aged 83. He was appointed to the office in 1757, in the place of Mr. Shirley. His measures were accommodated with great address to the state of the people, and he had the pleasure of seeing the British arms triumphant in Canada; but, as he did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinson and his party, and as many slanders were propagated respecting him among the people, he solicited to be recalled. In 1760, when Sir Francis Bernard was removed to Massachusetts, he succeeded him in New Jersey, as lieutenant-governor. He was soon appointed governor of South Carolina; but from this station he was in about a year recalled, at his own request. In 1768 he was chosen a member of parliament, and he strenuously opposed the measures of the administration against the colonies. He declared that the people of America were universally, unitedly, and unalterably resolved never to submit to any internal tax, imposed by any legislature in which they were not represented. He retired from Parliament in 1780, and died at Bath, retaining his faculties in perfect vigor in his last days. His speeches in parliament were all published in Almon's parliamentary register, and he assisted Mr. Almon in his American remembrancer, in twenty volumes. He published principles of polity, 1752; administration of the colonies, 1764, of which there were afterwards several editions with improvements, and part II., 1774; the interest and duty of the State in East India affairs, 1773; memoir on drainage, 1775; description of North America, with Evans' map, improved; letter to Adam Smith on his inquiry into the wealth of nations, 1776; a memorial to the sovereigns of Europe on the state of affairs between the old and new world, 1780; two memorials, 1782; a memorial to the sovereigns of America; on the study of antiquities, 1783; notices and descriptions of antiquities of the provincia Romana of Gaul; intellectual physics; an essay on being; a treatise on old age.

PRATT, JOHN, Dr., lived in Newton, Mass., in 1635. The assistants called him to account for an injurious letter sent to England. Mr. Felt gives an account of his ingenious apology. — *Felt's Hist. of New Eng.*

PRATT, JOHN, an experienced surgeon, was admitted into Mr. Hooker's church at Cambridge in 1634. He sailed for England with his wife, and was lost in Dec., 1644, on the coast of Spain. — *Farmer*.

PRATT, PETER, an eminent lawyer, died at New London in Nov., 1730. Two of his daughters were drowned in a creek at Lyme in Sep-

tember. He published the prey taken from the strong, the recovery of one from the Quaker errors.

PRATT, PETER, first minister of Sharon, Conn., died in 1780, aged about 64. He graduated at Yale in 1736. He was settled in 1740; his two next successors were J. Searle and C. M. Smith.

PRATT, BENJAMIN, chief justice of New York, died Jan. 5, 1763, aged 53. He was born in Boston in 1709 of poor parents, and bred to a mechanical employment; but the misfortune of losing a limb was a great blessing to him, and made him a scholar and a man of eminence. He graduated in 1737 at Harvard college, and in the catalogue his name, in a class of thirty-four, is the lowest, the names then being placed according to the dignity of parentage; yet his is the only name in the class which attained the dignity of being printed in capitals. Thus the lowest is the most honorable; the most degraded is the most dignified. He rose to distinction as a lawyer. He was a representative of Boston from 1757 to 1759, and ably supported the rights of the colonies. When Governor Pownall, by whom he was highly esteemed, was about to leave the province, he voted to send him away honorably and safely in the province ship, designed for the protection of the trade. This circumstance lost Mr. Pratt the favor of the merchants and mechanics of Boston; they in 1760 chose in his stead another representative, who, it is said, was skilful to ferment the populace against his rival. Truly it is not an easy thing, consistently with independence and honor, to retain amidst various exciting influences the popular good will. Mr. Pratt, however, was not forgotten by Gov. Pownall, who procured for him the appointment of chief justice of New York, in which station, though he retained it but a short time, he was admired for his penetration, learning, and eloquence. His wife was a daughter of Judge Auchmuty; he left a son and daughter; the descendants of the latter live in Boston. Judge Pratt was a writer of poetry, a specimen of which is preserved by Mr. Knapp. He also collected materials for a history of New England. No man in his day wrote in a better style. — *Knapp's Biog. Sketches*, 163-174.

PRATT, EPHRAIM, died in Shutesbury, Mass., May 22, 1804, aged 116. The grandson of John P., of Plymouth in 1620, he was born at Sudbury Nov. 1, 1687. At the age of twenty-one he married Martha Wheelock, and before his death he could number among his descendants about fifteen hundred persons. In the year 1801 four of his sons were living, the eldest of whom was ninety years of age, and the youngest 82. Michael Pratt, his son, died at S. in December, 1826, aged 103 years. He was always remarkable for temperance. For the last sixty years he had tasted

no wine nor any distilled spirits, and he was never intoxicated in his life. His drink was water, small beer, and cider. Living mostly on bread and milk, for forty years before his death he did not eat any animal food. Such was his uniform health, that before 1801 he had never consulted a physician. He swung a scythe 101 years.

PRATT, LEVI, minister of Medford, Mass., died in 1837, aged 36. He graduated at Amherst in 1826.

PRATT, HORACE S., professor of rhetoric in the university of Alabama, died at Tuscaloosa in 1840, aged 45. He graduated at Yale in 1817.

PRATT, BENJAMIN, deacon, died in Reading, Mass., in 1843, aged 84. He fought at Bunker Hill in 1775; and he died during the celebration at Bunker Hill in 1843.

PRATT, ALLEN, second minister of Westmoreland, N. H., died in 1843, aged 77. Born in East Bridgewater, he graduated at Harvard in 1785. He succeeded W. Goddard, who was ordained in 1764; he was settled in 1790, and over a second church in 1827.

PRATZ, LE PAGE DU, published *histoire de Louisiane*, 3 vols., 12mo., 1758.

PRAY, RUTILIUS R., died at Pearlinton, Miss., in 1840, aged 45, judge of the high court of errors. He was an eminent lawyer and an upright judge.

PREBLE, EDWARD, commodore in the American navy, died Aug. 25, 1807, aged 46. He was a descendant of Abraham P., who lived in Seitate in 1637 and removed to Kittery; was the son of Brigadier-General Jedidiah P., who died at Portland, Me., in March, 1784, aged 77, and was born in August, 1761. About the year 1779 he served as a midshipman under Captain Williams, and in a short time was promoted to a lieutenantancy on board the sloop-of-war commanded by Capt. Little, with whom he continued till the peace in 1783. In this station he performed a brilliant action. He boarded and captured with a few men a vessel of more than equal force lying in the harbor of Penobscot, under a furious cannonade from the battery and an incessant fire of the troops. In 1801 he had the command of the frigate *Essex*, in which he performed a voyage to the East Indies for the protection of our trade. In 1803 he was appointed commodore with a squadron of seven sail, and he soon made his passage to the Mediterranean with the design of humbling the Tripolitan barbarians. He first took such measures with regard to the Emperor of Morocco as led to a peace. He next, after the loss of the frigate *Philadelphia*, procured a number of gun-boats of the King of Naples, and proceeded to the attack of Tripoli. The *Philadelphia* was burned by Decatur, but the place was not taken. The bravery exhibited had, how-

ever, its effect, for a peace was afterwards obtained on honorable terms. Such was the good conduct of Commodore Preble, that it extorted praise from the Bashaw of Tripoli, and even the Pope of Rome declared that he had done more towards humbling the anti-christian barbarians on that coast, than all the Christian States had ever done.

PREBLE, ENOCH, captain, died at Portland Sept. 28, 1842, aged 79. He was many years president of the marine society, and a respected citizen,—the son of Brigadier-General Jedidiah P., and the brother of Commodore Edward Preble.

PREBLE, HARRIET, Miss, died in Alleghany city, Feb. 5, 1854, niece of Commodore Preble, and sister of Mrs. Thos. Barlow. She was born and educated in Paris, enjoying all the advantages of wealth, skilled in French, English, and Italian literature. She lived in America perhaps twenty years. At first an unbeliever in the bible, she was converted to the Christian faith by reading Wilson's evidences. She read also carefully Dick's and Dwight's theology, and other works. To a friend she lamented the time spent on literature to the neglect of God's book, which utters all-important truth. She and her mother joined the Presbyterian church. Her memoirs were published by Prof. R. H. Lee.

PRENTICE, JOHN, minister of Lancaster, Mass., died in 1746, aged 66. Born in Newton, he graduated at Harvard in 1700, and was ordained in 1708. He married a daughter of Rev. John Mellen of Chockset or Sterling. His predecessors were Joseph Rawlandson, from 1660 to 1678; John Whiting, from 1690 to 1697. His successors were Timothy Harrington, Nathaniel Thayer. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. R. Breck, 1731; before a court, 1731; the election sermon, 1735.

PRENTICE, SOLOMON, first minister of Grafton, Mass., died in 1773, aged about 91. He graduated in Harvard in 1727; was settled in 1731; and dismissed in 1747; he was next pastor of Easton from 1747 to 1754.

PRENTICE, THOMAS, minister of Charlestown, Mass., died in 1782, aged 80. Born in Cambridge, he graduated at Harvard in 1726; was ordained at Arundel, Me., in 1730, but the church was dispersed in the Indian war of 1737. He then was the minister of Charlestown; but when that town was burned by the British in 1775, he retired to Cambridge; but after three years resumed his labors. He published a sermon at thanksgiving for the reduction of Cape Breton, 1745; at a fast; on the earthquake, 1756; on the death of Mrs. A. Cary, 1755.—*Sprague's Annals.*

PRENTICE, CALEB, minister of Reading, Mass., died in 1803, aged 56. Born in Cam-

bridge, he graduated at Harvard in 1765, and was settled in 1769. His predecessor was W. Hobby; his successor, R. Emerson.

PRENTICE, CHARLES, minister of South Canaan, Conn., died in 1838, aged 59. Born in Bethlehem, he graduated at Yale in 1802. He published a sermon at the ordination of C. T. Prentice, 1836.

PRENTISS, THOMAS, captain, of Cambridge village or Newton, died in 1710, aged 88. He was a freeman in 1652. He did good service in Philip's war, commanding a company of troops.—*Farmer.*

PRENTISS, THOMAS, D. D., minister of Medfield, died in 1814, aged 66. Born in Holliston, he graduated at Harvard in 1766; he was settled in 1770. His predecessors were John Wilson, Joseph Baxter, and J. Townsend. His wife was a daughter of John Scollay, clerk of Boston forty years; his daughter, Mary, was the wife of Rev. Rufus Hurlbut of Sudbury. His four sons were educated at Cambridge. He was a man of character, and influence, and of zeal to do good. He was a leader in the temperance reform: he made successful efforts to establish in M. a large public library. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Wright, 1785; of P. Clarke, 1793; of T. Mason, 1799; on the death of J. Haven, 1803; on the duty of brethren; on American independence; on idleness; religion and morality; Christians cautioned; on strengthening evil doers; fast sermon; to society for Christian knowledge.—*Sprague's Annals.*

PRENTISS, THOMAS, Unitarian minister in Charlestown, Mass., died in 1817, in the year of his settlement, aged 25. The son of Rev. Dr. P. of Medfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1811. It is an almost unparalleled instance of the early death of a minister. Yet J. Paine, pastor of the same church, died in 1788, at the age of twenty-four, after having been the pastor a little more than one year.

PRENTISS, SAMUEL, Dr., died in Northfield, Mass., in 1818, aged 59. He was the son of Colonel Samuel P., of the Revolutionary army, and was born in Stonington, Conn. He studied with Dr. Philip Turner of Norwich, an excellent surgeon, and served in the war; then settled at Worcester, whence he removed to Northfield; and there his practice as a surgeon was extensive for twenty years. Of his four sons, Samuel was a judge in Vermont, and John H. of Coopers-town was twice a member of congress.—*Williams' Med. Biog.*

PRENTISS, CHARLES, an editor, died at Brimfield, Mass., in 1820. He graduated at Harvard in 1795. He edited a paper in Baltimore, and the Washington Federalist; and had reputation for his writings. He published a poem at Brookfield, also a satire, and New England freedom;

poems, 1813; trial of Calvin and Hopkins, 1819; history of United States, 12mo.; life of Eaton; the thistle.

PRENTISS, JOSHUA, died at Marblehead in 1837, aged 93, an officer of the Revolution.

PRENTISS, SERGEANT S., died near Natchez, July 1, 1850, aged 40. Born in Portland, the brother of Rev. Dr. P. of New York, he graduated at Bowdoin college in 1826. He went to the West and became a distinguished lawyer at Vicksburg. Gaining a suit involving a valuable portion of the city, he won not only a high reputation but a grand fee, which made him a very rich man. He was of brilliant eloquence as a stump orator, and also in congress. Becoming embarrassed in his affairs, he removed to New Orleans. He was admired for his talents and brilliant imagination, and for his social qualities and virtues endeared to his friends. A memoir, edited by his brother, was published by Scribner, New York, 2 vols., 1855.

PRENTISS, NATHANIEL SHEPHERD, a physician, died at West Cambridge in 1853, aged 87. He was born in Cambridge Aug. 7, 1766, was graduated in 1787, and practised twelve years in Marlborough. He was afterwards the teacher of the Latin school in Roxbury eight years, and was town clerk thirty years. He was a benefactor of the athenæum of R.

PRENTISS, SAMUEL, LL. D., judge of the district court of Vermont, died at Montpelier Jan. 15, 1857. The son of Dr. Samuel P., he was many years a senator of the United States, and a judge of the supreme court of Vermont.

PRESCOTT, BENJAMIN, a councillor, died at Groton, Mass., in 1738, aged 42. He was descended from John, who lived in Watertown in 1641. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Oliver of Cambridge, a member of the council. His sons were distinguished men, Oliver, James, and William.

PRESCOTT, BENJAMIN, minister of Danvers, died May 28, 1777, aged 89. The son of Jonathan of Concord, he graduated at Harvard in 1709; was ordained in 1713; and resigned his charge in 1756. He published a letter to the Salem church, 1735; one to J. Gee, 1743; to George Whitefield, 1745; on the controversy between Britain and the colonies, 1768. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, died Oct. 13, 1795, aged 70. He was born at Groton, Mass., in 1725; his father was Benjamin P., a councillor; his mother was a daughter of Thomas Oliver, also a councillor. He inherited a large estate, and resided at Pepperell. Under Winslow he assisted in the conquest of Nova Scotia. His military talents being of a high order, he was intrusted with the command of the troops who threw up the fortifica-

tion at Bunker Hill in the evening of June 16, 1775. In the battle of the 17th he was greatly distinguished. Colonel Swett has described his exertions on that day. He accompanied Washington to New York, and he served with Gates in the capture of Burgoyne. His brother James, a councillor, high sheriff of Middlesex, and chief justice of the common pleas, died Feb. 15, 1800.

PRESCOTT, OLIVER, M. D., a physician, brother of the preceding, died Nov. 17, 1804, aged 73. He was born April 27, 1731, and graduated at Harvard college in 1750. Dr. Thacher relates, that he was accustomed to sleep on horseback, while his horse proceeded at the usual pace. He was not only a physician of great eminence and usefulness, but a patriot of the Revolution, being about 1776 brigadier-general of the militia, and as such rendering important services, while the British occupied Boston. From 1777 to 1779 he was a member of the council, during which period there was no governor nor lieutenant-governor. From 1779 till his death he was judge of probate. He died at Groton of a dropsy in the chest. His son, James, succeeded him as judge of probate. One of his daughters married Timothy Bigelow. He was tall and corpulent. The versatility of his powers was remarkable. He early made a profession of religion, and was always an influential member of the church at Groton. — *Thacher*.

PRESCOTT, ABEL, Dr., died in Concord, Mass., in 1805, aged 88. He had been an eminent physician.

PRESCOTT, OLIVER, M. D., a physician, son of Dr. Oliver P., was born April 4, 1762; was graduated at Harvard college in 1783; studied physic with Dr. Lloyd, and settled at Groton, where he had extensive practice. In 1811 he removed to Newburyport, where he died of the typhus fever, Sept. 26, 1827, aged 65. He was an eminent physician, and he early made a profession of his Christian faith. He published various articles in the New England journal of medicine; also a dissertation on ergot, which was reprinted in London, and in France and Germany. — *Thacher*.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, M. D., died in Lynn in 1844, aged about 81. He graduated at Harvard in 1783.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, judge, died in Boston Dec. 8, 1844, aged 82. He was born in Pepperell, descended from ancestors who came to America about 1640. His father, Col. Wm. Prescott, commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill. Prepared for college by Master Moody, he graduated in 1783. For two years he taught school in Beverly, and there studied law with Mr. Dane. At Salem he married the daughter of Mr. Nickling, consul at St. Michael's. Such was his eminence as a lawyer, that he was twice offered a seat

on the bench of the supreme court. From Salem he removed to Boston in 1808. In 1814 he was a member of the Hartford convention. For a year he was judge of the court of common pleas. After forty years he retired from practice, being then at the head of the bar in Massachusetts. For the last sixteen years he lived quietly in retirement. His widow, the mother of Mr. Prescott the historian, died in Boston May 17, 1852, aged 84.

PRESCOTT, AARON, a lawyer of peculiar and memorable benevolence, died in Randolph, Mass., Nov. 24, 1851, aged 64. Born in Westford, he graduated at Harvard in 1814. He was honest and exemplary. He had no son; yet the education of youth engrossed his thoughts. He purchased a large and valuable library for children and youth, and kept it at his office; and, acting as librarian, loaned the books gratuitously. — *Boston Advertiser*, Dec. 3, 1851.

PRESCOTT, JOSEPH, Dr., died at Halifax, N. S., in 1852, aged 90. He was a physician in the Revolutionary army.

PRESTON, JOHN, Dr., the first physician of New Ipswich, N. H., died in 1803, aged 64. He was a patriot of the Revolution; a member of the general court, and a magistrate; and eminent in his profession. Perhaps his son was Dr. John Preston, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1791, and who died in 1828.

PRESTON, FRANCIS, general, died at Columbia, S. C., in 1835, aged 70. He was in congress from 1793 to 1797.

PRESTON, WILLIAM, died at Rumney, N. H., in 1842, aged 87; a Revolutionary pensioner, one of the first settlers of the town, and its representative in the general court.

PRESTON, JAMES P., colonel, governor of Va., died at Smithfield in 1843, aged 68. Wounded at Chrystler's field in the war of 1812, he was maimed for life.

PRESTON, AMARIAH, Dr., a remarkable man, died at the house of his son in Lexington, Mass., Oct. 29, 1853, aged nearly 95. His father died at the age of 95 in Connecticut. He was born in Uxbridge, and enlisted in the army in 1777 for three years; then studied medicine with Dr. Jabez Brown of Wilmington; afterwards practised physic forty years in Bedford. In his old age, in consequence of an indorsement, he lost his house and all his property; his wife died, and other afflictions came upon him. His business failed; and in 1832 he removed to Plymouth, where his son Dr. Hervey N. Preston lived. But his son died in 1837, when, in poverty, the old man of eighty resolved to commence life anew. Selling some furniture, he provided for his board for one month, and entered again upon the medical practice, which soon became lucrative, so that he laid up 3,000 or 4,000 dollars, and again retired.

Such enterprise in an old man has seldom been witnessed; even in his last years he worked with his hands, being an ingenious mechanic. As a Christian he was eminent; a zealous professor during the ministry of Mr. Stearns in Bedford, he died a member of the church in Plymouth. To a friend he said: "You mean to be a good man, but you are deluded; you can never get to heaven except through the blood of Christ; you must have repentance and you must have faith." His own end was peace.

PRESTON, WILLARD, D. D., president of Vermont university, died at Savannah suddenly of a paralysis of the heart, April 26, 1856, aged nearly 71. Born in Uxbridge, he graduated at Brown university in 1806, and practised law in Providence. He was then the minister of the third church in P. from 1816 to 1820; next of St. Albans, and president of the university. He removed to Georgia in 1829. In 1831 he became pastor of an Independent church in Savannah, in which office he continued till his death. He was a faithful and excellent minister. Fearlessly he remained with his people during the scourge of the yellow fever in 1854, visiting the sick and afflicted,—even the dark night saw him with a lantern in his hand on his errand of mercy. Ministers of various denominations attended his funeral. He published a farewell sermon at St. Albans, 1815; a sermon at Brooklyn, 1817.

PRICE, ROGER, Episcopal minister in Boston, was rector of King's chapel from 1729 to 1746. S. Myles was his predecessor; Dr. H. Caner succeeded him.

PRICE, RICHARD, D. D., a friend of American liberty, was born in Wales, Feb. 22, 1723, the son of a Calvinistic minister. He was educated at an academy near London. In 1757 he became the pastor of a dissenting congregation at Newington Green, and in 1769 the pastor at Hackney. In his religious sentiments he was an Arian. He died March 19, 1791, aged 67. His nephew, William Morgan, wrote his life and described his excellent character. He published a review of the principal questions in morals; four dissertations; observations on annuities, etc.; discussion concerning materialism and necessity, in a correspondence with Dr. Priestley; two volumes of sermons. His works, which procured for him great respect in America, were observations on civil liberty and the justice of the war with America, 1776; additional observations, 1777; importance of the American Revolution and the means of making it useful to the world, 1784.

PRICE, JONATHAN D., a physician and a Baptist missionary to Burmah, died Feb. 14, 1828. He was ordained in Philadelphia May 20, 1821. He arrived early in the next year at Rangoon, where his wife died May 2d. When his medical character was known at court, he was ordered by

the king to repair to Ava, where he was introduced to the king, who gave him a house. When the British invaded Burmah, he and Mr. Judson were thrown into prison, June 8, 1824. He was confined and subject to dreadful sufferings till Feb. or March, 1826, when he was released, and employed to negotiate a treaty with the British, who had advanced near to the capital. After the war he resided at Ava, in the favor of the emperor; he engaged in the tuition of several scholars; and by his lectures hoped to shake the foundation of Boodhism. But he fell a victim to a pulmonary consumption.

PRICE, JOHN, a minister, died in Talbot co., Maryland, in 1831, aged 75.

PRICE, C. M., general, died at Jackson, Miss., Dec. 20, 1850. He was ten years editor of the Mississippiian.

PRIDGEN, WILLIAM, died in Bladen county, N. C., Oct. 14, 1845, aged 123. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pensioner. His sight had been lost for a few years, but he retained his mental faculties. He left one son.

PRIEST, DEGORY, one of the first Plymouth pilgrims, died Jan. 1, 1621.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, D. D., an eminent philosopher and voluminous writer, died Feb. 6, 1804, aged 70. He was born at Fieldhead, in Yorkshire, England, March 24, 1733. His father was a cloth-dresser. At the age of nineteen he had acquired in the schools to which he had been sent, and by the aid of private instruction, a good knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, French, Italian, and German; he had also begun to read Arabic, and learned Chaldee and Syriac. With these attainments and others in mathematics, natural philosophy, and morals, he entered the academy of Daventry under Dr. Ashworth in 1752, with a view to the Christian ministry. Here he spent three years. The students were referred to books on both sides of every question, and required to abridge the most important works. The tutors, Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Clark, being of different opinions, and the students being divided, subjects of dispute were continually discussed. He had been educated in Calvinism, and in early life he suffered great distress from not finding satisfactory evidence of the renovation of his mind by the Spirit of God. He had a great aversion to plays and romances. He attended a weekly meeting of young men for conversation and prayer. But, before he went to the academy, he became an Arminian, though he retained the doctrine of the trinity and of the atonement. At the academy he embraced Arianism. Perusing Hartley's metaphysical works, he was fixed in the belief of the doctrine of necessity. In 1755 he became assistant minister to the Independent congregation of Needham Market in Suffolk, upon a salary of forty pounds a

year. Falling under the suspicion of Arianism, he became in 1758 pastor of a congregation at Nantwich in Cheshire, where he remained three years, being not only minister but schoolmaster. In 1761 he removed to Warrington as tutor in the belles lettres in the academy there. In 1767 he accepted the pastoral office at Leeds. Here, by reading Lardner's letter on the Logos, he became a Socinian. In 1773 he went to live with the Marquis of Lansdowne as librarian, or literary companion, with a salary of 250 pounds a year. During a connection of seven years with his lordship he visited in his company France, Holland, and some parts of Germany. He then became minister of Birmingham. At length, when several of his friends celebrated the French revolution, July 14, 1791, a mob collected and set fire to the dissenting meeting-houses, and several dwelling-houses of dissenters, and among others to that of Dr. Priestley. He lost his library, and was forced to take refuge in the metropolis. He was chosen to succeed Dr. Price at Hackney, and was a lecturer in the dissenting college of that place. But, the public aversion to him being strong, and his sons emigrating to the United States, he followed them in April, 1794. He settled at Northumberland, a town of Pennsylvania, about one hundred and thirty miles northwest of Philadelphia. In this city for two or three winters after his arrival he delivered lectures on the evidences of Christianity. He died in calmness, and in the full vigor of his mind. He dictated some alterations in his manuscripts half an hour before his death. He was amiable and affectionate in the intercourse of private and domestic life. Few men in modern times have written so much, or with such facility; yet he seldom spent more than six or eight hours in a day in any labor which required much mental exertion. A habit of regularity extended itself to all his studies. He never read a book without determining in his own mind when he would finish it; and at the beginning of every year he arranged the plan of his literary pursuits and scientific researches. He labored under a great defect, which, however, was not a very considerable impediment to his progress. He sometimes lost all ideas both of persons and things, with which he had been conversant. He always did immediately what he had to perform. Though he rose early and dispatched his more serious pursuits in the morning; yet he was as well qualified for mental exertion at one time of the day as at another. All seasons were equal to him, early or late, before dinner or after. He could also write without inconvenience by the parlor fire with his wife and children about him, and occasionally talking to them. In his family he ever maintained the worship of God. As a schoolmaster and professor he was indefatigable.

With respect to his religious sentiments his mind underwent a number of revolutions; but he died in the Socinian faith, which he had many years supported. He possesses a high reputation as a philosopher, particularly as a chemist. Commencing his chemical career in 1772, he did more for chemistry in two years than had been done by any of his predecessors. He discovered the existence of vital or dephlogisticated air, the oxygen gas of the French nomenclature, and other kinds of aeriform fluids. He always adhered to the old doctrine of Stahl respecting phlogiston, though the whole scientific world had rejected it. But his versatile mind could not be confined to one subject. He was not only a chemist, but an eminent metaphysician. He was a materialist and necessarian. He maintained that all volitions are the necessary result of previous circumstances, the will being always governed by motives; and yet he opposed the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination. The basis of his necessarian theory was Hartley's observations on man. The chart of history used in France was much improved by him, and he invented the chart of biography, which is very useful. Of his numerous publications the following are the principal: a treatise on English grammar, 1761; on the doctrine of remission; history of electricity, 1767; history of vision, light, and colors; introduction to perspective, 1770; harmony of the evangelists; address to masters of families on prayer; experiments on air, 4 vols.; observations on education; lectures on oratory and criticism; institutes of natural and revealed religion; a reply to the Scotch metaphysicians, Reid, Oswald, and Beattie; disquisitions on matter and spirit, 1777; history of the corruptions of Christianity; letters to Bishop Newcome on the duration of Christ's ministry; correspondence with Dr. Horseley; history of early opinions concerning Jesus Christ, 4 vols., 1786; lectures on history and general policy; answers to Paine and Volney; several pieces on the doctrine of necessity, in the controversy with Dr. Price; discourses on the evidences of revealed religion, 3 vols.; letters to a philosophical unbeliever; discourses on various subjects. He also wrote many defences of Unitarianism and contributed largely to the theological repository. After his arrival in this country he published a comparison of the institutions of the Mosaic religion with those of the Hindoos; Jesus and Socrates compared; several tracts against Dr. Linn, who wrote against the preceding pamphlet; notes on the Scriptures, 4 vols.; history of the Christian church, 6 vols.; several pamphlets on philosophical subjects, and in defence of the doctrine of phlogiston. Dr. Priestley's life was published in 1806 in two volumes. The memoirs were written by himself to the year 1787, and a short

continuation by his own hand brings them to 1795.

PRIME, EBENEZER, minister of Huntington, Long Island, sixty years, died in 1779, aged 79. He graduated at Yale college in 1718. He was the grandfather of N. S. Prime.

PRIME, NATHANIEL SCUDDER, D. D., died at Mamaroneck, near New York, March 27, 1856, aged 70. He was buried at the cemetery of the evergreens. He was a native of Huntington, L. I., where his father, Benjamin Young Prime, M. D., was a very distinguished physician and scholar. For fourteen years he was the minister of the church of Cambridge, N. Y. His sister, relict of S. J. Wetmore, died May 20, 1841, aged 77, in New York. Dr. P. had the happiness of being the father of worthy sons, two of them ministers and one the principal editor of the New York Observer; one a physician; and one a lawyer now travelling in the east; and a daughter married to A. P. Cummings, one of the editors of the New York Observer. He published the history of Long Island, an elaborate work.

PRIME, NATHANIEL, an eminent merchant in New York, of the house of Prime, Ward, King and Co., died on the shore of East River in 1840.

PRINCE, THOMAS, governor of Plymouth colony, died at Plymouth March 29, 1673, aged 72. He was a native of England, and arrived at Plymouth in 1621; he wrote his name Prence. He was first chosen governor in 1634. Being appointed an assistant the next year, he continued in this office, except in the year 1638, when he was chosen governor, till the death of Mr. Bradford in 1637. At this time, as a disposition prevailed in the colony to discountenance regular ministers by giving the preference to the gifts of the private brethren, it was thought that his re-election to the office of governor would prevent the church from being overwhelmed with ignorance, and it proved highly beneficial to the interests of religion. He was governor from 1657 to 1672. He had been living at Nauset or Eastham, of which town he was one of the first planters in 1644; but after being chosen governor he removed to Plymouth. He was succeeded by Mr. Winslow. His second wife, married in 1635, was Mary Collier, whose sister Elizabeth married Constant Southworth; his third wife was Mary, the widow of Samuel Freeman, whom he married in 1662. He was a man of great worth and piety, and eminently qualified for his station. Strict in his religious opinions, he zealously opposed those whom he believed to be heretics, particularly the Quakers. As a magistrate, such was his care to be impartial, that if any person who had a cause in court sent a present to his family during his absence, he immediately on being informed of it returned its value in money. Though his abilities had not

been much improved by education, he was the friend of learning. In opposition to the clamors of the ignorant he procured revenues for the support of grammar schools in the colony. — *Magnalia*, ii. 6, 7.

PRINCE, THOMAS, minister in Boston, died Oct. 22, 1758, aged 71. He was the fourth son of Samuel Prince of Sandwich, and grandson of Elder John Prince of Hull, who came to this country in 1633, and was the son of Rev. John P. of East Shefford in Berkshire. He was born at Sandwich May 15, 1687, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1707. Having determined to visit Europe, he sailed for England April 1, 1709. For some years he preached at Combs in Suffolk, where he was earnestly invited to continue, but his attachment to his native country was too strong to be resisted. He arrived at Boston July 20, 1717, and was ordained pastor of the old south church, as colleague with Dr. Sewall, his classmate, Oct. 1, 1718. In this station his fine genius, improved by diligent study, polished by an extensive acquaintance with mankind, and employed to the noblest purposes of life, rendered him an ornament to his profession, and a rich blessing to the church. In his last sickness he expressed a deep sense of his sinfulness, and a desire of better evidence that he was fit to dwell in heaven. When his speech failed him, as he was asked whether he was submissive to the Divine will, and could commit his soul to the care of Jesus, he lifted up his hand to express his resignation, and confidence in the Saviour. From his youth he had been influenced by the fear of God. He was an eminent preacher, for his sermons were rich in thought, perspicuous and devotional, and he inculcated the doctrines and duties of religion as one who felt their importance. The original languages, in which the Scriptures were written, were familiar to him. In the opinion of Dr. Chauncy no one in New England had more learning, except Cotton Mather. Firmly attached to the faith once delivered to the saints, he was zealous for the honor of his Divine Master. He was anxious to preserve suitable discipline in the church, that those who had been guilty of open sins might be reclaimed, and that the name of Christian might be preserved from reproach. He mourned over the degeneracy of the New England churches both in doctrine and practice. When Mr. Whitefield visited this country in 1740, Mr. Prince received him with open arms, and was always his friend. He always respected that Christian benevolence, which animated the eloquent itinerant; and he was grateful for those labors which were so eminently useful to his people and the town of Boston. In private life he was amiable and exemplary. It was his constant endeavor to imitate the perfect example of his Master and Lord.

He was ready to forgive injuries, and return good for evil. By the grace of God he was enabled to preserve a calmness of mind under very trying events. When heavy afflictions were laid upon him, he displayed exemplary submission to the will of God. Though he was a learned man, and was uncommonly diligent in study, yet he relished the comforts and faithfully discharged the duties of domestic life. It was no small part of his labor to impress on his children a sense of religion, and he had the happiness of seeing all his offspring walking in the truth. His wife, Deborah Denny, survived him, and died June 1, 1766. The only child who survived him was Sarah, who in 1759 married Mr. Gill, afterwards lieutenant-governor, and died without children in August, 1771.

Mr. Prince began in 1703, while at college, and continued more than fifty years, a collection of public and private papers relating to the civil and religious history of New England. His collection of manuscripts he left to the care of the old south church; and they were deposited in an apartment of the meeting-house, with a valuable library of books which he had established, under the name of the New England library. But the manuscripts were principally destroyed by the British during the war, and thus many important facts relating to the history of this country are irrecoverably lost. The books yet remain, and have been deposited in the historical library. He published an account of the first appearance of the aurora borealis; a sermon at thanksgiving, 1717; at his own ordination, 1718; an account of the English ministers at Martha's Vineyard, annexed to Mayhew's Indian converts, 1727; election sermon, 1730; on the day of prayer for the choice of a minister, 1732; on the death of George I., 1727; of Cotton Mather, and Samuel Prince, his father, 1728; a sermon on the arrival of the governor, 1728; on the death of Samuel Sewall, 1730; Daniel Oliver and Daniel Oliver, Jun., 1732; Mrs. Oliver, 1735; Mary Belcher, 1736; Nathaniel Williams, 1738; Mrs. Deborah Prince, 1744; Thomas Cushing, 1746; Martha Stoddard, 1748; the Prince of Wales, 1751; Hannah Fayerweather, 1755; Edward Bromfield and Josiah Willard, 1756; a chronological history of New England in the form of annals, 12mo., 1736, and three numbers of the second volume in 1755. In this work it was his intention to give a summary account of transactions and occurrences relating to this country, from the discovery of Gosnold in 1602 to the arrival of Governor Belcher in 1730, but he brought the history down only to 1633. He spent much time upon the introductory epitome, which begins at the creation. Had he confined himself to New England, and finished his work, it would have been of incalculable value. He published also an

account of the revival of religion in Boston, in the Christian history, 1744; a sermon on the battle near Culloden, and the destruction of the Marquis D'Anville's squadron; a thanksgiving sermon on the taking of Louisburg, 1746; a thanksgiving sermon for reviving rains, after the distressing drought, 1749; the New England psalm-book revised and improved, 1758. After his death, Dr. John Erskine of Edinburgh published from his manuscripts six sermons, the last of which was occasioned by the death of his son, Thomas Prince. — *Wisner's Hist. of Old South; Sprague's Annals.*

PRINCE, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born Feb. 27, 1722; graduated at Harvard college in 1740; and died in October, 1748, aged 26. He died in Christian peace, as did also his three sisters, Deborah, 1744; Mercy, 1752; Mrs. Sarah Gill, 1771. The dying exercises of Deborah and devout meditations of Mrs. Gill were published at Edinburgh, 1785. Mr. P. published the Christian history, a periodical account of religion, beginning March 5, 1743, in 2 vols., 8vo., 1744–1745.

PRINCE, NATHAN, a distinguished scholar, the brother of Rev. Thomas P., died July 23, 1748, aged about 50. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1718. He was chosen tutor in 1723, and fellow in 1737; but he was removed in 1742. He in consequence published an account of the constitution and government of Harvard college from its first foundation in 1636 to the year 1742, in which he endeavored to prove that the general court had the sole power of dismissing members of the corporation, and are the only visitors of the college. In this work he also complains of the management of the treasury, and reprobates the injustice which he believes was done in arranging the students in the classes, and their names in the catalogue, according to the dignity or worth of their connections. He had before his removal refused to assist in this arrangement. The alphabetical disposition of the names was not made till 1773. Mr. Prince once had a deep-rooted aversion to the Episcopal church; but after his dismissal he took orders. He died at Ratan in the West Indies, where he was a minister. He was a greater mathematician and philosopher, and a much better classical scholar and logician than his brother; and is ranked among the great men of this country. He published, besides the book mentioned, an essay to solve the difficulties attending the accounts of the resurrection, 1734.

PRINCE, JOHN, LL. D., died in Salem June 7, 1836, aged 85. Born in Boston July 22, 1751, he graduated in 1776, and was ordained as the minister of the first church in Salem in 1779, so that he was pastor more than fifty-six years. He possessed an uncommon knowledge of natural

and mechanical philosophy. He made improvements in the air-pump. A memoir by C. W. Upham is in hist. coll., 3d series, vol. 5. He bequeathed a library of four hundred and fifty vols. to the use of the ministers of his church. He published a fast sermon, 1798; to charitable society, 1806; on the death of Dr. Barnard, 1814; before the bible society, 1816.

PRINCE, OLIVER II., died Oct. 9, 1837; lost with one hundred others in the wreck of the steamboat Home, near Ocracoke. He had been a member of the United States senate from Georgia. He was at Boston during the summer, editing the laws of Georgia, then in the press.

PRINCE, WILLIAM, died at Flushing, N. Y., April 6, 1842, aged 76. As the enterprising proprietor of a botanic garden and nursery, he was long a public benefactor.

PRINCELY, PHILIP, died at Northampton Sept. 9, 1855, aged 110. He was born in Ireland in 1745, and came to N. about 1780. Till the last three years he had voted at the town meetings. He left a son in N.

PRIOLEAU, ELIAS, a minister, the founder of a very respectable family in South Carolina, came to this country soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He was the grandson of Anthonie P., elected doge of Venice in 1618. A theologian of the name of P. died in 1734. Samuel P. died in 1792, aged 74. Dr. P. was a grandson, living in 1809. Among the other French names in South Carolina, were Bordeaux, Du Pont, Gaillard, Huger, Legare, Laurens, Marion, and Simons.

PRITCHARD, BENJAMIN B., the Kent giant, died in Montgomery county, N. Y., June 30, 1835. His weight was five hundred and twenty-five pounds.

PROCTOR, JOHNSON, captain, a Revolutionary patriot, died at Danvers Nov. 11, 1851, aged 86. He was a man of industry and integrity. For his last ten years he was blind.

PROUD, ROBERT, a historian, died July 7, 1813, aged 85. He was born in Yorkshire, England, May 10, 1728, and in January, 1759, arrived at Philadelphia, where he lived half a century. For many years he was a teacher in a school of the Quakers. In the Revolution he was a decided Royalist. About the year 1791 he devoted himself to writing his history, the publication of which was attended with pecuniary loss. He was tall; his nose was Roman, with "most impending brows. Domine Proud wore a curled gray wig, and a half-cocked ancient hat. He was the model of a gentleman."

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER, D. D., died at his son's house in New Brunswick, N. J., April 17, 1843, aged 75. He was for many years the faithful and successful pastor of the church in Salem, N. Y., being a colleague with his father from 1794

to 1802. He was afterwards the secretary of the New York colonization society. He was an eminently pious, faithful, and useful minister. His works are instructive, and written in a fervent style of piety. He published a sermon at ordination of H. Davis, 1810; before American board, 1822; at installation of J. Proudfoot, 1828; ruin and recovery of man, 12mo., 1806; theological works, 4 vols., 12mo., 1815. — *Observer*, June 10.

PROUDFOOT, WILLIAM, died at London, Canada West, Jan. 16, 1851, aged 63, professor of theology in the Presbyterian church.

PROVOOST, SAMUEL, D. D., bishop of New York, died in New York in 1815, aged 73. He graduated at Columbia college in the first class in 1758. His name is sometimes written Provost, and Prevost.

PRUDDEN, PETER, the first minister of Milford, Conn., died in 1656, aged 56. He was born in Herefordshire, England; arrived in company of J. Davenport in 1637; resided for some time at Dedham; and was settled at M. in 1640. His four next successors were R. Newton, S. Andrew, S. Whittlesey, S. Wales. — *Farmer*.

PRUDDEN, JOHN, supposed to have been the son of Peter, died in 1725, aged 79. He graduated at Harvard in 1668; was settled as minister of Jamaica, L. I., in 1670, and thence removed to Newark, N. J., in 1692, but resigned his charge in 1699.

PRUDDEN, JOB, the minister of Milford, Conn., died in 1774, aged about 51. He was the pastor of the second church. He graduated at Yale in 1743.

PRUDDEN, NEHEMIAH, minister of Enfield, Conn., died in 1815, aged 65. Born in Milford, he graduated at Yale in 1775, and was ordained in 1782. His predecessors were N. Collins, P. Reynolds, and E. Potter; his successor was F. L. Robbins. He published a treatise on marrying a sister of a deceased wife, 1811; a sermon to a missionary society, 1815. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PUFFER, REUBEN, D. D., minister of Berlin, Mass., died April 9, 1829, aged 73. Born in Sudbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1778. In 1781 he was ordained in Bolton, south parish, now Berlin. He died of a rheumatic fever. It is remarkable that he had prepared in advance, for preaching, about fifty sermons. By his first wife he had thirteen children; and one child by his second wife. He was a man of dignity and of suavity, acceptable as a preacher, orthodox in his faith. When he preached the Dudleian lecture at Cambridge, the students generously published it in a manner to furnish a sum of money to the preacher, who was a poor man with a large family, living on a salary of 80 pounds. He published the election sermon, 1803; Dudleian

lecture, 1808; convention sermon, 1811; address on fourth of July; two sermons on leaving the old and entering the new meeting-house. — *Sprague's Annals*.

PULASKI, count, brigadier-general in the army of the United States, died October 11, 1779. He was a Poland of high birth, who with a few men in 1771 carried off King Stanislaus from the middle of his capital, though surrounded with a numerous body of guards and a Russian army. The king soon escaped and declared Pulaski an outlaw. After his arrival in this country he offered his services to congress, and was honored with the rank of brigadier-general. He discovered the greatest intrepidity in an engagement with a party of the British near Charleston in May, 1779. In the assault upon Savannah, Oct. 9th, by Gen. Lincoln and Count D'Estaing, Pulaski was wounded at the head of two hundred horsemen, as he was galloping into the town with the intention of charging in the rear. Congress resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory.

PUMHAM, sachem of Shawomet, near Providence, put himself in 1643 under the government of Massachusetts, in order to escape the tyranny of Miantonomo. The government of Massachusetts made a grant of land to settlers from Braintree, being a part of the territory relinquished by Pumham. — *Felt's Hist. of New England*.

PUNCHARD, JOHN, deacon, died at Salem, Mass., Feb. 13, 1857, aged nearly 94 years. He was born April 12, 1763, in Salem, where all his paternal ancestors were born and lived, back to William, who emigrated to that town previous to 1669. His father was James, a shipmaster and a patriot. He was himself a volunteer soldier of the Revolution, and was probably the last survivor of a regiment stationed at West Point at the time of Arnold's defection, and was on duty at head-quarters on the memorable night after Andre was brought in a prisoner. At the expiration of his term of service he settled in Salem as a mechanic; but by his industry, intelligence, and integrity gradually raised himself to positions of trust and importance in his native town, county, and State. He was a member of the Tabernacle church in Salem seventy-four years, and one of its deacons and its clerk for about forty years. The succession of ministers in this church has been as follows: From 1774 to 1834, N. Whitaker, J. Spaulding, S. Worcester, E. Cornelius, J. P. Cleaveland, and S. M. Worcester. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts missionary society, and its treasurer about thirty years. He encouraged the various enterprises of benevolence. He was a man of wisdom and energy, of integrity and trustworthiness, and of unslacked zeal in doing good, sustaining a high Christian character, venerated and beloved

in old age. As the great aim of his long life was to promote God's glory in human happiness, especially that happiness which is imperishable as springing from the reception of Divine truth into the heart, who is there among the prosperous merchants, great scholars, and illustrious jurists and statesmen, the boast of Salem, that can stand higher in the estimate of infinite reason and goodness, than this humble, zealous, unwearied Christian? Rev. George Punchard, the author of two valuable books, a view of congregationalism and a history of congregationalism, is his son.

PUNDERSON, EBENEZER, Episcopal minister in New Haven, died in 1764, aged about 58. He was graduated at Yale in 1726; was settled over a new precinct in Groton, Conn., from 1729 to 1736; had the charge of the Episcopal society in New Haven from 1755 to 1762; and then removed to Rye. He was succeeded by S. Palmer.

PUNDERSON, THOMAS, minister of Huntington, Conn., died in 1848, aged about 64. Born in New Haven, he graduated at Yale in 1804; was the minister of the second church in Pittsfield, Mass., from 1809 to 1817; and was installed at H. in 1818.

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, a minister in London, died about 1628, aged 51. He published his pilgrimage, or relations of the world, five vols., fol., London, 1641, etc. It is a rare and valuable collection and abridgment of travels.

PURCHASE, THOMAS, the owner of Pejepscott, Me., settled there in the third year of Charles I., and lived there till the war just before 1683. His deed was from the council of Plymouth in England, given to him and George Way of Dorchester, E. His heirs sold to Richard Wharton of Boston.

PURKITT, HENRY, colonel, died in Boston March 3, 1846, aged 91. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and assisted in the destruction of tea in Boston.

PURSH, FREDERIC, a botanist, was born at Tobolski in Siberia, and educated at Dresden. He resided in this country from 1799 to 1811, employed in various excursions by Mr. Hamilton of Philadelphia and Dr. Hosack of New York. On going to England in 1811 with a collection of plants, he was patronized by Smith and Banks, who opened to him their botanical stores. After publishing his book in 1814, he returned to America, and, while engaged in collecting materials for a Canadian flora, died at Montreal June 11, 1820, aged 46. He published a valuable work, *flora Americae septentrionalis*, or the plants of North America, London, 8vo., 1814.

PURVIANCE, JOHN, died in Baltimore in 1854, aged 81, nearly thirty years a judge of the county court.

PUSHMATAHA, a Choctaw chief, died at

Washington in 1824. To his Indian companions he said: "I shall die, but you will return to your brethren. As you go along the paths you will see the flowers and hear the birds; but Pushmataha will see them and hear them no more. When you come to your home, they will ask you, Where is Pushmataha? and you will say to them, He is no more. They will hear the tidings like the sound of the fall of a mighty oak in the stillness of the wood."

PUTNAM, DANIEL, first minister of Reading, Mass., died in 1759, aged 62. Born in Danvers, he graduated at Harvard in 1717, and was settled in 1720. His successor was E. Stone.

PUTNAM, ISRAEL, major-general in the army of the United States, died at Brooklyn, Conn., May 29, 1790, aged 72. He was a descendant, like all of the name in New England, from John Putnam, who came from Buckinghamshire to Salem in 1634 with three sons, Thomas, Nathaniel, and John. He was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718. His mind was vigorous, but it was never cultivated. In running, leaping, and wrestling he almost always bore away the prize. In 1739 he removed to Pomfret, Conn., where he cultivated a considerable tract of land. He had however to encounter many difficulties, and among his troubles the depredations of wolves upon his sheepfold were not the least. In one night seventy fine sheep and goats were killed. A she wolf being considered as the principal cause of the havoc, Mr. Putnam entered into a combination with a number of his neighbors to hunt alternately, till they should destroy her. At length the hounds drove her into her den in Pomfret, and several persons soon collected with guns, straw, fire, and sulphur, to attack the common enemy. But the dogs were afraid to approach her, and the fumes of brimstone could not force her from her cavern. It was now ten o'clock at night. Mr. Putnam proposed to his black servant to descend into the cave and shoot the wolf; but, as the negro declined, he resolved to do it himself. Having divested himself of his coat and waistcoat, and having a long rope fastened round his legs, by which he might be pulled back at a concerted signal, he entered the cavern head foremost with a blazing torch, made of strips of birch bark, in his hand. He descended fifteen feet, passed along horizontally ten feet, and then began the gradual ascent, which is sixteen feet in length. He slowly proceeded on his hands and knees in an abode which was silent as the house of death. Cautiously glancing forwards he discovered the glaring eyeballs of the wolf, who started at the sight of his torch, gnashed her teeth, and gave a sullen growl. He immediately kicked the rope, and was drawn out with a friendly celerity and violence which not a little bruised him. Loading his gun with nine buck-

shot, and carrying it in one hand, while he held the torch with the other, he descended a second time. As he approached the wolf, she howled, rolled her eyes, snapped her teeth, dropped her head between her legs, and was evidently on the point of springing at him. At this moment he fired at her head, and soon found himself drawn out of the cave. Having refreshed himself he again descended, and seizing the wolf by her ears, kicked the rope, and his companions above with no small exultation dragged them both out together. During the French war he was appointed to command a company of the first troops which were raised in Connecticut in 1755. He rendered much service to the army in the neighborhood of Crown Point. In 1756, while near Ticonderoga, he was repeatedly in the most imminent danger. He escaped in an adventure of one night with twelve bullet-holes in his blanket. In August he was sent out with several hundred men to watch the motions of the enemy. Being ambuscaded by a party of equal numbers, a general but irregular action took place. He had discharged his fusée several times, but at length it missed fire, while its muzzle was presented to the breast of a savage. The warrior with his lifted hatchet and a tremendous war-whoop compelled him to surrender, and then bound him to a tree. In the course of the action the parties changed their position, so as to bring this tree directly between them. The balls flew by him incessantly; many struck the tree, and some passed through his clothes. The enemy now gained possession of the ground, but, being afterwards driven from the field, they carried their prisoner with them. At night he was stripped, and a fire was kindled to roast him alive; but a French officer saved him. The next day he arrived at Ticonderoga, and thence he was carried to Montreal. About the year 1759 he was exchanged through the ingenuity of his fellow-prisoner, Col. Schuyler. After the peace he returned to his farm. He was ploughing in his field in 1775, when he heard the news of the battle of Lexington. He immediately unyoked his team, left his plough on the spot, and without changing his clothes set off for Cambridge. He soon went to Connecticut, levied a regiment, and repaired again to the camp. In a little time he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In the battle of Bunker's Hill he exhibited his usual intrepidity. He directed the men to reserve their fire till the enemy was very near, reminded them of their skill, and told them to take good aim. They did so, and the execution was terrible. After the retreat he made a stand at Winter Hill and drove back the enemy under cover of their ships. When the army was organized by Gen. Washington at Cambridge, Putnam was appointed

to command the reserve. In Aug., 1776, he was stationed at Brooklyn, on Long Island. After the defeat of our army he went to New York, and was very serviceable in the city and neighborhood. In October or November he was sent to Philadelphia to fortify that city. In Jan., 1777, he was directed to take post at Princeton, where he continued until spring. At this place a sick prisoner, a captain, requested that a friend in the British army at Brunswick might be sent for to assist him in making his will. Putnam was perplexed. He had but fifty men under his command, and he did not wish to have his weakness known; yet he was unwilling to deny the request. He however sent a flag of truce, and directed the officer to be brought in the night. In the evening lights were placed in all the college windows, and in every apartment of the vacant houses throughout the town. The officer on his return reported that General Putnam's army could not consist of less than four or five thousand men. In the spring he was appointed to the command of a separate army in the highlands of New York. One Palmer, a lieutenant in the tory new levies, was detected in the camp; Gov. Tryon reclaimed him as a British officer, threatening vengeance if he was not restored. Gen. Putnam wrote the following pithy reply: "Sir, — Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and he shall be hanged as a spy. P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged." After the loss of Fort Montgomery, the commander-in-chief determined to build another fortification, and he directed Putnam to fix upon a spot. To him belongs the praise of having chosen West Point. The campaign of 1779, which was principally spent in strengthening the works at this place, finished the military career of Putnam. A paralytic affection impaired the activity of his body, and he passed the remainder of his days in retirement, retaining his relish for enjoyment, his strength of memory, and all the faculties of his mind. His only surviving daughter, Mrs. Mary Waldo, died at Conway, N. H., Nov., 1825, aged 72 years. His son, Col. Israel P., died at Belpre, Ohio, in March, 1812. Peter Schuyler P., his seventh son, died at Williamstown, Mass., in 1827, aged 63. Gen. P. was exemplary in the various relations of life, a constant attendant on public worship, and a worshipper of God in his house. For many years he was a professor of religion. In his last years he professed a deep sense of sin, yet a strong hope of salvation through the Redeemer of sinners. — *Humphrey's Life of P.*

PUTNAM, AMOS, Dr., died at Danvers, Mass., July 26, 1807, aged 85.

PUTNAM, AARON, minister of Pomfret, Conn., died in 1813, aged 79. The son of Rev. Daniel

P., he graduated at Harvard in 1752; was ordained in 1756; resigned his pastoral charge in 1802.

PUTNAM, RUFUS, general, a soldier of the Revolution, and the father of the western country, died at Marietta, Ohio, May 1, 1824, aged 86. He was born at Sutton, Mass., in 1738, and was a wheelwright. He first settled in Brookfield: in 1782 he bought and removed to a confiscated estate of Col. Murray in Rutland. He engaged in the war of 1756, and in the Revolutionary struggle took an active part. At the commencement of hostilities he commanded a regiment; and during the war was an engineer. His commission as brigadier in the army of the United States is dated Jan. 7, 1783. On the return of the peace he retired to his farm. For several years he was a member of the legislature. In 1786 and 1787 he was engaged in organizing the Ohio company for the purpose of settling the Northwest Territory. The affairs of the company were intrusted to him. April 7, 1788 he planted himself with about forty others in the wilderness on the west bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and called their settlement Marietta. He lived to see Ohio a flourishing State, having nearly seventy counties and a population of 700,000 souls. In 1789 Washington appointed him a judge of the supreme court of the Northwest Territory; and in 1791 he was appointed a brigadier-general under Wayne; in 1795 surveyor-general of the United States, which office he held till some years after the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Ohio. He was liberal, generous, hospitable, a philanthropist, and a Christian. Of the Revolutionary army he was the last surviving general officer, except Lafayette. Mr. Robbins became his esteemed pastor in 1806. With others he in 1812 formed the first bible society west of the mountains. In Sabbath schools and missionary societies he was deeply interested. In his old age, in all kinds of weather, he attended public worship as long as he could walk. His end was full of hope and heavenly consolation. His wife, with whom he lived fifty-five years, was Persis Rice of Westborough: by her he had many children. He was nearly six feet tall, stout, and commanding, of strong features, with a calm, resolute expression: one of his eyes had an outward cast, from an injury in childhood: his manner abrupt and decisive. A long account of his life is in Hildreth's biographical memoirs.

PUTNAM, AARON WALDO, the son of Col. Israel P., died of the epidemic in Ohio, in 1822, aged 45. Born in Pomfret, Conn., he went to Ohio in 1788, with his father; he encountered at Belpre the perils of the early settlers. His elder son, William Pitt, lived on the homestead in

1852; and five other children were living, ranked with the most respectable citizens. — *Hildreth.*

PUTNAM, JESSE, regarded as the father of the merchants of Boston, died April 14, 1837, aged 83 years. He is one of the many who repose beneath a monumental stone at Mount Auburn.

PUTNAM, SAMUEL, judge, LL. D., died in Somerville, Mass., July 3, 1853, aged 85. Born in Danvers in 1768, he graduated at Cambridge in 1787. As a lawyer he lived in Salem. He was a judge of the supreme court from 1814 to 1842; and was held in high respect.

PUTNAM, WILLIAM RUFUS, died at Marietta Jan. 1, 1855, aged 83. A son of Gen. Rufus P., he settled in M. in 1803, and was highly esteemed; was a legislator and a useful man.

PUTNAM, DAVID, died at Marietta March 31, 1856, aged 87. He was the son of Col. Israel and grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, and was born in Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1769. He was the last survivor of the family of Col. Israel Putnam.

PYNCHON, WILLIAM, died at Wraisbury on the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, in Oct., 1662, aged 71 or 73. He came from Springfield, Essex county, England, in 1630, to Roxbury, and thence went to Springfield with Moxon, as one of the first settlers, about 1637, in which year the court at Hartford contracted with him for 500 bushels of corn, in which contract he failed. He published in England, in 1650, the meritorious price of Christ's redemption, which displeased the authorities of Massachusetts, who employed Norton to answer him. The book was burnt on the common, by order of the court, and he was deposed from the magistracy and recanted. He went to England in 1652, and a new edition was published in 1655. He taught, that Christ did not bear hell-torments for us, and that he bore not our sins by imputation. Vane was his friend. His descendants have been numerous. His son, Col. John P., died in 1703, aged 82; his grandson, Col. John P., died in 1721, aged 74; his great-grandson, Col. John, died in 1742, aged 68. His daughters married H. Smith and E. Holyoke, of Springfield, and Wm. Davies of Boston. Besides the book referred to, he published on the Sabbath, 4to., 1654.

PYNCHON, JOHN, colonel, son of William Pynchon, was a man of distinction, for more than fifty years a magistrate of Springfield, and a chief promoter of the settlement of Northampton in 1651. He died Jan. 17, 1703, aged 76 years. His wife was Amy, daughter of Governor Wyllie, whom he married at Hartford Oct. 30, 1645. In the Indian war there were burnt, Oct. 5, 1675, twenty-nine dwelling houses with barns; but Maj. Pynchon's house escaped destruction. Few lives were lost, as a friendly Indian gave no-

tice of the proposed attack. The minister, Mr. Glover, lost his valuable library with his house.

PYNCHON, JOSEPH, Dr., died in Boston, unmarried. He was the brother of John, born in 1646; graduated at Harvard in 1664; was the representative of Springfield in 1681 and 1682.

PYNCHON, JOHN, the son of John, died at Springfield, in 1721, aged 73. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of Rev. W. Hubbard. He was clerk of court and register of deeds. He had sons, John and William, born at Ipswich.

PYNCHON, CHARLES, a distinguished physician of Springfield, Mass., died before 1789. He was probably the son of John, who died in 1721.

QUADEQUINA, an Indian sachem, accompanied his brother, Massasoit, in his first visit to the pilgrims at Plymouth, Thursday, March 22, 1621, about three months after their landing. He received as presents, "a knife, a jewel to hang in his ear, and withal a pot of strong water, a good quantity of biseuit, and some butter."

QUANNOPIN, a Narragansettsagamore, bought Mrs. Rowlandson of the Indians, who made her prisoner in 1676; and by his means she was restored to her friends. The 20 pounds he received for her freedom were raised by Mr. Usher and the ladies of Boston.

QUANONCHET, prince or sachem of the Narragansetts, was captured by Capt. Denison in the Indian war of 1676, and was beheaded by the Indians of his company. The result of the fight was very extraordinary. Capt. D. had in his command sixty-six volunteers and one hundred friendly Indians, and he slew seventy-six of the enemy without the loss of a man on his side.

QUASON, or QUOSSEN, SAMUEL, was in 1762 sachem of the Monimoyk or Monamoy Indians in Chatham, on Cape Cod, only thirty in number. At an earlier period, in 1698, John "Quossen," was one of the rulers over fourteen houses at "Monimoy," as the names were then printed: John Cosens was preacher and schoolmaster.

QUASSON, JOSEPH, an Indian, of whose life and death "Father Moody" of York published an account.

QUINCY, EDMUND, a judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, died Feb. 23, 1738, aged 56. He was born at Braintree Oct. 24, 1681. His grandfather, Edmund Quincy, came to Boston with John Cotton in 1633, and became a proprietor of lands at Mount Wollaston or Braintree in 1635, and died soon afterwards, aged 33. His father, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Quincy, died Jan. 7, 1698. His mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Maj.-Gen. Gookin. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1699, and afterwards sustained several important offices, the duties of which he discharged with ability and faithfulness. He was

a judge of the superior court from 1718 till a short time before his death. Being sent as an agent to London for the purpose of settling the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, he died in that city of the small pox. His wife was the daughter of Josiah Flint. He left two sons, Edmund and Josiah; and two daughters, Mrs. Wendell and Mrs. Jackson. The general court made a donation to his heirs of one thousand acres of land in Lenox, Berkshire county, and erected a monument at Bunhill-fields, London. His uncommon powers of reasoning and of eloquence were joined to the Christian virtues. As a member of the council, he, for twenty years, had great influence in giving direction to the proceedings of government. In his family it gave him pleasure to worship the God of all the families of the earth, and to impart to his children religious instruction. — *Memoirs of J. Quincy*, 3.

QUINCY, JOHN, colonel, the son of Daniel Quincy, died July 13, 1767, aged 78. He was the grandson of Lieut.-Col. Edmund Quincy, by his first wife, Joanna Hull, daughter of Mr. Hull, an assistant preacher with Thomas Thacher in Boston, and was born in 1689. Having graduated in 1708, he was early employed in public life, being appointed a major in the militia, and colonel on the resignation of his uncle, Judge Edmund Quincy. For forty years without interruption he was a representative and a member of the council. He was long the speaker of the house. He discharged the duties of his various offices with fidelity, honor, and acceptance, carefully avoiding all temptations to unfaithfulness, and retaining a high sense of accountableness to God. His ample fortune did not corrupt him. He was just and devout, adorning by his holy conduct and attendance to the ordinances of the gospel the Christian profession, and being exemplary in the relations of private life. When that part of Braintree in which the Quincy farms lay, was incorporated, the general court, in honorable remembrance of his long and faithful services, gave it the name of Quincy. He left an only son, Norton Quincy, an amiable and virtuous man, who died without issue. His daughter married Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, and was the mother of Mrs. Cranch and of the wife of John Adams. His paternal estate, Mount Wollaston, became the property of his great-grandson, John Quincy Adams, president of the United States.

QUINCY, EDMUND, the son of Judge Edmund Q., died July 4, 1788, aged 85. He was born in Braintree in 1703 and graduated at Harvard college in 1722. For many years he was a merchant in Boston; he afterwards lived on the paternal estate. His fourth daughter, Esther, married Jonathan Sewall; she was the worthy wife of an eminent man. Another daughter

married Gov. Hancock. He published a treatise on hemp husbandry, 1765.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, jun., an eminent patriot, died April 26, 1775, aged 31. He was the grandson of Judge Quincy; his father, Josiah, a merchant in Boston and a zealous friend of his country, died at Braintree in 1784, aged 75. He was born Feb. 23, 1744. While at college he was distinguished for unwearied industry, for the eager thirst for learning, and for a refined taste. With unblemished reputation he was graduated in 1763. His legal studies were pursued for two years under the care of Oxenbridge Thacher, of Boston, an eminent lawyer. On commencing his profession, his talents, diligence, and fidelity secured to him an extensive and profitable practice. At this period he wrote several manuscript volumes of "reports" of decisions in the supreme court, in which are preserved abstracts of the arguments of Auchmuty, Thacher, Gridley, Otis, Adams, and other lawyers. The circumstances of the times soon directed his attention and all the energies of a very sensitive mind to the political condition of his country. In opposition to the measures of the British government he began to write political essays as early as 1767. In the next year, after the landing of two British regiments at Boston, he made a most forcible appeal to the patriotism of his countrymen in a piece signed "Hyperion." Of the boldness of his views a judgment may be formed from his language in 1768: "Did the blood of the ancient Britons swell our veins, did the spirit of our forefathers inhabit our breasts; should we hesitate a moment in preferring death to a miserable existence in bondage?"—and from his declaration in 1770, "I wish to see my countrymen break off — off forever! — all social intercourse with those whose commerce contaminates, whose luxuries poison, whose avarice is insatiable, and whose unnatural oppressions are not to be borne."

After what is called "the Boston massacre," March 5, 1770, when five citizens were killed by the British troops, Mr. Quincy, with John Adams, defended the prisoners, Capt. Preston and eight soldiers. To undertake their defence against the remonstrance of his father and in resistance to the strong tide of popular indignation required a strong love of justice and a fixed purpose of soul. With great ability he plead their cause, and the defence was closed by Mr. Adams. In the result Capt. Preston and six soldiers were acquitted, and two were convicted of manslaughter only. This administration of justice in the midst of an excited and furious people was an event most honorable to Mr. Quincy and to the American cause. In 1771 and 1772 he continued his professional and political labors with accustomed industry and zeal; but in Feb., 1773, a pulmonary complaint compelled him to seek the renewal of

his health or the preservation of his life by a voyage to Carolina. In Charleston he formed an acquaintance with the eminent lawyers and patriots of the day, who received him with wonted southern hospitality, — with Bee, Parsons, Simpson, Scott, Charles C. Pinckney, Rutledge, Lyneh, and others. He returned by land to New York. In Philadelphia he met with J. Dickinson, J. Reed, J. Ingersoll, Dr. Shippen, Chief Justice Allen, and his sons, and Mr. Galloway. His journal of this tour is found in his Life, published by his son. After an absence of three or four months he reached home, and soon wrote the bold essays under the title of Marchmont Nedham. His chief political work, observations on the act of parliament, commonly called "the Boston port bill," with thoughts on civil society and standing armies, was published in May, 1774.

By the advice of his political friends, and in the hope of rendering eminent service to his country by counteracting Hutcheson, and in other ways, he relinquished his professional business and embarked at Salem privately for London, Sept. 28, 1774. His voyage was serviceable to his health. At London he had a conference on American affairs with Lord North, and explained to him his views with great freedom; but the British minister seemed anxious to intimidate one who could not be reached in that way, by alluding to the power of Great Britain, and her determination to exert it to effect the submission of the colonies. He visited also Lord Dartmouth and Lord Shelburne, and consulted much with Dr. Franklin, Governor Pownall, Dr. Price, Sheriff William Lee, Arthur Lee, and other friends of America. He also occasionally attended the sitting of parliament. It was at this period that Lord Camden said, "Were I an American, I would resist to the last drop of my blood." Colonel Barre, who once travelled through this country, assured him that such was the ignorance of the English, that two-thirds of them on his return imagined the Americans were all negroes! While in England, Dr. Warren wrote to him, Nov. 21st, "It is the united voice of America to preserve their freedom or lose their lives in defence of it." He attended the debates in the house of Lords, Jan. 20, 1775, and on that day had the high satisfaction of hearing the celebrated speech of Lord Chatham against the ministry and in defence of America, of which he drew up an interesting report. "His language, voice, and gestures," said Mr. Q., "were more pathetic than I ever saw or heard before, at the bar or senate. He seemed like an old Roman senator, rising with the dignity of age, yet speaking with the fire of youth. The illustrious sage stretched forth his hand with the decent solemnity of a Paul, and, rising with his subject, he smote his breast with the energy and grace of a Demosthenes." In

this speech Chatham said: "For genuine sagacity, for singular moderation, for solid wisdom, manly spirit, sublime sentiments, and simplicity of language, for every thing respectable and honorable, the congress of Philadelphia shine unrivalled. This wise people speak out. They do not hold the language of slaves; they tell you what they mean. They do not ask you to repeal your laws as a favor; they claim it a right,—they demand it. They tell you, they will not submit to them; and I tell you, the acts must be repealed; they will be repealed; you cannot enforce them." Lord Camden followed Chatham on the side of America, and equalled him in every thing, "excepting his fire and pathos. In learning, perspicuity, and pure eloquence, probably no one ever surpassed Lord Camden." He exclaimed: "This I will say, not only as a statesman, politician, and philosopher, but as a common lawyer,—my lords, you have no right to tax America. I have searched the matter; I repeat it, you have no right to tax America. The natural rights of man and the immutable laws of nature are all with that people." "Kings, lords, and commons may become tyrants as well as others; tyranny in one or more is the same; it is as lawful to resist the tyranny of many as of one. When Mr. Selden was asked, in what law book you might find the law for resisting tyranny, he replied, 'It has always been the custom of England,' and 'the custom of England' is the law of the land.' Supported by such authorities and by conference with a multitude of the friends of America, and despairing of any change of measures without a previous struggle, Mr. Quincy, by the advice of many friends to his country, determined to return, probably in order by verbal communications to arouse his fellow citizens to the mighty contest. Indeed, as early as Dec. 14, 1774, he wrote: "Let me tell you one very serious truth, in which we are all agreed, your countrymen must seal their cause with their blood." While in London he was in active correspondence with Dickinson, Reed, and other patriots. He embarked for Boston March 16, 1775, with a bad cough and declining health. In his last interview Dr. Franklin said, that "New England alone could hold out for ages against Great Britain, and, if they were firm and united, in seven years would conquer them." After being at sea a few weeks, he became convinced that his fate was inevitable. He had but one desire, that he might live long enough to have an interview with Samuel Adams or Joseph Warren. In the last letter, which he dictated April 21, he explained the reasons of his proceeding to America so early, against his own inclinations and prospects as to health. He had ascertained the sentiments of many learned and respectable friends of America in regard to the course of conduct exacted by the existing crisis.

"To commit their sentiments to writing was neither practicable nor prudent at this time. To the bosom of a friend they could intrust what might be of great advantage to my country. To me that trust was committed, and I was, immediately upon my arrival, to assemble certain persons, to whom I was to communicate my trust, and, had God spared my life, it seems it would have been of great service to my country." "Had Providence been pleased that I should have reached America six days ago, I should have been able to converse with my friends. I am persuaded that this voyage and passage are the instruments to put an end to my being. His holy will be done!" Such were his last recorded words. Perhaps the battle of Lexington had rendered his communications unnecessary. He died when the vessel was in sight of land. The ship, in a few hours, entered the harbor of Gloucester, Cape Ann. His wife, the sister of the late Deacon Wm. Phillips, who survived him twenty-three years, being at this time with her child and parents at their place of refuge at Norwich, Connecticut, the funeral rites were performed by the inhabitants of Gloucester. His remains were afterwards removed to Braintree. It was the strong passion of Mr. Quincy's soul to become, by reason of his patriotic labors, immortal in the hearts of his countrymen. A just monument to his memory has been raised in his Life, written by his son. Amidst the miserable abandonment of principle, honor, and country, from the most selfish motives, presented frequently to the eye of every modern observer of public men, it is refreshing to behold the noble, daring, truly patriotic zeal of such a man as Josiah Quincy. His son, Josiah Q., late president of Harvard college, published his memoir, 1855; to which is added the celebrated piece, observations on the Boston port bill, etc., first printed in 1774.

QUINCY, SAMUEL, died in Boston in 1789, aged about 55. The son of Colonel Josiah, he graduated at Harvard in 1754. In his politics he differed from the other Quincys. He was appointed solicitor-general, when Jonathan Sewall, who married his cousin, was attorney-general. He left Massachusetts with the loyalists and died in the West Indies.

QUINCY, Rev. Mr., born in Boston, was assistant minister of St. Philip's church in Charleston, S. C. He published a volume of sermons about 1750.

QUOY, JOHN, an Indian sachem at Sandwich in 1698. He was one of three rulers over three hundred and forty-eight Indians, who had a meeting-house, and Ralph Jones, a sober man, one of their preachers.

RADCLIFF, JACOB, judge, died in Albany June 25, 1823, aged 62. He was a judge of the supreme court of New York. His wife was Juli-

ana, the daughter of Rev. C. M. Smith of Sharon, Conn.

RADCLIFFE, ROBERT, the founder of the first Episcopal church in New England, established in Boston in 1686, the church which afterwards built King's chapel in Tremont street. Of the time of his death nothing has been ascertained.

RAE, LUZERNE, died in Hartford Sept. 16, 1854, aged 43. A graduate of Yale in 1831, he became a teacher in the asylum for the deaf and dumb; he also engaged in various literary labors. He edited the religious herald, and six vols. of the annals of the deaf and dumb. He had collected materials for a history of New England.

RAFINESQUE, S. C. S., professor, died at Philadelphia in 1840, aged 56. His father was a Levant merchant of Versailles. He was born at Galata, a suburb of Constantinople. At the age of 16 he was sent to Philadelphia with his brother: he cultivated a taste for botany and natural history. From 1805 he spent ten years in Sicily; but in sailing for New York in 1815, with his collections, the result of many years' labor, he was wrecked on Long Island, and lost all his treasures, books, manuscripts, and drawings. Dr. Mitchell befriended him. He made a scientific tour to the West, and was appointed professor of botany at Lexington university. He again travelled, lectured, and settled at Philadelphia. He published in Italy various works in 1810 and 1814; also address on botany and zoology, 1816; *florula Ludoviciana* from the French, 1817; *ichthyologia Ohienensis*; annals of Kentucky, 1824; *Atlantic journal*, begun in Philadelphia in 1832; *life and travels*, 1836. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

RAGUET, CONDY, died in Philadelphia in 1842, aged 58, president of the chamber of commerce. He was the author of several works on political economy.

RALLE, SEBASTIEN, a missionary among the Indians of North America, died Aug. 23, 1724. He was a French Jesuit, and arrived at Quebec in Oct., 1689. After travelling in the interior several years, he went to Norridgewock on the Kennebec river, where he tarried twenty-six years till his death. Being considered as the inveterate enemy of the English, and as stimulating the Indians to their frequent depredations, Captains Harmon and Moulton were sent in 1724 against the village in which he lived. They surprised it August 23d, and killed Ralle, and about thirty Indians, all of whose scalps were brought away by Harmon. The Jesuit was found in a wigwam, and he defended himself with intrepid courage. He was in the 67th year of his age. By his condescending deportment and address he acquired an astonishing influence over the Indians. Such was his faithfulness to the political interests of France, that he even made the offices of devotion

serve as an incentive to savage ferocity; for he kept a flag, on which was depicted a cross surrounded with bows and arrows, and he raised it at the door of his little church, when he gave absolution previously to the commencement of any warlike enterprise. He was a man of good sense and learning, and was particularly skilful in Latin, which he wrote with great purity. He spoke the Abnâkis language, which was the language of the Norridgewocks, and was acquainted with the Huron, Outawis, and Illinois. In his preaching he was vehement and pathetic. For the last nineteen years his health was feeble, as his limbs had been broken by a fall. An ineffectual attempt was made to seize him in 1722; but some of his papers were secured, and among them a dictionary of the Abnâkis language, which is now in the library of Harvard college. It is a quarto volume of five hundred pages. Two of his letters of considerable length are preserved in the *lettres édifiantes*.

RALPH, JAMES, died at Chiswick, Eng., in 1762. Born in Philadelphia, he lived in England thirty-two years; he was a poet, and wrote on politics and history.

RALSTON, ROBERT, died at Philadelphia Aug. 11, 1836, aged 74. He was long a successful merchant, and was a philanthropist and Christian, a promoter of benevolent and charitable objects. His daughter married first Ebenezer Rockwood of Massachusetts, and next Rev. Dr. Vermilye of New York.

RALSTON, SAMUEL, D. D., died in Carroll, Pa., Sept. 25, 1851, aged 96. He had been in the ministry seventy years.

RAMAGE, ADAM, died in Philadelphia July 9, 1850, aged 80. He was the inventor of the Ramage printing press, by a change of shape in the screw; said still to be very useful in certain cases.

RAMSAY, DAVID, M. D., a physician and historian, died in Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1815, aged 69. He was the youngest son of James R., an Irish emigrant and farmer, and was born in Lancaster county, Pa., April 2, 1749, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1765. Two brothers also received a public education. He settled in the practice of physic at Charleston, where he was eminent in his profession. During the war he was a determined whig and a leading member of the legislature; he was also a surgeon in the army. With thirty-seven other citizens he was seized by the British Aug. 27, 1780, and transported to St. Augustine, where he was detained nearly a year. From 1782 to 1786 he was a respected member of congress, being for one year the president. He was subsequently for many years a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and president of the senate. His death was occasioned by a wound, received from an insane man, named Wm. Linning, who shot him in

the back with a large pistol, loaded with three balls. He suffered excruciating pain about thirty hours. Linning, some years before, had been brought into court for an attempt to murder, and, indignant because Dr. R. expressed the opinion that he was deranged, had declared his purpose to take his life. His first wife was the daughter of President Witherspoon; she died of the scarlet fever, soon after the birth of a son, in 1784. His second wife was the daughter of Henry Laurens. He left four sons and four daughters. His son, Dr. John W. R., died in July, 1813, aged 29. His daughter, Sabina Elliot, married Henry L. Pinckney. Dr. R. was for many years a member of the Independent or Congregational church of Charleston, and he died in the peace of the Christian. His life was devoted to benevolent and patriotic labors. In his zealous anticipations of public improvements he was led to invest his property in projects, by the failure of which he lost his private fortune. He was a man of unwearied industry, and most economical of time, usually sleeping only four hours. In every relation of life he was exemplary. His historical writings are valuable. He published a history of the Revolution in South Carolina, 2 vols. 8vo., 1785; history of the American Revolution, 2 vols., 1789; review of the improvements, etc., of medicine, 1800; the life of Washington, 1801; medical register, 1802; oration on the acquisition of Louisiana, 1804; history of South Carolina, 2 vols., 1809, with valuable public documents annexed; a biographical chart; memoirs of Martha L. Ramsay, 1811; eulogium on Dr. Rush, 1813; history of the United States, 3 vols., 1816; universal history Americanized, 8 vols.

RAMSAY, MARTHA LAURENS, the wife of the preceding, died June 10, 1811, aged 51. The daughter of Henry Laurens, she was born Nov. 3, 1759. After passing ten years in England and France she returned to this country, and was married in Jan., 1787. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom survived her. She was a woman of talents, learning, and piety. She fitted her sons for college. One of her Sunday employments was reading the New Testament in Greek with her sons, and in French with her daughters. When, in the absence of her husband, she was the head of her family, she daily prayed with them and read the Scriptures. Of her benevolence, the following is an instance: When in France she received from her father a present of 500 guineas. With a part of this sum she purchased and distributed French testaments, and established a school at Vigan. Memoirs of her life, with extracts from her writings, were published by her husband, 2d ed., 1812.

RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, M. D., an anatomist, was a native of England, but resided for many years in this country as a lecturer on anatomy

and physiology. He died at Parsonsfield, Maine, Nov. 24, 1824, aged about 70. He had been bitten two years before by a rattlesnake; and he supposed that his last sickness was the consequence of the poison, producing an altered state of the lymphatics of his lungs. He was a very skilful anatomist. He published anatomy of the heart, cranium, and brain, with a series of plates, 2d ed., Edinburgh, 1813.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM, captain, died in Boon county, Mo., May 24, 1845, aged 104. He served during the whole of the Revolutionary war, and was an Indian fighter in Kentucky. He removed to Missouri in 1802.

RAMSEY, Mrs., wife of William R., missionary, died at Bombay June 11, 1834, aged 29. Her name was Mary Wire, of Philadelphia.

RAMSEY, JAMES, D. D., died at Frankfort, Pa., March 6, 1855, aged 84.

RAND, WILLIAM, minister of Kingston, Mass., died in 1779, aged within a week of 80. Born in Charlestown, he graduated at Harvard in 1721, in the class of Drs. Chauncy and Pemberton. He was the minister of Sunderland from 1724 to 1745, and of Kingston from 1746 to 1779, in all about fifty-five years in the ministry. He was a man of eminence. He published a sermon on preaching Christ, 1736; at ordination of D. Parsons, 1739; of A. Hill; of A. Williams; at the convention, 1757. — *Sprague's Annals*.

RAND, ISAAC, M. D., vice-president of the medical society, died in Charlestown, Mass., in 1790, aged 71. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Greaves of C., his native town. In 1775 he had a small pox hospital in Cambridge. Without a college education, he was respectable for his attainments and was held in high esteem.

RAND, JOHN, first minister of Lyndeborough, N. H., died in Bedford in 1805, aged 78. Born in Charlestown, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1743, and was pastor from 1757 to 1762. He was college librarian. There being no meeting-house when he was settled, he was ordained Dec. 3d in a barn.

RAND, ISAAC, M. D., a physician, died in Boston Sept. 11, 1822, aged 79. The son of Dr. Isaac R. of Charlestown, Mass., he was born April 27, 1743, and graduated at Harvard college in 1761, in which year he and Samuel Williams accompanied Professor Winthrop to Newfoundland, to observe the transit of Venus. In 1764 he settled as a physician in Boston, and rose to eminence. In the Revolution he was a royalist, but, taking no active part in politics, he was not molested. He remained in Boston while it was possessed by the enemy. From 1798 to 1804 he was president of the Massachusetts medical society. He was for many years a professor of religion. Such was his charity to the poor, that he gave them not only his services, but his money. For

years several families were supported by his bounty. His manners were dignified and courtly. He published a tract on hydrocephalus internus, and a discourse on the use of the warm bath and fox-glove in phthisis. — *Thacher*.

RAND, BENJAMIN, LL. D., died in Boston April 26, 1852, aged 67. Born in Weston, he graduated at Harvard in 1808, and was a distinguished member of the Boston bar.

RANDALL, RICHARD, M. D., governor of Liberia, died April 19, 1829. He was born in Annapolis, studied physic in Philadelphia, was surgeon's mate in the navy, and in 1825 commenced the practice in Washington. He was one of the managers of the colonization society, and in 1828, after the death of Mr. Ashmun, was appointed governor of Liberia. He accepted the perilous office; but soon died.

RANDALL, STEPHEN, Dr., died at North Providence March 15, 1843, aged 81.

RANDALL, JOHN, M. D., an esteemed physician in Boston, died Dec. 20, 1843, aged 67. He graduated at Harvard in 1802.

RANDALL, ARCHIBALD, judge, died at Philadelphia May 30, 1846, aged 46. He was a judge of the United States district court.

RANDALL, ABRAHAM, died at Stow, Mass., March 3, 1852, aged 80. Born in Stow, he graduated at Harvard in 1798, was settled at Manchester in 1802, and dismissed in 1808. He then returned to his native town.

RANDOLPH, EDWARD, a man worthy of infamy in New England, was sent over to inquire into the state of the colonies in 1676. In his zeal for Episcopacy he wished to destroy the New England churches, and was the cause of the taking away of the Massachusetts charter. He was conjoined with Governor Andros. He died in the West Indies. — *Eliot*.

RANDOLPH, PEYTON, first president of congress, died Oct. 22, 1775, aged 52. He was a native of Virginia, of which colony he was attorney-general as early as 1756. In this year he formed a company of one hundred gentlemen, who engaged as volunteers against the Indians. He was afterwards speaker of the house of burgesses. Being appointed one of the deputies to the first congress in 1774, he was, Sept. 5, elected its president. He was also chosen president of the second congress, May 10, 1775, but on the 24th, as he was obliged to return to Virginia, Mr. Hancock was placed in the chair. Mr. Randolph afterwards took his seat again in congress. He died at Philadelphia of an apoplectic stroke.

RANDOLPH, EDMUND, governor of Virginia, died Sept. 12, 1813. He was the only son of John R., attorney-general, who, being a loyalist, left the country at the beginning of the Revolution with Lord Dunmore. He was bred under his father to the law, but refused to accompany

him to England. After seeing a little military service in the suite of Washington, he applied himself to the profession of the law, and was appointed attorney-general. He was governor after Patrick Henry from 1786 to 1788, when he was succeeded by Beverly Randolph. In 1790 Washington appointed him attorney-general of the United States; and in 1794 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as secretary of State, but in consequence of some difficulties with the administration he resigned Aug. 19, 1795. In his private affairs he was much embarrassed. He died in Frederic county, Va. His wife was a daughter of Robert Carter Nicholas, treasurer under the royal government; and by her he had several children. He published a vindication of his resignation, 1795.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS M., colonel, governor of Virginia, died at Monticello June 20, 1828. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Jefferson. Other governors of the name were Edmund, from 1786 to 1788; and Beverly, from 1788 to 1791.

RANDOLPH, MARTHA, died in Albemarle county, Virginia, Oct. 10, 1836, aged upwards of 70; the last survivor of the daughters of Thomas Jefferson. She was the widow of Governor Thomas M. Randolph, and a woman of eminent talents and virtues.

RANKINS, CATHARINE, died at Braynefield, Caroline county, Miss., Oct., 1833, aged 109; born near Port Royal, Virginia.

RANTOUL, ROBERT, JUN., senator of the United States, died at Washington Aug. 7, 1852, aged 46. He was born at Beverly, Mass., Aug. 13, 1805, and graduated in 1826, delivering the valedictory poem. After being admitted to the bar he became a resident of Gloucester in 1833, of which town he was a representative. As chairman of a committee he drew up several reports in favor of the abolition of the punishment of death in all cases. It is, perhaps, as much owing to him as to any man, that so many have come to disregard the ancient Divine injunction to punish the murderer with death,—an infliction necessary to the safety of human society. He was on the democratic side in politics. In 1843 he was collector in Boston; in 1845 he was appointed district attorney for four years. In 1851 he was chosen senator to supply for a few days the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Webster. In November he was chosen a member of congress by the united votes of the democratic and free-soil parties. His speeches and writings have been collected in one volume.

RAPP, FREDERIC, died in July, 1834, aged 59; the leader of the Harmonists, so called, at Economy, their seat in Pennsylvania. George Rapp, the founder of the society, a German, died in 1847, aged 92.

RATHBUN, VALENTINE, was born in Ston-

ington in 1723, and was by trade a clothier. He formed a Baptist church in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1772, and was their pastor; it was a large church in 1780. He now joined the Shakers in the neighboring town of Hancock, with a large part of his church; and also Mr. Johnson, Presbyterian minister of New Lebanon. In about three months, however, he left them, and wrote Rathbun's hints against their delusions, a tract, of which five editions were soon published. His brother, Daniel Rathbun, remained with them four years; then withdrew and published a more full account of their madness, in 1785. The Baptist church once under his care becoming extinct, a new one was formed in Pittsfield, of which John Francis was the minister from 1806 to his death in 1813.

RATHBUN, BENJAMIN, died in Springfield, New York, in 1854, bequeathing 12,000 dollars to the bible and other societies.

RAUCH, CHRISTIAN HENRY, a Moravian missionary, arrived at New York, July, 1740, and proceeded thence to Shekomeko, an Indian village bordering on Connecticut, near the Stissik mountain. He was successful in his labors. He baptized the three first Indians Feb. 22, 1742, and twenty-six more before the end of the year. Some of his brethren were maltreated by interested whites, opposed to the civilization of the Indians, particularly at New Milford and Peckipsi, now called Poughkeepsie. — *Heckewelder's Nur.*

RAUCH, F. A., minister at Mercersburg, Penn., died March 2, 1841.

RAVENSROFT, JOHN S., D. D., bishop of North Carolina, died at Raleigh March 5, 1830, aged 57. He was the author of sermons.

RAWDON, Earl of, or Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquess of Hastings, died on board ship Revenge near Naples, Nov. 28, 1826, aged 73. In 1778 he was adjutant-general of the British army in America. At the battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, he commanded one wing of the army. Severe illness induced him to return to England. In 1793 he was major-general; in 1803 commander-in-chief in Scotland; in 1812 governor-general of British India; in 1824 governor of Malta. His wife was Flora Muir Campbell; as he was about to die he requested that his right hand might be cut off and preserved till the death of his wife, to be interred in the same coffin with her. It was cut off. Whether she preserved it is not stated.

RAWLE, WILLIAM, died April 12, 1836, aged 77. He was one of the first lawyers of Philadelphia, an eminent jurist, respected for his various learning, and an honor to his profession for fifty years. He published an address to the agricultural society, 1819; a view of the constitution of the United States, 2d edition, 1829; discourse on law, 1832.

RAWSON, EDWARD, secretary of Massachusetts colony above forty years, died at Dorchester in 1694, aged about 60. He graduated at Harvard in 1653; his name is printed in italics as a minister. His son Grindall, born in 1658, married Susan, daughter of Rev. John Wilson of Medfield, and had eight sons and five daughters.

RAWSON, GRINDALL, minister of Mendon, Mass., died Feb. 6, 1715, aged 56. He was the son of Secretary Edward; was graduated at Harvard college in 1678, and was ordained successor of Mr. Emerson about the year 1680, when there were but about twenty families in the town. Such was his benevolence, that he studied the Indian language that he might be able to preach the gospel of salvation to the Indians in Mendon. He usually preached to them in their own tongue every Sunday evening. His discouragements were great, for he had but little success; but he persevered in his humane exertions. He was highly respected for his talents, piety, and benevolence. He was succeeded by Mr. Dorr. When on his sick bed, as he was reminded of his faithfulness in the service of God, he replied: "O, the great imperfection I have been guilty of! How little have I done for God!" He continued: "If it were not for the imperfection of the saints, there would be no need of a Saviour. In the Lord Jehovah I have righteousness and strength." The last words which he uttered were: "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." He published the election sermon, 1709. — *C. Mather's Death of Good Men.*

RAWSON, GRINDALL, first minister of South Hadley, and of Hadlyme in East Haddam, Conn., died in 1777, aged 69. The son of Rev. G. R. of Mendon, he graduated at Harvard in 1728. He was the first minister of South Hadley, Mass., from 1733 to 1741; then of Hadlyme, and remained pastor until in 1745 he was dismissed.

RAWSON, GRINDALL, minister of Yarmouth, Mass., died in 1794, aged 73. The cousin of the preceding, born in Milton, he graduated at Harvard in 1741; was from 1751 to 1754 the minister of Ware; and was pastor at Yarmouth from 1755 to 1760. — *Sprague's Annals.*

RAWSON, JAMES, D. D., died in Hungan's parish, Virginia, Aug. 26, 1854.

RAY, WILLIAM, a poet, died at Auburn, N. Y., in 1827, aged 56. He was born in Salisbury, Conn., and had but little education. After several ineffectual attempts to provide for his family, he sailed to the Mediterranean in 1803 on board the frigate Philadelphia, which struck upon a rock near Tripoli, and fell into the hands of the Tripolitans. He was a slave for a year and a half, and his sufferings were great. In 1809 he settled in Essex county, N. Y.; but was unsuccessful in trade. In the war of 1812 he was a major in the detached militia. He afterwards lived in Onon-

daga. His volume of poems was published in 1821. In the exordium he says :

"When you're captured by a Turk,
Sit down and write a better work."

— *Spec. Amer. Poetry*, II. 137.

RAY, JOSEPH, M. D., died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17, 1835, aged 48. He was an eminent teacher in various places, and president of the Woodward high school. He published three treatises on arithmetic, and two on algebra, in good repute at the west.

RAYMOND, WILLIAM, captain, commanded a company of young men of Beverly in the expedition to Canada in 1690; to him and them a township of land was given in reward of their services. Their pastor, Mr. Hale, was chaplain. — *R. Rantoul's Memoir of Hale*, in coll. hist. soc. 3d series, vol. 7.

RAYNER, JOHN, or Reyner, died at Dover, N. H., in April, 1669, probably as old as 70 years. He had his degree at Magdalen college, Cambridge, in 1625. He began to preach at Plymouth about March, 1635, and was successor of R. Smith as the teacher from 1636 to 1654, when he left the town in consequence of the diminution of his church by emigration and of prejudices against a learned ministry. He was installed at Dover in 1657. He manifested the Christian virtues and was an able and faithful preacher. The instruction of children occupied much of his attention. He married Frances Clark of Boston about 1642.

RAYNER, JOHN, minister of Dover, N. H., died in Braintree Dec. 21, 1676, aged 34. The son of J. Rayner, born in Plymouth; he graduated in 1663, and settled in 1671, the successor of his father.

READ, GEORGE, chief justice of Delaware, died in 1798, aged 64. He was a patriot of the Revolution, was of Irish descent, and born in Maryland in 1734. After he was admitted to the bar he relinquished to his brothers his right to two shares of his father's estate. He was attorney-general of the three lower counties from 1763 till 1775. In August, 1774, he was chosen a member of congress and continued in that body during the Revolutionary war. Though he voted against the declaration of independence, thinking it premature, yet he signed the instrument, and was truly a friend of his country. He presided in the convention which formed the first constitution of Delaware, and was a member of that which formed the constitution of the United States. He was also a senator of the United States, and chief justice from 1793 till his death. He was a distinguished judge, and in private life respectable and estimable. — *Goodrich*.

READ, CLEMENT, minister in Charlotte county, Virginia, died in 1811, aged 71.

READ, LEIGHT, brigadier-general, died at Tal-labassce, Florida, in 1841, aged 31; a brave officer in the Seminole war in 1836.

READ, JOHN, a great lawyer in Massachusetts, died Feb. 7, 1749, aged about 72. He graduated at Harvard in 1697. He was a man of talents and integrity, and a friend of the people. He was a representative of Boston and a councillor. The next age was fond of quoting his opinions and sayings. — *Eliot*.

READ, JOHN, M. D., died at Philadelphia in November, 1792.

READ, COLLINSON, published abridgment of the laws of Pennsylvania, 1804.

READ, D., published American singing book, also a new collection of psalm tunes, Dedham, 1805.

READ, THOMAS, D. D., died at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1823. He was many years an excellent preacher in the Presbyterian church. As he received an honorary degree at Princeton in 1772, he was probably aged 75 or more at his death. — Rev. T. R. died in Montgomery county, Maryland, Jan. 5, 1838, aged 90, nearly forty years rector of Prince George's parish.

READ, WILLIAM, doctor, died at Charleston, S. C., April 20, 1845, aged 91. He had the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was of Washington's staff in the war of the Revolution.

READ, NATHAN, judge, died in Hallowell, Maine, Jan. 20, 1849, aged 89. He graduated in 1781, and soon opened a school in Salem for young ladies, and he became noted for his mechanical science and inventions. He was a member of congress from Essex county in 1801. He emigrated to Maine. Of the American academy he was a member. Such were his high inventive powers, that before Fulton he applied steam to navigation, but with paddles instead of wheels.

READING, THOMAS, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, died near Flemington, N. J., in 1814, aged 81. He was religious from youth; in dying he said, "I am now ready to be offered."

REAM, JEREMIAH, a preacher in Sumter district, South Carolina, after he was ninety years old; died after 1797, aged 100. — *Ramsay*.

REDFIELD, WILLIAM C., died in New York Feb. 12, 1857, aged 68. Born in Middletown, Conn., he came to New York in 1825. He was a man of science and zealously promoted steam navigation. In 1828 he published a paper on a route of a great western railway. He began early to study the theory of storms. His writings on meteorology appeared in the American journal of science, and in the nautical magazines and journals. He gave much attention also to geology.

RED JACKET, chief of the Seneca Indians, died near Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1830, aged 80. His Indian name was Sagryuwahad, Keeper

Awake. He had always strenuously opposed the introduction of Christianity, of schools, and of the arts of civilized life among his people. Before his death he was restored to his dignity of chief, from which he had been deposed a few years for his intemperance and other vices. His people were divided into the Christian party and the heathen party. He died a pagan; requesting his wife to put into his hand when he was about to die a vial of water, that, as the devil might attempt to take his soul, he might thus be secure. This expedient might have been the result of a dream, or of the Catholic practice of sprinkling with holy water.

REDLON, SARAH, died at Buxton, Maine, Dec. 26, 1856, aged 100; the widow of Ebenezer R., a Revolutionary soldier. She retained her faculties in old age. The mother of eleven children, her descendants were two hundred and seventy-three.

REDMAN, JOHN, M. D., first president of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, died March 19, 1808, aged 86. He was born in that city Feb. 27, 1722. After finishing his preparatory education in Mr. Tennent's academy, he entered upon the study of physic with John Kearsely, then one of the most respectable physicians of Philadelphia. When he commenced the practice of his profession he went to Bermuda, where he continued for several years. Thence he proceeded to Europe for the purpose of perfecting his acquaintance with medicine. He lived one year in Edinburgh; he attended lectures, dissections, and the hospitals in Paris; he was graduated at Leyden in July, 1748; and, after passing some time at Gray's hospital, he returned to America, and settled in his native city, where he soon gained great and deserved celebrity. In the evening of his life he withdrew from the labors of his profession; but it was only to engage in business of another kind. In the year 1784 he was elected an elder of the second Presbyterian church, and the benevolent duties of this office employed him and gave him delight. The death of his younger daughter in 1806 was soon succeeded by the death of his wife, with whom he had lived nearly sixty years. He himself soon died of the apoplexy. He was below the middle stature; his complexion was dark and his eyes animated. In the former part of his life he possessed an irritable temper, but his anger was transient, and he was known to make acknowledgments to his pupils and servants for a hasty expression. He was a decided friend to depletion in all the violent diseases of our country. He bled freely in the yellow fever of 1762, and threw the weight of his venerable name into the scale of the same remedy in the year 1793. In the diseases of old age he considered small and frequent bleedings as the first of remedies. He

entertained a high opinion of mercury in all chronic diseases, and he gave it in the natural small pox, with the view of touching the salivary glands about the turn of the poek. He introduced the use of turbit mineral as an emetic in the gangrenous sore throat of 1764. Towards the close of his life he read the later medical writers, and embraced with avidity some of the modern opinions and modes of practice. In a sick room his talents were peculiar. He suspended pain by his soothing manner, or chased it away by his conversation, which was occasionally facetious and full of anecdotes, or serious and instructing. He was remarkably attached to all the members of his family. At the funeral of his brother, Joseph R., in 1779, after the company were assembled, he rose from his seat, and, grasping the lifeless hand of his brother, said: "I declare in the presence of God and of this company, that in the whole course of our lives no angry word nor look has ever passed between this dear brother and me." He then kneeled down by the side of his coffin, and implored the favor of God to his widow and children. He was an eminent Christian. While he was not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, he thought humbly of himself, and lamented his slender attainments in religion. His piety was accompanied by benevolence and charity. He gave liberally to the poor. Such was the cheerfulness of his temper, that upon serious subjects he was never gloomy. He spoke often of death, and of the scenes which await the soul after its separation from the body, with perfect composure. He published an inaugural dissertation on abortion, 1748; and a defence of inoculation, 1759.

REDMAN, JOSEPH, Dr., died at Bordentown, N. J., in 1818: he had lived in Philadelphia.

REDWOOD, ABRAHAM, a friend of learning, died in Newport, R. I., in 1788, aged 78. He was a Quaker, and came from Antigua to Newport. In 1730 a number of gentlemen formed a society for the promotion of knowledge and virtue. The establishment of a library being deemed important, Mr. Redwood gave 500 pounds sterling for the purpose. In consequence an incorporation was obtained for the company of the Redwood library; Mr. Collins gave a lot of land; and wealthy citizens subscribed 5,000 pounds. The building was finished in 1750. The British troops in the war carried away some of the finest works; but the library now contains six or seven thousand volumes. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

REED, JOHN, an eminent lawyer of Danbury, Conn., settled there perhaps before the beginning of the last century. He was as singular as he was learned. Anecdotes of him may yet be preserved in D.

REED, JOSEPH, general, president of Penn-

sylvania, died March 4, 1785, aged 43. He was born in New Jersey Aug. 27, 1741, and graduated at Princeton in 1757. He studied law with R. Stockton; also at the Temple in London. On his return he resided in Philadelphia, where he was one of the committee of correspondence in 1774 and president of the convention. He accompanied Washington to Cambridge in July, 1775, and as his aid and secretary remained with him during the campaign. In the campaign of 1776 he was adjutant-general, and proved himself a brave, active, and useful officer. By direction of Washington, he cooperated in the affair of Princeton, by attacking the neighboring British posts. In the spring of 1777 he was appointed a general officer in the cavalry, but declined the station, though he still attended the army. He was engaged in the battle of Germantown. In 1777 he was chosen a member of congress. In May, 1778, when he was a member of congress, the three commissioners from England arrived in America. Gov. Johnstone, one of them, addressed private letters to F. Dana, R. Morris, and Mr Reed to secure their influence towards the restoration of harmony, giving to the two latter intimations of honors and emoluments. But he addressed himself to men who were firm in their attachment to America. Mr. Reed had a yet severer trial, for direct propositions were made to him in June, through the agency of an accomplished American lady, known to be Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Henry Hugh F., a Scotchman, who joined the British. She assured him, as from Gov. Johnstone, that 10,000 pounds sterling and the best office in the gift of the crown in America should be at his disposal, if he could effect a reunion of the two countries. He replied, that "He was not worth purchasing; but, such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to do it." In Oct., 1778, he was chosen president of Pennsylvania, and he continued in this office till Oct., 1781. During his administration violent parties sprung up from various causes, as the paper currency, opposition to the State constitution, and personal ambition, and he was rudely assailed, as many other illustrious men have been, in the public papers, the vehicles of passion and slander. Yet he remained in office so long as he was eligible; and then returned to the profession of the law. He was content to rest the merits of his administration on the arrangements for establishing the university, for the gradual abolition of slavery, and the demolition of proprietary power. He ever enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Greene. In 1784 he visited England for his health. His wife was the daughter of Dennis De Berdt, an eminent merchant of London and agent for Massachusetts; his son, Jos. R., was a respected citizen of Philadelphia; his youngest son, Geo. W. R., edu-

cated at Princeton, served under Deceatur in 1804; commanded the Vixen brig-of-war in the war of 1812; and died a prisoner in England. Gen. R. was pure in morals and polished in manners. He published remarks on Johnstone's speech, with papers relative to his propositions, etc., 1779; remarks on a publication in the Gazetteer, with an address to the people on the many libels, etc., 1783. This was addressed to Gen. Cadwallader, who replied. — *Marshall*, III. 529, 544; *Rogers*.

REED, SOLOMON, minister of Middleborough, Mass., died in 1785, aged 68. Born in Abington, he graduated at Harvard in 1739; was ordained minister of Framingham in 1747; and installed at M. in 1757. Of his sons, John was a Unitarian minister; Solomon, the minister of Petersham, died in 1808, aged 55; and Samuel, the minister of Warwick, died in 1812, aged 57. — *Sprague's Annals*.

REED, SOLOMON, minister of Petersham, Mass., died in 1808, aged 55. Born in Middleborough, he graduated at Yale in 1775, and was pastor from 1780 to 1800.

REED, SAMUEL, minister of Warwick, Mass., died in 1812, aged 57. Born in Middleborough, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1778, and was settled in 1779.

REED, JOHN, D. D., minister of West Bridgewater, Mass., died Feb. 17, 1831, aged 80. He was the son of Solomon R., minister of Middleborough; was graduated at Yale college in 1772, and ordained as colleague with D. Perkins June 7, 1780. He and his two predecessors, D. Perkins and J. Keith, occupied one hundred and sixty-seven years; that is, Mr. Keith from 1664 to 1719, Mr. Perkins from 1721 to 1782, and Dr. R. from 1780 to 1831. He was a member of congress. He published a convention sermon, 1807; before the Plymouth association, 1810; a treatise on baptism, 12mo.

REED, WILLIAM, a missionary, died on his return from India in 1834.

REED, AUGUSTUS B., minister of Ware, Mass., died in 1838, aged 38. He graduated at Providence in 1821.

REED, NELSON, died at Baltimore in 1840, aged 88; the oldest Methodist minister in the United States.

REED, JOSEPH, died in Bordentown, N. J., Jan. 7, 1843, aged 95. He was a soldier of the Revolution: his father was one of the first settlers in the region in which he lived.

REED, JOHN, D. D., died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 6, 1845, aged 68.

REED, ISAAC G., colonel, died in Waldoborough Feb. 26, 1847, aged 63. His father, Isaac, was a graduate of Cambridge; his mother, Mary, was the daughter of Isaac Gardner, who was slain April 19, 1775. He graduated at Cambridge in 1803, studied law, and settled in W. He was a legislator of Massachusetts and Maine,

a member of the Maine convention, and he designed and prepared the State seal. He was a worthy Christian professor, and died in peace.

REED, CALEB, a graduate of 1817, was the son of Rev. John Reed, and died in Boston Oct. 14, 1854, aged 57. He published a small work, — the general principles of English grammar, — 1821. For more than twenty years he was editor of the New Jerusalem magazine, and a believer in the strange notions of the Swedenborgian society.

REED, WILLIAM, died at Marblehead, suddenly, Feb. 18, 1837, aged 60, while attending the meeting of the Sunday school children. He was an eminent merchant, and of a benevolent and religious character. He was a member of congress from 1811 to 1815; was president of the Sabbath school union of Massachusetts, and of the American tract society, and a member of the board of visitors of the theological seminary at Andover, and of the trustees of Dartmouth college. He left 68,000 dollars to benevolent objects; of which 17,000 were to Dartmouth college, 10,000 to Amherst, 10,000 to the American board of missions, 9,000 and 7,000 to the two churches of Marblehead, and 5,000 to increase the library of Andover seminary.

REED, HENRY, professor of English literature in the university of Pennsylvania, perished on his return from Europe in the steamer *Aretic*, Sept. 27, 1854, aged 46. He was a grandson of the patriot Joseph Reed, and graduated at the university in 1825. His wife was Elizabeth W. Bronson, a grand-daughter of Bishop White. He studied law, and was an eminent scholar and teacher. He edited a dictionary, and Arnold's lectures on history; he wrote essays and reviews, and a life of General Reed. Since his death, his brother, W. B. Reed, has published his lectures on English literature, from Chaucer to Tennyson. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

REED, HANNAH, widow of William Reed, died at Marblehead May 16, 1855, aged about 77. Her maiden name was Hooper, of one of the principal families of M. Her house was the seat of hospitality, and she was always engaged in works of charity. In attending distant meetings of the American board of missions, she sometimes took with her, at her own expense, half a dozen female companions. She was a most accomplished lady and eminent Christian.

REESE, THOMAS, D. D., minister in South Carolina, was graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1768, and was for several years settled over the Presbyterian church at Salem, S. C. He died at Charleston in Aug., 1796. He published an essay on the influence of religion in civil society, 1788; death of Christians is gain, in American preacher, 1.; and the character of Haman, in *ibid.* vol. II.

REESIDE, JAMES, long a famous mail contractor, called "the land admiral," died at Philadelphia in 1842.

REEVE, EZRA, minister of Holland, Mass. died in 1818, aged 85. Born on Long Island, he graduated at Yale in 1757, and was settled in 1785.

REEVE, TAPPING, chief justice of Connecticut, died at Litchfield Dec. 13, 1823, aged 79. He was the son of Abner R., minister of Brookhaven, L. I., was born in Oct., 1744; was graduated in 1763 at Princeton college; and entered upon the profession of the law at Litchfield, Conn., in 1772. He was a patriot in the time of the Revolution. He was a judge of the superior court from 1798 till he was 70 years old. In 1792 he commenced a law school, and continued to give lectures to students at law nearly thirty years till 1820. His pupils were numerous. His first wife, the daughter of Pres. Burr, was in feeble health, demanding his care, for twenty years. His only child, Aaron Burr R., died Sept. 1, 1809, aged 28. He was not only a profound lawyer, but also an eminent Christian. Much of his time was employed in devotion. He was accustomed to pray particularly for the conversion of individuals among his acquaintance. His charities were extensive. His minister said of him: "I have never known a man who loved so many persons with such ardor, and was himself beloved by so many." He published a tract on the domestic relations, 1816. — *Beecher's Fun. Sermon.*

REID, GEORGE, general, died in Londonderry, N. H., in 1815, aged 81. He was a colonel in the war, in 1780; in 1785 was brigadier-general of the militia; in 1791 sheriff of Rockingham.

REID, JOHN, major, aid to General Jackson, died in 1816. He was born in Campbell county, Va., and was the son of Major Nathan Reid, a hero of the Revolution. Educated at Lexington, Rockbridge county, he settled as a lawyer in Tennessee, and afterwards in New Orleans, where his practice was very profitable. Becoming aid to Jackson, he manifested a commendable humanity in the war with the Creeks. He was an able officer. He died at the house of his father, of the typhoid pneumonia. — *National Register*, vol. I.

REID, ROBERT R., governor of Florida, died near Tallahassee in 1841, aged 51. Born in South Carolina, he was a member of congress from Georgia, and a judge of the superior court. Mr. Van Buren appointed him governor in 1839. He was a scholar and jurist, and of a kindly temper.

REID, JARED, minister of Belchertown, Mass., died in 1854, aged about 58. Born in Colchester, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1817, and was settled in 1833, as the successor of L. Coleman.

REILAY, JOHN, captain, died in Troy, N. Y., in 1838, aged 104.

REINKER, ABRAHAM, a Moravian minister, died at Litiz, Pa., in 1833, aged 78.

REMINGTON, JONATHAN, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died at Cambridge Sept. 30, 1745, aged about 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1696, and was the second tutor from 1707 to 1711. H. Flynt was the first.

RENSHAW, JAMES, commodore in the navy of the United States, died at Washington in May, 1846, aged 62.

REVEL, JOHN, one of the five first undertakers of New England, and an assistant in 1629, returned to England in 1630 or 1631. The other four were Winthrop, Dudley, Johnson, and Saltonstall. — *Eliot*.

REVERE, PAUL, colonel, a patriot and a most ingenious artist, died in Boston in May, 1818, aged 83. He was born in B. in December, 1734, or Jan. 1, 1735, new style. The name was written Rivoire by his ancestors in France. His grandfather, a Huguenot, emigrated from St. Foy to Guernsey Island. His father, when a boy, was sent to Boston to learn the trade of a goldsmith; married there, and Paul was his eldest son. He was brought up to his father's trade; was skilful with the graver; and having a taste for drawing, executed all the engravings on silver plate. In the war of 1756 he was a lieutenant of artillery in the army, and was stationed at fort Edward on Lake George. On his return he married and settled down for life as a goldsmith, deeply interested in various mechanical and manufacturing arts. He studied mechanics as a science. In the art of engraving on copper he was self-instructed. One of his first productions was an engraved portrait of his friend Dr. Mayhew, whose ministry, to the grief of his father, he was disposed to attend; another was a representation of the repeal of the stamp act in 1766. Another was of great note. The house of representatives had issued, in 1768, a circular to the other provinces on the alarming claims of the mother country. Gov. Bernard required them to rescind it; but for compliance there were only seventeen votes, while ninety-two stood firm. The seventeen rescinders, as they were called, were treated with great contempt. Mr. Revere lent his art to the side of the people. The design was a pair of open shark's jaws, with flames issuing, and the devil with a pitchfork driving the rescinders into the "warm place," as it was called. The foremost of them, supposed to be Mr. Rugles of Worcester, seeming reluctant, a special winged agent, with his fork, is flying towards him, saying, "Push on, Tim." In 1770 he published an engraved print of the massacre in King street March 5, 1770, of which a lithograph has been republished. In the same year he was one of the grand jury, which refused to act, in consequence of an act of parliament making the judges inde-

pendent of the people. One man only, Mr. Pratt of Chelsea, hesitated; but he, when the chief justice told him it was unimportant whether the crown or the province paid the salaries, rejoined, "I won't *sarve*." This was the last grand jury of the crown. In 1775 he engraved the plates for the Massachusetts paper money; and the provincial congress sent him to Philadelphia to visit the only powder-mill, to learn the art of making powder. On his return he set up a mill. He was employed on other confidential business. He was one of those who planned the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor. He belonged to a club of patriotic young men, concerning whose operations a letter of his is in print. He became a lieutenant-colonel in the regiment for the defence of the State. The trunnions of the cannon being broken off by the British as they left castle William, Washington called on Mr. Revere to render them useful, which he did by a new carriage. After the peace he erected an air-furnace and cast church bells and brass cannon. His mills were at Canton, near Boston. He was first president of the charitable mechanic association, and a liberal supporter of various benevolent institutions. He prospered and educated a large family of children, who venerated the memory of such a father. His large house was in Bennet street. His son, Joseph W. Revere, lives in Boston. His youngest son was Dr. John Revere. His letter, referred to, relating to the affairs of 1775, is in historical collections, vol. v. Notices of him are in New England magazine, and in annals of Massachusetts mechanic association, 1853. The magazine has a fine lithograph of him from a painting by Stuart. — *N. E. Mag.*, III. 305.

REVERE, JOHN, M. D., died at New York April 29, 1847, aged 60. He was a professor in the medical school of the university of New York; also in Jefferson college, Philadelphia; a graduate of Harvard in 1807.

REXFORD, ELIJAH, the first minister of Monroe, Conn., died in 1807, aged about 66. He graduated at Yale in 1763; was settled in 1766; and was succeeded by Chauncey G. Lee in 1821.

REYNOLDS, Methodist bishop in Canada, died at Hamilton, Canada West, Jan. 17, 1857, aged 71. He was born at Clynehill, near Hudson, N. Y., and had been a preacher fifty years. His last sermon was from this text: "For there shall be no night there."

REYNOLDS, PETER, minister of Enfield, Conn., died May 11, 1768, aged 67. Born in Bristol, R. I., he graduated at Yale in 1720, and was in the ministry at E. 42 years. The poetic inscription on his monument is preserved. He published the election sermon, 1757. — *Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn.*

REYNOLDS, JOSEPH, died at Whitehall, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1840, aged 100; a Revolutionary officer, a pensioner as a lieutenant in the United States army.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS, governor of Missouri, killed himself at Jefferson city Feb. 9, 1844, aged 51. It is said he assigned as a reason for his crime the violence of his political enemies: was he a madman? A native of Kentucky, he became a judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and afterwards judge and governor of Missouri.

REYNOLDS, FREEGRACE, minister of Wilmington, Mass., died in Dec., 1854, aged 88. Born in Somers, the son of a physician, he graduated at Yale in 1787, and was ordained in 1795. After thirty-five years he removed to Leverett, where he was pastor seven years, but returned in 1839 to W., where he died. He was a plain, evangelical preacher.

REYNOLDS, J. A., Catholic bishop, died at Charleston, S. C., March 6, 1855, aged 56.

REYNOLDS, MICAJAH, colonel, died at Newark in August, 1856. He left 11,000 dollars to Baptist missionary and bible societies and other charities.

RHEES, MORGAN J., D. D., an eminent Baptist minister, died at Williamsburg, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1853, aged 49. He lived much in Philadelphia, and was at first a lawyer. His sermons were well studied, without useless verbiage, short, and impassioned; and remembered.

RHOADES, FOSTER, died in Pensacola Nov. 17, 1846. As the United States naval constructor he built some of our most beautiful ships of war; he also built vessels for the Turkish navy. He was esteemed for his virtues.

RICE, CALEB, first minister of Sturbridge, Mass., died in 1759, aged 46. Born in Hingham, he graduated at Harvard in 1730, and was settled in 1736. Some of his successors were O. Lane, A. Bond, and J. S. Clark.

RICE, ASAPH, minister of Westminster, Mass., died in 1816, aged 83. Born in Hardwick, he graduated at Harvard in 1762, and was ordained in 1765. In 1762 he went on a mission with Dr. Forbes to the Oneida Indians, with the care of whom he was left. — *Sprague's Annals*.

RICE, DAVID, supposed to have been the first Presbyterian minister in Kentucky, died, it is thought, about 1815 or 1820. He commenced his labors when the country was a wilderness, inhabited chiefly by Indians. In this year, 1857, it is proposed to remove his remains to Louisville, Ky., and to erect a monument to his memory.

RICE, JACOB, first minister of Henniker, N. H., died in Maine in 1824, aged 84. Born in Northborough, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1765, and was pastor from 1769 to 1782. M. Sawyer succeeded him.

RICE, TILLEY, Dr., died in Brookfield, Mass., in 1824, aged 66.

RICE, JOHN H., D. D., professor in the Union theological school in Prince Edward county, Va., was for many years a distinguished minister in that State. The theological seminary was established in 1824. He died Sept. 3, 1831, aged 52. Memoirs of his life were published by Mr. Maxwell. A paper of "resolutions" was found in his pocket-book, among which were the following: "Never spare person, property, or reputation, if I can do good; necessary that I should die poor. Endeavor to feel kindly to every one; never indulge anger, envy, jealousy towards any human being. Endeavor to act so as to advance the present comfort, the intellectual improvement, and the purity and moral good of all my fellow men." He was for some years the editor of the Virginia evangelical and literary magazine. He published memoirs of S. Davies; an illustration of the Presbyterian church in Virginia, 1816; on the qualifications for the minister, in the quarterly register; a discourse before the foreign board of missions, 1828.

RICE, LUTHER, missionary, died Oct. 25, 1836, aged about 46. He was born in Northborough, Mass., and graduated at Williams college in 1810. He sailed as a missionary of the American board to India in 1812; but afterwards becoming a Baptist, he returned to this country and was actively employed in promoting missions among his brethren, the Baptists. He died in Edgefield district, S. C. Columbia college was chiefly founded by his efforts in the District of Columbia.

RICE, BENJAMIN, minister of Winchendon, Mass., died in 1847, aged 63. He was a graduate of Brown university in 1808.

RICE, HENRY GARDNER, a merchant in Boston, died March 26, 1853, aged 69. The son of Dr. Tilley R. of Brookfield, born Feb. 18, 1784, he graduated at Harvard in the large class of 1802. He was a man of amiable, respectable character.

RICE, BENJAMIN HOLT, D. D., died in Prince Edward county, Va., Feb. or March 17, 1856, being struck with the palsy as he was preaching in his own pulpit. He was a minister of distinction; and a younger brother, it is believed, of Dr. John Holt Rice. His title of D. D. was given him by Princeton college in 1832; and he was for years a minister in the town of Princeton.

RICH, OBADIAH, died in London Jan. 20, 1850. He was a member of various learned societies. He was American consul at Valencia. In London he did good service to literature as a diligent collector of rare books and manuscripts, especially relating to America. He published manuscripts and books relating to America, 1827;

bibliotheca Americana nova, London, 1835, and by Harper, N. Y.

RICH, EZEKIEL, minister at Deep River, Conn., died in 1854, aged 71. He was educated at Andover, and was many years the minister of Troy, N. H.

RICHARD, GABRIEL, a Catholic priest, died in Detroit in 1832, aged 68; a man of learning. Born in France, he came to America during the French Revolution; was a missionary to Illinois; went to Detroit in 1798, and was a member of congress in 1823.

RICHARDS, JOHN, minister of North Guilford, Conn., died in 1811, aged about 86. Born in Waterbury, he graduated at Yale in 1745; was pastor from 1748 to 1765, when he removed to Vermont.

RICHARDS, JOHN, first minister of Piermont, N. H., died in 1814, aged 84. Born in Waterbury, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1745, and was pastor from 1776 to 1802.

RICHARDS, JAMES, a missionary, died at Ceylon Aug. 3, 1822, aged 28. He was born in Abington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1784; his parents, while he was young, removed to Plainfield. He graduated at Williams college in 1809, being there the associate of Mills. Having studied theology at Andover and medicine at Philadelphia, he embarked for Ceylon in Oct., 1815. Of a pulmonary disorder, which interrupted his missionary labors, he at last died. His widow, Sarah Bardwell of Goshen, a sister of Mr. Bardwell, the missionary, married Rev. Joseph Knight, and died at Nellore April 26, 1825. He was eminently pious and died in peace. — *Miss. Herald*, xix. 241-247; *Sprague's Annals*.

RICHARDS, JAMES, D. D., professor of theology at Auburn, died Aug. 2, 1843, aged 75. Born in Canaan, Conn., he was ordained over the first Presbyterian church in Morristown, N. J., 1794; installed at Newark, 1809; was professor of theology from 1823 to his death. He was a descendant from Samuel R., who came from Wales and lived near Stamford. His mother was Ruth Hanford, a woman of intellect and piety. He had an honorary degree at Yale in 1794; and was a man eminently useful in the various labors of a minister and Christian teacher. His lectures, with a sketch of his life, by S. H. Gridley, were published by Dodd, New York, in 1846, with a portrait. His lectures relate to the will, the depravity of man, the atonement, election, justification, ability, and other subjects. Dr. Sprague published a sermon and an essay on his character in 1849. He published an address at the funeral of Sarah Cummings, 1812; several sermons, 1836; sinners' inability to come to Christ.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, died at Honolulu Nov. 7, 1847, aged 54. He was minister of public instruction

in the service of the king. Born in Plainfield, Mass., he graduated at Williams college in 1819, at Andover in 1822, and embarked Nov. 19, and arrived in April, 1823. His residence was at Lahaina. He toiled as a most faithful missionary till 1838; being among the first as a preacher and translator, no one shared more highly in the affections of the Hawaiian people. His wife was Clarissa Lyman of Northampton. In 1838 he entered upon his secular career as adviser of the king, and introducer of law and order. He went on a successful embassy in 1842 to the United States, to Great Britain, and France, to vindicate the rights of the Sandwich Islands. He returned from his embassy March 23, 1845, and was appointed by the king his minister of public instruction in 1846. He did great service in regard to the publication of the laws in English and Hawaiian. He was a man of a kind, noble, and disinterested mind. He left nothing for his wife and seven or eight children. His widow lived in New Haven in 1856; a daughter married Professor Clark of Amherst college. — *New York Observer*, March 18, 1848; *Sprague's Annals*.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM L., a missionary, son of Rev. Wm. R., died on his return from China, and was buried in the ocean off St. Helena June 5, 1851, aged about 25. Pres. Brown of Jefferson college adopted and educated him. He studied theology at the Union seminary, New York; and in 1847 went as a missionary to China, where in three years he acquired a good knowledge of the Chinese, and had begun to preach in it, when illness interrupted his labors. — *Sprague's Annals*.

RICHARDSON, JOHN, minister of Newbury, Mass., died in 1696, aged 49. He graduated at Harvard in 1666, and was ordained in 1675. He was the son of Amos R. of Stonington, Conn. — *Farmer's Register*.

RICHARDSON, ABIJAH, Dr., died in Medway, Mass., in 1822, aged 70.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, colonel, a distinguished officer in the Revolution, died in Caroline county, Md., in 1825, aged 90. He was treasurer of the eastern shore.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM M., LL. D., died at Chester, N. H., March 23, 1838, aged 64. He was chief justice of New Hampshire. He was born in Pelham, N. H., Jan. 4, 1774, and graduated at Cambridge in 1797. He was preceptor of the academy at Groton, and also practised law there, and was a member of congress from 1811 to 1814, in which last year he removed to Portsmouth. From 1816 for twenty-two years he was chief justice; and was highly respected and esteemed. He was the author of the New Hampshire justice, and of the town officer. A large part of the matter in four volumes of reports was prepared by him.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, died at Bath, Me., Dec. 22, 1846, aged 60; a prosperous merchant, a man of liberal charities, and a Christian. He bequeathed 10,000 dollars to the Maine missionary society.

RICHARDSON, JOHN J., judge, died in South Carolina in 1850. He was a member of congress.

RICHMOND, EDWARD, D. D., minister of Stoughton from 1792 to 1817, died in Boston April 10, 1842, aged 75. Born in Middleborough, he graduated at Brown university in 1789. He was pastor in Dorchester from 1817 to 1833; then lived several years in Braintree. He was regarded as an Arminian, and in his last days as a Unitarian. He published a sermon at ordination of S. Wordsworth; to a masonic lodge, 1801; to Derby academy, 1807; at last meeting in old house, 1808; at ordination of C. Briggs, 1819.—*Sprague's Annals*.

RICHSONVILLE, a principal chief of the Miami Indians, died Aug. 13, 1841, aged 80, on St. Mary's river, near Fort Wayne, Indiana. He left 200,000 dollars in specie and a large landed estate.

RIDDEL, WILLIAM, a minister, who preached in various places in New England, died Oct. 24, 1829, aged 82. Born in Coleraine, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1793; was pastor at Bristol, Me., from 1796 to 1804; lived in Townsend and Whitingham, Vt.; in Bernardston, Hadley, and South Deerfield. His wife was a daughter of Rev. S. Hopkins of Hadley. He was the father of Rev. Samuel H. Riddell.—*Sprague's Annals*.

RIDDEL, JOHN, D. D., minister of the Dutch church at Robinson's Run, Pa., died in 1829, aged 70.

RIDDLE, JAMES, judge, died at Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 5, 1837, aged 82. He graduated at Princeton in 1779, and was a tutor. He was a lawyer of respectable talents, of learning and worth; and a judge of the high court of errors and appeals.

RIDGE, JOHN, an Indian, died June 10, 1839, aged about 38, murdered by Indians. He was a Cherokee, educated at the Indian school at Cornwall, Conn., and there married Miss Gold, of a respectable family. He was an attorney among the Cherokees, and president of the senate of that Indian nation.

RIDGELY, CHARLES, a physician, died Aug. 25, 1785, aged 47. The son of Nicholas R. of Dover, Delaware, he was born Jan. 26, 1738. Having studied medicine in Philadelphia, he settled in Dover in 1758, and there passed his life in extensive practice and high reputation. He was often also a member of the legislature, and a judge in several courts. By his first wife his son was Nicholas R., chancellor of Delaware; by his second wife his son was Henry Moore R., a senator of the United States; his daughter, Mary,

married Dr. Wm. W. Morris, of Dover. He was a man of intelligence, judgment, and learning, and amiable in the relations of life. Of the Episcopal church he was an exemplary member. To the religious education of his children he was very attentive, deeming merely intellectual culture without the discipline of the passions and of the heart of little value. To his children and all around him he recommended the diligent study of the Scriptures.—*Thacher*.

RIDGELY, HENRY MOORE, died in Dover, Del., in 1847, aged 69. He was an eminent lawyer; twice chosen a member of congress; and a senator of the United States in 1827.

RIDGELY, CHARLES G., commodore, died at Baltimore in 1848, aged 63. Born at B., he entered the navy in 1799, and was at the battle of Tripoli with Preble.

RIDGEWAY, JACOB, died at Philadelphia, April 30, 1843, aged 74; said to be worth 6,000,000 dollars. How a man of immense wealth ought to dispose of his money is an important question for him to settle.

RIEDESEL, FREDERICA, baroness, died at Berlin, Prussia, in 1808, aged 62. At the age of sixteen she married Lieutenant-Colonel Riedesel, who, in 1777, commanded the Brunswick troops in the English service in America. She accompanied him, and returned to Europe in 1783. He died in 1803. Her adventures in America were published by her son-in-law, Count de Reuss, entitled voyage to America, or letters of Madame Von Riedesel, translated, New York, 1827.

RIGDALE, JOHN, came over with his wife in the Mayflower in 1620, and died in the first sickness at Plymouth in 1621.

RIGHTER, CHESTER N., a minister, agent of the American bible society, died at Diarbeker, Turkey, in Dec., 1856, aged about 30. He graduated at Yale in 1846. He had been on an extended tour among the missionary stations in Turkey when he was taken sick. Among his last words were often these, "God is good!"

RIKER, RICHARD, recorder of New York for nearly thirty years, died in 1842, aged 69.

RILEY, JAMES, captain, died at sea March 15, 1840, aged 63. He was of Middletown, Conn.; and published a narrative of sufferings in North Africa, on the coast of which he was wrecked. As to his rescue from a horrible captivity two names should be mentioned with honor: William Willshire, a native of London, a merchant in Mogadore, who paid 1200 dollars for his redemption and that of some of his companions; and Horatio Sprague, an American merchant at Gibraltar, who paid at once Riley's draft to W. for that sum.

RINGGOLD, SAMUEL, major, was killed in battle in Texas, May 8, 1846, aged 50. He was the son of General Samuel R. of Maryland; his

mother was a daughter of General Cadwallader. He graduated at West Point; he entered the army as a lieutenant of artillery in 1818. He served in Florida; and organized the flying artillery. By a cannon-ball was he killed with his horse. He was an officer of distinction.

RIPLEY, DAVID, first minister of Abington in Pomfret, Conn., died in 1785, aged about 56. Graduated at Yale in 1749, he was settled in 1753. He was the brother of Dr. H. Ripley.

RIPLEY, SYLVANUS, first professor of divinity in Dartmouth college, died in 1787, aged about 37. He was a graduate of the first class in 1771, and was early ordained as a missionary among the Indians. He returned from a mission in Sept., 1772, bringing with him ten Indian boys from Cahgnawaga and the tribe at Loretto, to be educated in Moor's school, of which he was the preceptor from 1775 to 1779. He was appointed professor of divinity in 1782, and was a preacher to the church connected with the college. He died, in consequence of an injury received while riding in a sleigh. His widow, Abigail, the daughter of President E. Wheelock, died at Fryeburg, Maine, in April, 1818; his daughter, the wife of Judah Dana, died also in Fryeburg; his son, General Eleazer W. R., was distinguished on the Canadian frontier in the war of 1812; his son, General James W. R., was the collector at Passamaquoddy, Maine.

RIPLEY, WILLIAM B., minister in Goshen, of Lebanon, Conn., died in 1822, aged about 56. He graduated at Yale in 1786; was settled at Ballston, N. Y.; then in 1798 at Goshen, and was succeeded by E. Ripley in 1823.

RIPLEY, HEZEKIAH, D. D., minister at Green's Farms, Fairfield, Conn., died in 1831, aged 88. He was descended from Governor Bradford of Plymouth, whose daughter married his grandfather Ripley. His father was David R. of Windham, Conn. He graduated at Yale in 1763; was ordained at Green's Farms in Fairfield in 1767. His predecessor, D. Buckingham, graduated in 1735, and was pastor from 1742 to 1756. In 1821 he resigned his charge: T. F. Daniels was installed in his place in 1829.—Dr. R., in his 87th year, giving the charge. His son, W. B. Ripley, minister of Goshen in Lebanon, a graduate of 1786, died in 1822. He was an excellent minister, and a patriot of the Revolution; a man of a commanding presence, tall, and athletic.—*Sprague's Annals.*

RIPLEY, DOROTHEA, died in Mecklenburg county, Va., in Jan., 1832, aged 65. Born in Whitby, England, she early joined the Methodists, but left them, as they did not encourage her purpose of becoming a preacher; the Quakers refused to receive her as a member. Yet she preached all her life, crossing the Atlantic in her travels nineteen times, addressing hundreds

of thousands of people. Of the usefulness of her labors nothing is known.

RIPLEY, JAMES W., general, the brother of General E. W. Ripley, died at Fryeburg, Me., June 2, 1835. He was a member of congress from 1827 to 1831, and collector of the United States at Eastport. His mother, Abigail, died in 1818; his brother, John Phillips R., in 1816.

RIPLEY, ELEAZAR WHEELOCK, brigadier-general, son of Professor Ripley of Dartmouth, died in New Orleans March 2, 1839, aged about 57. He was the nephew of President John Wheelock, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1800. Having studied law, he commenced the practice on the Kennebec in Maine, and thence removed to Portland. As a member of the legislature of Massachusetts he was speaker of the house about 1811. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he entered the army. At the battle of Bridgewater, after Scott was wounded, he succeeded to the command of the troops engaged, and was regarded as the saviour of the army. It was in answer to him that Miller said, "I'll try, sir." After the war he was an eminent lawyer in New Orleans, and a member of the twenty-fifth congress. His wife, who died before him, was Love Allen, the daughter of Rev. Thomas Allen of Pittsfield. She nursed him on the frontier after his severe wound, being shot through the neck at the sortie from fort Erie. Congress, by resolution, Nov. 3, 1814, presented him with a medal, containing a bust of General Ripley, and on the reverse Victory holding up a tablet among the branches of a palm tree, inscribed with "Niagara, Chippewa, Erie." He published oration July 4, 1805.

RIPLEY, DAVID B., minister of Marlborough, Conn., died in Illinois Sept. 4, 1839, aged about 61. Born in Pomfret, he graduated at Yale in 1798; was minister from 1807 for twenty years, and was succeeded in 1828 by Chauncey Lee. He afterwards was the minister of Endor in Illinois, where he died.

RIPLEY, EZRA, D. D., died at Concord, Mass., Sept. 21, 1841, aged 90. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., May 1, 1751; graduated at Harvard in 1776; and was ordained Nov. 7, 1778. He preached for the last time May 1, 1841, his ninetieth birth-day. His son, Samuel, minister of Waltham, died in 1847, aged 64; a graduate of 1804, and settled 1809. He published a sermon at ordination of W. Emerson, 1792; of R. Messenger, 1798; on repair of meeting-house; at execution of Samuel Smith, 1799; masonic sermon, 1802; at ordination of S. Ripley, 1809; of W. Frothingham, 1819; of E. Q. Sewall, 1820; at funeral of Ab. Adams, 1813; history of the fight at Concord, 1827; half-century sermon, 1828.

RIPLEY, ERASTUS, minister of Meriden, Conn., died Nov. 17, 1843, aged 73. He graduated at

Yale in 1795, and was minister of Brookfield, Conn., from 1801 to 1802. He was in M. from 1803 to 1822. He removed to Goshen in Lebanon in 1823.

RITCHIE, WILLIAM, minister of Needham, Mass., died in 1842, aged about 60. Born at Peterborough, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, and succeeded S. Palmer in 1821.

RITCHIE, THOMAS, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, died May 21, 1854. He was a native of Essex county, Virginia. For a long period he wielded a great political influence in his native State. In his last years he went to Washington to relieve his poverty by the aid of the public printing. His father, Thomas R., died a few weeks after him, July 3, 1854, aged 76.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, LL. D., F. R. S., an eminent philosopher, died June 26, 1796, aged 64, at Philadelphia. He was descended from ancestors who emigrated from Holland, and was born in Germantown, Penn., April 8, 1732. The early part of his life was spent in agricultural employments; and his plough, the fences, and even the stones of the field were marked with figures, which denoted a talent for mathematical studies. A delicate constitution rendering him unfit for the labors of husbandry, he devoted himself to learning the trade of a clock and mathematical instrument maker. In these arts he was his own instructor. During his residence with his father in the country he made himself master of Newton's *principia*, which he read in the English translation of Mott. In this retired situation, while working at his trade, he planned and executed an orrery, by which he represented the revolutions of the heavenly bodies more completely than had ever before been done. This masterpiece of mechanism was purchased by the college of New Jersey. A second was made by him, after the same model, for the use of the college of Philadelphia. In 1770 he was induced, by the urgent request of some friends who knew his merit, to exchange his beloved retirement for a residence in Philadelphia. In this city he continued his employment for several years; and his clocks had a high reputation, and his mathematical instruments were thought superior to those imported from Europe. His first communication to the philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which he was elected a member, was a calculation of the transit of Venus, as it was to happen June 3, 1769. He was one of those appointed to observe it in the township of Norriton. This phenomenon had never been seen but twice before by any inhabitant of our earth, and would never be seen again by any person then living. The day arrived, and there was no cloud in the horizon; the observers waited for the predicted moment of observation; it came, and in the instant of contact between the planet and sun, an

emotion of joy so powerful was excited in the breast of Mr. Rittenhouse, that he fainted. Nov. 9th he observed the transit of Mercury. An account of these observations was published in the transactions of the society. In 1775 he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling a territorial dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia; and to his talents, moderation, and firmness was ascribed in a great degree its satisfactory adjustment in 1785. He assisted in determining the western limits of Pennsylvania in 1784, and the northern line of the same State in 1786. He was also called upon to assist in fixing the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York in 1787. In his excursions through the wilderness he carried with him his habits of inquiry and observation. In 1791 he was chosen president of the philosophical society, as successor to Dr. Franklin, and was annually re-elected till his death. His unassuming dignity secured to him respect. Soon after he accepted the president's chair he made to the society a donation of 300 pounds. He held the office of treasurer of Pennsylvania by an annual vote of the legislature from 1777 to 1789. In this period he declined purchasing the smallest portion of the public debt of the State, lest his integrity should be impeached. In 1792 he accepted the office of director of the mint of the United States, but his ill state of health induced him to resign it in 1795. In his last illness, which was acute and short, he retained the usual patience and benevolence of his temper. He died in the full belief of the Christian religion, and in the anticipation of clearer discoveries of the perfections of God in the eternal world. He was a man of extensive knowledge. From the French, German, and Dutch languages he derived the discoveries of foreign nations. In his political sentiments he was a republican; he was taught by his father to admire an elective and representative government; he early predicted the immense increase of talents and knowledge, which would be infused into the American mind by our republican constitutions; and he anticipated the blessed effects of our Revolution in sowing the seeds of a new order of things in other parts of the world. He believed political as well as moral evil to be intruders into the society of man. In the more limited circles of private life he commanded esteem and affection. His house and his manner of living exhibited the taste of a philosopher, the simplicity of a republican, and the temper of a Christian. He possessed rare modesty. His researches into natural philosophy gave him just ideas of the Divine perfections, for his mind was not pre-occupied in early life with the fictions of ancient poets and the vices of the heathen gods. But he did not confine himself to the instructions of nature; he believed the Christian revelation.

He observed as an argument in favor of its truth, that the miracles of our Saviour differed from all pretended miracles in being entirely of a benevolent nature. The testimony of a man possessed of so exalted an understanding outweighs the declamation of thousands. He published an oration, delivered before the philosophical society, 1775, the subject of which is the history of astronomy; and a few memoirs on mathematical and astronomical subjects, in the first four volumes of the transactions of the society. Dr. Rush delivered an eulogium on him, and memoirs of his life were published by W. Barton, 8vo., 1813.

RIVINGTON, JAMES, died in New York in 1802, aged 77. Born in Great Britain, he was many years an eminent printer and bookseller in New York; he was king's printer in 1777. Having failed as a bookseller in England, he came to America in 1760. He commenced the New York Gazetteer in 1773. In 1777 he called his paper the New York Royal Gazette. He remained after the war, and his paper became Rivington's New York Gazette. That he lived undisturbed by the patriots is explained by his being known to have been a spy employed by Washington.—*Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

ROANE, SPENCER, judge, died Sept. 4, 1822, aged 60. He was born in Essex, Va., April 4, 1762, and thoroughly studied law with Mr. Wythe, and in Philadelphia. He was early elected a member of the assembly; then of the council, and senate. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the general court, and in 1794, at the age of 33, a judge of the court of errors in the place of Mr. Tazewell, who resigned. In 1819 he was one of the commissioners for locating the university. His wife was a daughter of Patrick Henry. In his politics he was a republican, an adherent of Mr. Jefferson. He published in the Richmond Enquirer several essays, signed Algeron Sydney, asserting the supremacy of the State in a question of conflicting authority between Virginia and the United States.

ROANE, WILLIAM H., died May 11, 1845, aged 57, at Tree Hill, near Richmond, Va. He was a senator of the United States, and an ardent politician. He was also of an affectionate disposition, and had the love of many friends.

ROBBINS, PHILEMON, minister of Branford, Conn., died in 1781, aged about 71. He was the grandson of Nathaniel R., who came from Scotland in 1670, and died at Charlestown, Mass., in 1719; and the son of Nathaniel, who died in 1741. He graduated at Harvard in 1729, and was settled in 1732 a successor of S. Russell. Sympathizing with Mr. Whitefield in 1740, and venturing to preach in a neighboring parish without the minister's consent, he was deposed from office; but he contemned the injustice of the law, and continued his labors: his next text was, "Woe

is me, if I preach not the gospel." In the end he triumphed. His second wife was widow Jane Mills, whom he married in 1778, the mother of S. J. Mills of Torrington. He published an account of ecclesiastical proceedings, 1743; a narrative, 1747; defence of it, 1748; at ordination of his son, C. Robbins, 1760; of his son, A. R. Robbins, 1761.—*Sprague's Annals.*

ROBBINS, NATHANIEL, minister of Milton, Mass., died May 19, 1795, aged 68. Born in Lexington, he graduated in 1747, and in 1750 succeeded at Milton John Taylor, remarkable for his scholarship and manners. He was a prudent, useful minister. He published a sermon at the ordination of P. Thacher, 1770; of B. Wadsworth, 1773; at election, 1770; at artillery election, 1772; on the Lexington tragedy, 1777.

ROBBINS, CHANDLER, D. D., minister of Plymouth, Mass., died June 30, 1799, aged 60. He was the son of Philemon R., minister of Branford, Conn.; was born Aug. 24, 1738; and was graduated at Yale college in 1756. Jan. 30, 1760, he was ordained at Plymouth as successor of Mr. Leonard. Here he continued till his death. His wife was Jane Prince, daughter of a physician in Boston. His son, Samuel Prince R., minister of Marietta, a graduate of Harvard in 1798, died in 1823, aged 45. He was succeeded by James Kendall. He was a man of eminent talents, and he discharged the duties of a minister of the gospel with unabating zeal and fidelity. Searching the Scriptures for religious truth, and coinciding in the result of his investigations with the sentiments of the founders of the first church in New England, he inculcated the doctrines of the gospel with energy and fervor. He was unwearied in his endeavors to impress the thoughtless, and to render sinful men, holy. In private and social life he was amiable and exemplary. He published a sermon on the death of Mrs. E. Watson, 1767; of Mrs. Hovey; at the ordination of L. Le Baron, 1772; of E. Gillet, 1795; of W. Cotton, 1797; on the French Revolution, 1793; century sermon at Kingston, for E. Cobb, 1794; a reply to J. Cotton; some brief remarks on a piece by J. Cotton in answer to the preceding, 1774; election sermon, 1791; at the convention; on the landing of our forefathers, 1793; before the humane society, 1796.—*Shaw's Sermon on his death; Sprague's Annals.*

ROBBINS, CHARLES, published the Columbian Harmony, Portland, 1805.

ROBBINS, ANNI RUHAMAI, first minister of Norfolk, Conn., died Oct. 31, 1813, aged 73, in the fifty-third year of his ministry. He was the son of Rev. Philemon Robbins of Branford, graduated at Yale in 1760, and married Elizabeth Le Baron of Plymouth, a descendant of Governor Bradford. In 1776 he was a chaplain in the army in its retreat from Canada. He was a faithful

minister and a good preacher and teacher. He preached more than six thousand five hundred sermons. His funeral sermon was published by C. Lee. His son, James W. Robbins, a man of great worth, died at Lenox in 1847, aged 61. Another son was Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins. He published a sermon at ordination of J. Knapp, 1772; at election, 1789; calamity among the wicked, 1797; a half-century sermon, 1811. — *Sprague's Annals*.

ROBBINS, SAMUEL PRINCE, son of Rev. C. Robbins, and minister of Marietta, Ohio, died in August, 1823, aged about 45. He died of an epidemic fever, which prevailed along the waters of the Ohio. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1798, and studied theology with Dr. Hyde of Lee. His wife was a grand-daughter of Gen. R. Putnam. — *Hildreth*.

ROBBINS, EDWARD H., lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, died in Milton in 1829, aged about 74. He was the son of Rev. Nathaniel R. of Milton, and a graduate of 1775. He was speaker of the house and judge of probate. Of his children, Sarah Lydia married Judge Howe, and Anne Jean married Judge Lyman of Northampton. His son, Dr. Robbins, a graduate of 1812, died in 1850.

ROBBINS, ASHUR, LL. D., died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 25, 1845, aged 88. Born in Wethersfield, he was a graduate of Yale in 1782. For fourteen years he was a senator of the United States. His deep learning, his scholarship and forcible eloquence made him conspicuous in the senate. He had the misfortune to fall upon the ice two months before his death, and this was the cause of it. He published address on domestic industry, 1822; oration July 4, 1827; speech on domestic industry, 1832.

ROBBINS, ISAAC, a minister, died at Alexandria in May, 1846, aged 77. He was the son of Rev. Chandler R.

ROBBINS, SAMUEL H., M. D., died in Boston Jan. 10, 1850, aged 58.

ROBBINS, PETER GILMAN, M. D., died at Roxbury, Mass., May 18, 1852, aged 73. He was the son of Rev. Chandler R., and a man of worth, a beloved physician.

ROBBINS, THOMAS, D. D., secretary of the Connecticut historical society, died in Colebrook Sept. 13, 1856, aged 79. Born in Norfolk, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1796, and was minister of East Windsor from 1809 to 1827; then of Stratford from 1830 to 1831; then of Mattapoiset in Rochester, Mass., the successor of L. Le Baron. For years he lived in Hartford and was librarian of the historical society, to which he bequeathed his very valuable library. His mental powers failed him in his last days. He published a century sermon delivered at Danbury Jan. 1, 1801; a fast sermon, 1815; at installation of E.

L. Clark, 1820; to military at Hartford, 1822; on the death of E. B. Cook, 1823.

ROBERTS, NATHANIEL, first minister of Torrington, Conn., died in 1776, aged about 66. Graduated at Yale in 1732, he was settled in 1741. He was followed by A. Gillet and W. K. Gould.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM, published an account of the discovery and natural history of Florida, 4to., 1763.

ROBERTS, CHARLES, remarkable for longevity, died in Berkeley county, Virginia, Feb. 17, 1796, aged 116. He was a native of Oxfordshire, England, but had resided in America about eighty years. During his long life he never knew sickness.

ROBERTS, JOSEPH, died at Weston in 1811, aged 91. A native of Boston, he graduated in 1741, and was minister of Leicester from 1754 to 1762.

ROBERTS, JOHN, major, died in Rappahannock county, Virginia, in 1843, aged 85. He was a major in the Revolutionary war, and many years a member of the legislature.

ROBERTS, ROBERT R., died in Indiana March 26, 1843, aged 67; a venerable Methodist bishop. Born in Frederick county, Maryland, he was consecrated bishop in 1816; and was benevolent, zealous, and useful.

ROBERTSON, GEORGE, Congregational minister in Amelia county, Virginia, died March 8, 1838, aged 79.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, an artist, a painter, died in New York May 27, 1841, aged 69. He was secretary of the academy of fine arts.

ROBIE, THOMAS, eminent for science and scholarship, died in 1729. He graduated at Harvard in 1708, and was a tutor from 1714 to 1723, and librarian. He wrote much in the magazines and papers. He published a discourse to the students, the knowledge of Christ superior to all other knowledge, 1721. — *Eliot*.

ROBIN, a sachem of a remnant of the Pequots, who lived at Mystic in Connecticut, and afterwards at Mashantucket. He died in 1692. His Indian name was Cassasinamon, which Miss Caulkins thinks is rather spely, — cassia, cinnamon. — *Miss Caulkins' New London*.

ROBIN, MARIE, a colored woman, died at New Orleans in 1839, aged 107.

ROBINSON, JOHN, minister of the English church at Leyden, a part of which first settled New England in 1620, died Feb. 19, 1625, old style, or March 1, new style. He was born in Great Britain in 1575, and educated at Cambridge. After holding for some time a benefice near Yarmouth in Norfolk, when a society of Dissenters was formed in the north of England about the year 1602, he was chosen their pastor with Clifton. Persecution drove his congregation into

Holland in 1608, and he soon followed them. At Amsterdam, where they found emigrants of the same religious sentiments, they remained about a year; but as the minister, J. Smith, was unsteady in his opinions, Mr. Robinson proposed a removal to Leyden. Here they continued eleven years, and their numbers so increased that they had in the church three hundred communicants. They were distinguished for perfect harmony among themselves and for friendly intercourse with the Dutch. Mr. Robinson, when he first went into Holland, was a most rigid Separatist from the Church of England; but by conversation with Dr. Ames and R. Parker he was convinced of his error and became more moderate, though he condemned the use of the liturgy and the indiscriminate admission to the sacraments. In 1613, Episcopius, one of the professors of the university of Leyden, the successor of Arminius, and of the same doctrine with him, published some theses, which he engaged to defend against all opposers. Mr. Robinson, being earnestly requested to accept the challenge by Polyander, the other professor, who was a Calvinist, held the disputation in the presence of a numerous assembly, and completely foiled Episcopius, his antagonist. In 1617, when another removal was contemplated, Mr. Robinson entered zealously into the plan of making a settlement in America. His church was liable to be corrupted by the loose habits of the Dutch, and he wished it to be planted in a country where it might subsist in purity. The first settlers of Plymouth in 1620, who took with them Mr. Brewster, the ruling elder, were the members of his church, and it was his intention to follow them with the majority that remained; but various disappointments prevented. A part of his church and his widow and children came to New England in 1630. Isaac and John were his sons. He was a man of good genius, quick penetration, ready wit, great modesty, integrity, and candor. His classical learning and acuteness in disputation were acknowledged by his opponents. He was also discerning and prudent in civil affairs. In his principles of church government he was himself an Independent or Congregationalist, being of opinion that every church is to consist only of such as appear to believe in and obey Christ; that the members have a right to choose their own officers, which are pastors or teaching elders, ruling elders, and deacons; that elders, being ordained, have no power but by consent of the brethren; that all elders and churches are equal; and that only the children of communicants are to be admitted to baptism. He celebrated the Supper every Lord's day. In his farewell address to the first emigrants to New England, he said to them: "If God reveal anything to you by any other instrument of his, be as ready to

receive it as ever you were to receive any truth by my ministry; for I am verily persuaded, I am very confident, that the Lord has more truth yet to break forth out of his holy word. For my part, I cannot sufficiently bewail the condition of the reformed churches, who are come to a period in religion, and will go at present no further than the instruments of their reformation. The Lutherans cannot be drawn to go beyond what Luther saw; whatever part of his will our good God has revealed to Calvin, they will rather die than embrace it. And the Calvinists, you see, stick fast where they were left by that great man of God, who yet saw not all things." He published, 1. a justification of separation from the Church of England, 1610; 2. of religious communion, 1614; 3. *apologia justa et necessaria*, 1619, (translated into English, 1644); 4. a defence of the doctrine propounded by the synod of Dort, 1624; 5. a treatise of the lawfulness of learning of the ministers in the Church of England, 1634; 6. essays or observations, Divine and moral 1628 (second edition, 1638). His collected works were published by the Cong. Board of Publication, Boston, in 3 vols., 1851. — *Belknap's Amer. Biog.*, II. 151-178.

ROBINSON, ISAAC, the son of John Robinson, died at or near Cape Ann, aged 92. He was at Duxbury, 1635; of Scituate in 1636, and of Barnstable in 1639. He bought land at Island Creek, Duxbury. His wife was a sister of Elder Faunce. His brother Abraham, not John as by one account, lived also on the Cape Ann side of the bay, and died in 1645, and was the father of Abraham, living in 1730, who died at the age of 102. He left a family of twelve children, one of whom was Andrew, from whom Mrs. President Webber descended. To Isaac's daughter, Mercy, Captain Standish bequeathed three pounds; of whom he said, "Whom I tenderly love for her grandfather's sake." Isaac's children were baptized at Barnstable: John in 1640; Israel in 1651, Jacob in 1652; daughters Fear and Mercy, and a child, whose name is lost, in 1642. — *Deane's Scituate; Deane's Bradford*.

ROBINSON, JOHN, minister of Duxbury, Mass., died in Lebanon, Conn., in 1745, aged 70. He was the son of James of Dorchester, grandson of William R. of Roxbury in 1636; was born in D. in March, 1671; was graduated in 1695; and settled in 1702; dismissed in 1738, when he removed to Lebanon, Conn., where he had two daughters married; Betty to Rev. J. Eliot, and Faith to Governor J. Trumbull. He was a man of talents, eccentric, impetuous, rough. J. Wiswall preceded, S. Veazie succeeded him. His wife, Hannah, the daughter of Mr. Wiswall, was drowned with his daughter Mary near Nantasket beach in 1722; her body was found on Cape Cod and buried at Herring Cove. He left

a large estate: lands and money to John; 2000 pounds to Ichabod, a merchant; 400 pounds to Althea. John and William, ministers, were the sons of Ichabod; and Althea married Rev. Daniel Ripley of Abington in Pomfret. — *Sprague's Annals*.

ROBINSON, MOSES, LL. D., second governor of Vermont, died at Bennington May 26, 1813, aged 72. He succeeded Mr. Chittenden in 1789, and was succeeded by him in 1790. He was afterwards a senator of the United States, in the administration of Mr. Adams. His politics were republican; he was opposed to Jay's treaty. His son, Moses R., died at Bennington in Jan., 1825, aged 61.

ROBINSON, JONATHAN, chief justice of Vermont, the brother of the preceding, died at Bennington Nov. 3, 1819, aged 64. He was chosen chief justice in 1801, in the place of Mr. Smith, and succeeded him also in 1806 as a senator in congress. He was also a senator in 1815.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, first minister of Southington, Conn., died Aug. 15, 1825, his birth-day, aged 71. Born in Lebanon, the son of Ichabod, a merchant, he graduated at Yale in 1773; he was pastor from 1780 to 1821, forty-one years; and was succeeded by D. L. Ogden. His wife, Naomi Wolcott of East Windsor, died of the small pox in 1782, aged 27. His second wife was Sophia Moseley of Westfield, Mass., who soon died. His third wife was Anna Mills of Simsbury. His fourth, in 1790, was Elizabeth Norton of Farmington; and by her he had six children, one of whom is Professor Edward Robinson, D. D., of New York. — *Sprague's Annals*.

ROBINSON, CHARLES S., minister of St. Charles, Missouri, died in 1828, aged 34. Born in Massachusetts, he graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1819.

ROBINSON, JOHN, minister of Westborough, Mass., from 1789 to 1807, died in Lebanon, Conn., his native place, suddenly, in 1832, aged 71. He graduated at Yale in 1750. He was the son of Ichabod, and grandson of Rev. John R. of Duxbury. He succeeded E. Parkman, and was succeeded by E. Rockwood.

ROBINSON, PETER, associate judge of the supreme court of Delaware, died in 1836.

ROBINSON, JAMES, died at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1843, aged 50; a judge of the supreme court, a man of integrity and courteousness. He was twelve years a senator of the United States.

ROBINSON, DAVID, general, died in Bennington Dec. 10, 1843, aged 89. He was born in Hardwick, Mass., Nov. 11, 1754, and came to Vermont with his father Samuel in 1761, to live in a log hut in the centre of the present town of B. There he lived 82 years. Capt. Stephen was another early settler, whose daughter he married. Temperate and active, he encouraged

all public institutions, civil and religious. He early became a member of the church.

ROBINSON, JOHN, D. D., died in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, Dec. 14, 1843, aged about 80, having been long a distinguished and useful minister.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Dr., died in Stonington, Mass., Dec. 28, 1845, aged 81; a successful practitioner in the town for fifty-seven years, much respected. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

ROBINSON, CHARLES, missionary to Siam, died at sea on his return, March 3, 1847, aged 45, one week after leaving St. Helena. Mrs. R., with four children, arrived at New Bedford April 16. Born in Lenox, Mass., at the age of fifteen he made a profession of religion; he graduated at Williams college in 1829, and embarked June 10, 1833, with his wife, and Munson and Lyman and their wives, for Batavia. He proceeded to Bangkok. Ill health removed him from Siam in Nov., 1845. He died in peace, and his body was committed to the mighty deep. His wife was Maria Church of Riga, N. Y.

ROBINSON, M. M., died in Louisiana, May, 1850; a lawyer. He published sixteen volumes of reports, evincing great labor and fidelity, with marginal notes, which are models of exactness.

ROBINSON, ELI P., captain, died in Windham, Greene county, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1851, aged 71. He served in the northern army in 1812 at the head of volunteers; and was both an ardent patriot and an exemplary Christian, embracing the faith of his ancestor, John R. of Leyden.

ROBINSON, ISAAC, D. D., minister of Stoddard, N. H., died July 9, 1854, aged 75, in the 52d year of his ministry. Born in Hudson, N. H., he improved his few literary advantages, and was settled in 1803. He preached one week before his death. On the day of his death he said, "If it be the will of the Lord, may my earthly labors end on this Sabbath." He was distinguished as a scholar and theologian. He published a tract on Universalism; sermon on the death of S. Payson; on the divinity of Christ; and answer to T. R. Sullivan's strictures. — *Sprague's Annals*.

ROBINSON, TRACY, died at Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1855, aged 77. Born in Windham, Conn., he removed to Chenango valley in 1800, to B. in 1810, when in that place was only a squad of cabins. He was a physician, postmaster, judge, and a warden in Christ's church; and died greatly lamented.

ROBINSON, JOHN, died in Brookline, Jan. 13, 1855 aged 91 years. He was long a deacon of the church under the care of Dr. John Pierce.

ROBY, JOSEPH, minister of Lynn, Mass., died Jan. 31, 1803, aged 79. Born in Boston, he graduated in 1742, and was ordained in 1752, as

successor of Mr. Cheever, and continued his labors fifty years. He was a faithful minister and an excellent Christian. He published a fast sermon, 1781, and 1794.

ROBY, THOMAS, minister of Harrison, Me., died in 1836, aged 76. He graduated at Harvard in 1779.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEU DE VIMEUR, count, marshal of France, died in 1807, aged 82. He was born in 1725. After much military service, he was appointed lieutenant-general, and in 1780 sent with an army of 6,000 men to the assistance of the United States in the war with Great Britain. In the siege at Yorktown he rendered important services, for which he received the present of two cannon taken from Cornwallis. In the Revolution he narrowly escaped suffering death under the tyranny of Robespierre. In 1803 Bonaparte gave him a pension and the grand cross of the legion of honor. His memoirs were published, 8vo., 1809.—*Encyc. Amer.*

ROCHESTER, NATHANIEL, colonel, died at Rochester, N. Y., May 17, 1831, aged 79. He was an officer of the Revolution: the town of R. was named after him.

ROCHESTER, WILLIAM B., judge, of Buffalo, was lost off the coast of North Carolina June 15, 1838, with many others, by the explosion of the steamboat Pulaski. He was a member of congress from 1821 to 1823, and was much respected.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAM, ancestor of the Rockwells in this country, came from Plymouth, England, with Warham and Maverick, in 1630. He was of the church in Dorchester and removed to Windsor. He was a deacon: and had sons John and Samuel.

ROCKWELL, ALPHA, deacon, died in Winchester, Conn., June 1, 1818, aged 50. His name was given him, Alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet, because he was the first child born in the town of Colebrook. He became pious at the age of 17. He died in great peace and triumph. His excellent character, and his zeal to do good to all around him, are described in Mr. Beach's sermon at his funeral, extracts from which are in the Boston Recorder of July 7.

ROCKWELL, LATHROP, minister of Lyme, Conn., died in 1828, aged about 60. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1789, and was ordained in 1790 as successor of S. Johnson, and was succeeded by C. Colton.

ROCKWELL, JAMES OTIS, died in Providence in 1831, aged 24. Born in Lebanon, Conn., he was self-educated, became a printer, and took the charge of the Providence Patriot for his last two years. He wrote many pieces of poetry, with the imperfections of an undisciplined genius.—*Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

ROCKWELL, MARTIN, died in Colebrook, Conn., Dec. 11, 1851, aged 80, the youngest and last survivor of the brothers of that name, who as men of business, philanthropists, and Christians did no dishonor to their Puritan ancestry.

ROCKWELL, SAMUEL, died at Holland Patent, Oneida county, N. Y., May 27, 1855, aged 104.

ROCKWOOD, EBENEZER, M. D., died at Wilton, N. H., in 1830, aged 87. He graduated at Harvard college in 1773; and was highly respected. His widow, Mary, died at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. Leonard Swett, in Hollis, in 1848, aged 94. His son, Ebenezer Rockwood, a lawyer of high promise, a graduate of 1802, died at Charlestown, Mass., May 8, 1815, aged only 32. He married the daughter of Ebenezer Hazard of Philadelphia.

RODGERS, JOHN, D. D., minister in New York, died May 7, 1811, aged 83. He was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 2, 1727. His parents having removed to Philadelphia, he was educated for the ministry by Mr. Blair. It was by means of the preaching of Mr. Whitefield that his mind was impressed by religious truth. He was ordained March 16, 1749, at St. George's, Delaware, where his labors were very useful until July, 1765, when the synod sent him to New York. Upon the death of Mr. Bostwick he became colleague pastor in the church in Wall street, then the only Presbyterian church in the city. He died in the triumph of the believer. His widow died March 15, 1812, aged 87. He was the intimate friend of Pres. Davies, after whose death the mother of Pres. D. resided in his family. As a preacher he was energetic, zealous, and faithful. For his excellent character he was highly respected. Several of his sermons are found in the American preacher. His life was written by Samuel Miller.

RODGERS, GEORGE W., captain, commanding a squadron on the S. A. station, died at Buenos Ayres March 21, 1832, aged 45; a brother of Com. John R.

RODGERS, JOHN, commodore, died at Philadelphia Aug. 1, 1833, aged about 73 years; the senior commander in the navy. He had been fifteen months in the naval asylum, most of the time closely confined as a confirmed lunatic. He was born in Maryland, and educated for the nautical profession, and had high qualifications. In 1803 he commanded the New York and the John Adams in the Mediterranean: he assisted Preble. As commander of the marines he defended Baltimore in the war of 1812.

RODGERS, J. KEARNEY, M. D., died at New York Nov. 9, 1851, aged 53; surgeon in the hospital, one of the founders of the eye and ear infirmary. He was the son of Dr. J. R. B. Rodgers, and grandson of Rev. Dr. R. He was an emi-

ment surgeon, and was once successful in tying the subelavial vein. He was not a writer, but a skillful and honest practitioner. — *N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 27.

RODMAN, JOHN, Dr., a Quaker, lived on Block Island in July, 1689, when three French privateers took possession of the island and plundered the people. One of the ruffians insulted his wife: when he interposed for her protection the villain threatened to shoot him with his pistol. Opening his breast, the Dr. said, "Thou mayest do it if thou pleasest, but thou shalt not abuse my wife." His two slaves joined the privateer's men. A slave of Simon Ray, an aged inhabitant, was killed by them.

RODMAN, SAMUEL, a merchant, died at New Bedford Dec. 30, 1835, aged 83.

RODNEY, CESAR, president of Delaware, died in 1783. He was the descendant of an ancient English family, the son of William R.; was born in Dover, Delaware, about 1730. He inherited a large real estate. In 1765 he was a member of congress at New York. He early resisted the tyrannical claims of Great Britain. Being a member of the congress of 1774, he was placed on several important committees. He voted for the Declaration of Independence in 1776. His colleagues, M'Kean and Read, being divided in opinion, his vote determined the vote of the State. Indeed, Mr. M'Kean sent an express for him, as he was then absent, and he entered the hall with his spurs on his boots just before the great question was put. After the first constitution of Delaware was adopted, he was the president of the State from 1778 till 1782, when he was succeeded by John Dickinson; during this difficult period his energy afforded efficient aid to Washington in the prosecution of the war. A cancer on his face, which for many years had afflicted him, was the cause of his death. He was a man of patriotic feeling and generous character. — *Goodrich*.

ROE, AZEL, D. D., minister of Woodbridge, N. J., died Dec. 2, 1815, aged 77. He graduated at Princeton in 1756, and was the pastor fifty-six years. Mr. McDowell preached his funeral sermon.

ROESE, WILLIAM, died in Maryland in 1813, aged 108.

ROGERS, THOMAS, one of the passengers in the Mayflower, arrived at Plymouth in 1620, and died in the first sickness, about April, 1621. His son Joseph survived, and other children came over. His descendants were numerous.

ROGERS, NATHANIEL, minister of Ipswich, Mass., died July 3, 1635, aged 57. He was the son of Rev. John Rogers and Elizabeth Gold, of Dedham, in England, and a grandson of John Rogers the martyr. He was born in 1598, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge.

The evils to which his Puritan principles exposed him induced him to come to New England. He sailed June 1, 1636; but did not cast anchor in Massachusetts bay till Nov. 16. In the following year he was a member of the synod, together with Mr. Partridge, who came in the same vessel. He was settled in the place of Mr. Ward, as colleague with Mr. Norton at Ipswich, Feb. 20, 1639. His son, John, was president of Harvard college; his only daughter married Rev. William Hubbard. As a preacher he possessed a lively eloquence, which charmed his hearers. Though one of the greatest men among the first settlers of New England, he was very humble, modest, and reserved. He published a letter to a member of the house of commons in 1643, in which he pleads for a reformation of church affairs, and he left in manuscript a vindication of the Congregational church government, in Latin. — *Mag.* III. 104, 108; *Sprague's Annals*.

ROGERS, EZEKIEL, first minister of Rowley, Mass., died Jan. 23, 1661, aged 70. He was a cousin of the preceding; was born in England in 1590, the son of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield. After being educated at Cambridge, he became the chaplain of Sir Francis Barrington. His preaching was in a strain of oratory which delighted his hearers. He afterwards received the benefice of Rowley, where his benevolent labors were attended with great success. At length his nonconformity obliged him to seek a refuge from persecution in New England, where he arrived in 1638, bringing with him a number of respectable families. He commenced the plantation at Rowley in April, 1639, and Dec. 3 was ordained. He died after a lingering sickness. His third wife was the daughter of John Wilson. His library he bequeathed to Harvard college, and his house and lands to the town for the support of the ministry. In the latter part of his life it pleased God to overwhelm him with calamities. A fall from his horse deprived him of the use of his right hand; much of his property was consumed by fire; and he buried two wives and all his children. He was pious, zealous, and persevering. His feeble health induced him when in England to study the science of medicine. Though his strong passions sometimes misled him, yet he was so humble as readily to acknowledge his error. He preached the election sermon in 1643, in which he vehemently exhorted his hearers never to choose the same man governor for two successive years; but his exhortation was disregarded, for Mr. Winthrop was re-elected. — *Magnalia*, III. 101-104; *Sprague's Annals*.

ROGERS, JOHN, president of Harvard college, died July 2, 1684, aged 53. He was graduated at this seminary in 1649. He was the son of N. Rogers, with whom he preached some time as an assistant at Ipswich, but at length his incli-

nation to the study of physic withdrew his attention from theology. After the death of President Oakes he was elected his successor in April, 1682, and was installed Aug. 12, 1683. He died suddenly the day after commencement, and was succeeded by Increase Mather. He was remarkable for the sweetness of his temper, and he united to unfeigned piety the accomplishments of the gentleman. His wife was Elizabeth Dennison; his daughter married President Leverett; his son, Daniel, a physician in Ipswich, died in a snow-storm on Hampton beach, Dec. 1, 1722, leaving a son, Daniel, the minister of Littleton; his son, Nathaniel, was the minister of Portsmouth; his son, John, the minister of Ipswich, who left three sons, who were ministers, — John of Kittery, who died Oct. 16, 1773, aged 82; Nathaniel of Ipswich, a colleague; and Daniel of Exeter. John R., the minister of Gloucester, who died Oct. 4, 1782, aged 63, was the son of J. R. of Kittery, or Eliot. Truly this was a family of ministers. — *Magn.* iv. 130; *Sprague's Annals*.

ROGERS, JOHN, the founder of the small sect of the Rogerenes in New London county, Conn., was the son of James, who died in 1688, a respectable Quaker or seventh-day man. It was a provision in his will, "There shall be no lawing among my children;" he required them to decide any difference by lot. But they were regardless of his injunction. He married Elizabeth, daughter of M. Griswold of Lyme; she obtained a divorce, and married Peter Pratt. His son, John, was a disciple: he was the father of twenty children. The fanatics of this family worked on the Sabbath, and sometimes disturbed the worship of others, and drew upon themselves various penalties. Once J. R. sent in a wig as his contribution for the support of a wigged ministry; but he lamented his folly. The sect is not yet quite extinct. John, the second, died in 1721, aged 73, and was buried on the Mamacock farm, on the river Thames. He published the midnight cry and other books. — *Miss Caulkins' History of New London*.

ROGERS, DANIEL, a physician in Ipswich, Mass., died in a snow-storm on Hampton beach, Dec. 1, 1722, aged about 56. He was the son of President J. Rogers, and graduated at Harvard in 1686.

ROGERS, NATHANIEL, minister of Portsmouth, N. H., died Oct. 3, 1723, aged about 56. The son of President Rogers, he graduated at Harvard in 1687, and was ordained in 1699. In consequence of building a meeting-house the church was divided into two churches. His sons were Nathaniel, who was the father of Judge R. of Exeter, and Daniel, who was a councillor. — *Eliot*.

ROGERS, JOHN, minister of Ipswich, died Dec. 28, 1745, aged 79, in the 56th year of his

ministry. He graduated in 1684, and was ordained in 1692. Wigglesworth preached a sermon on his death. His son, Daniel, was the minister of Exeter. He was himself the son of President John, a preacher, whose ancestors were ministers in this ascending order: Nathaniel of Ipswich, John of Dedham, England, who was the grandson of John, the martyr of Smithfield, Feb., 1555. He published death the wages of sin, 1701; election sermon, 1706; on death of J. Appleton, 1739; an account of a revival in the Christian history.

ROGERS, JOHN, minister of Boxford, Mass., died in 1755, aged about 72. Born in Salem, he graduated at Harvard in 1705, and was pastor from 1709 to about 1743; and was succeeded by E. Holyoke.

ROGERS, JOHN, minister of Kittery, Me., died in 1773, aged 81. The son of Rev. John R. of Ipswich, he graduated at Harvard in 1711, and was ordained in 1721. His parish became the town of Eliot in 1810.

ROGERS, NATHANIEL, son of Rev. John of Ipswich, and his colleague, died May 10, 1775, aged 72, having been pastor nearly fifty years. He graduated at Harvard in 1724. He was a man of eminent learning and goodness. The pastors of Ipswich were of the name of Rogers for more than one hundred years. The family descended from Rogers the martyr, the grandfather of Mr. Rogers of Dedham, England, whose son, Nathaniel, came to New England. He published a sermon on the death of J. Appleton, 1739; at the ordination of J. Treadwell; on the death of S. Williams, 1763.

ROGERS, ROBERT, major, the son of James R., an Irishman, an early settler of Dunbarton, N. H., commanded a company in the war of 1755, and "Rogers' Rangers" were celebrated for their exploits. March 13, 1758, with one hundred and seventy men he fought one hundred French and six hundred Indians; after losing one hundred men and killing one hundred and fifty he retreated. In 1759 he was sent by Amherst from Crown Point to destroy the Indian village of St. Francis, which service was performed; two hundred Indians were killed. Obligated to return by the way of the Connecticut river, the party suffered great hardships. After serving in the Cherokee war he was appointed in 1766 governor of Michillimackinac. Accused of a plot for plundering the fort and joining the French, he was sent in irons to Montreal and tried by a court martial. In 1769 he went to England and was presented to the king; but was soon imprisoned for debt. In the war of the Revolution he joined the enemy, and, while commanding a corps at an outpost near Mamaroneck, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner Oct. 21, 1776, by a party sent out by Lord Stirling. He soon went to England.

His name is included in the act of New Hampshire against tories, of Nov. 19, 1778. His father was shot in the woods, being mistaken for a bear; his brother, Captain James R., died at Louisburg; his brother, Richard, was slain in 1756. He published a concise account of North America, London, 1765; journals of the French war, 1765; this was republished, entitled, reminiscences of the French war, with the life of Stark, 12mo., Concord, 1831.

ROGERS, JOHN, minister of Gloucester, Mass., died Oct. 4, 1782, aged 65. Born in Kittery, Me., he graduated at Harvard in 1739, and was settled in 1744.

ROGERS, DANIEL, minister of Littleton, Mass., died in 1782, aged 76. He was the son of Dr. Daniel R.; graduated in 1725; and was ordained in 1732. He was a man of talents and research, and courtly in his manners.—*Eliot*.

ROGERS, DANIEL, first minister of the second church in Exeter, N. H., died Dec. 9, 1785, aged 78. The son of Rev. J. R., he graduated at Harvard in 1725; was tutor from 1732 to 1741; and was settled Aug. 31, 1748.

ROGERS, JOHN, first minister of Leominster, Mass., died in Oct., 1789, aged about 80, and was succeeded by F. Gardner. Born in Buxford, he graduated at Harvard in 1732, and was settled Sept. 4, 1743; resigned in 1757. He published three sermons, 1756.

ROGERS, SUSANNAH, published an account of Lovewell's fight.

ROGERS, CLARK, the first minister of Hancock, Mass., died Jan. 14, 1806, aged 76, in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry. He was a Baptist. His sons, Samuel and William, were also distinguished ministers.

ROGERS, IEZEKIAH, major, of the war department, died at Washington Sept. 4, 1810, aged 57. He was a gallant officer in the Revolutionary army; a man of worth. In great suffering, the gospel, which he had early embraced, sustained him.

ROGERS, SARAH, born without hands, died at Philadelphia in Oct., 1813. She could paint, holding the brush in her mouth.

ROGERS, WILLIAM, D. D., a minister in Philadelphia, died April 24, 1824, aged 72. He was born at Newport, R. I., July 22, 1751, and was the first student at the college of R. I., graduating in 1769. In May, 1771, he was ordained over the first Baptist church in Philadelphia. During five years he was a chaplain in the army. In 1789 he was appointed professor of belles lettres in the college of Philadelphia, which office he resigned in 1812. He published a sermon on the death of Rev. O. Hart, 1796.

ROGERS, MEDAD, minister of New Fairfield, Conn., died in 1824, aged about 68. He gradu-

ated at Yale in 1777, and was settled in 1786. A. O. Stansbury was his successor.

ROGERS, ADAM, died in Mansfield, Conn., in Nov., 1834, aged 103.

ROGERS, ROBERT, colonel, died at Newport Aug. 5, 1835, aged 78, an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was a graduate in 1775 of Providence college. For many years he was at the head of a classical school, and librarian of the Redwood library. He was a highly respected member of the Baptist church.

ROGERS, NATHAN, died at Bridgehampton, L. I., in 1844, aged 57. He was an artist of merit and reputation, a member of the national academy of design. He lent his aid to institutions of morals and charity.

ROGERS, JOHN, chief of the Western Cherokees, died at Van Buren July 4, 1846, aged 70.

ROGERS, TIMOTHY F., minister of Bernards-ton, Mass., died in 1847, aged 66. Born in Tewksbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1802, and was settled in 1809. The church, of which he was the fourth pastor, was formed at Deerfield in 1741, when John Norton was ordained over what was called Fall Town. He published dedication sermon, 1825.

ROGERS, PETER, died at Waterloo, Ill., in 1849, aged 99; a minister. He was one of Washington's life guards.

ROGERS, J. SMYTH, M. D., died at New York March 30, 1851, aged 57. He was a man of education and accomplishments; professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Trinity college, Hartford.

ROGERS, WILLIAM M., minister in Boston, died Aug. 11, 1851, aged nearly 45. He was born in the island of Alderney, near the coast of France; his brother, an officer, was killed in the battle of the Nile. Left without parents, he was sent to this country and became a member of Dr. Codman's church, Dorchester. He graduated in 1827. For five years he was the minister of Townsend; then of Franklin-street church in Boston in 1835, removed to Winter street in 1841. He was buried at Leominster. He took a great interest in the welfare of seamen, and was a very popular and useful minister.

ROGERS, JAMES B., M. D., died at Philadelphia June 15, 1852. He was professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania.

ROGERSON, ROBERT, second minister of Rehoboth, Mass., died in 1799, aged 77. He was born in Portsmouth, England, and succeeded D. Turner July 2, 1751. O. Thompson succeeded him.

ROLFE, BENJAMIN, second minister of Haverhill, Mass., was slain by the Indians Aug. 29, 1708, aged 45. The son of Benj. R. of Newbury, he was born Sept. 13, 1662; graduated at Harvard college in 1684; began to preach at H.

in 1689, and was ordained in Jan., 1694. The Indians and French from Canada made their attack on Haverhill on Sunday, and with him his wife and one child were also killed. Two daughters were preserved by Hagar, the maid servant, who covered them with tubs in the cellar; one of whom married Samuel Checkley, minister of Boston. The door of the parsonage house, pierced with bullet-holes, was nailed up as a memorial in the porch of the meeting-house.

ROLFE, BENJAMIN, first minister of Parsonsfield, Me., died in 1817, aged about 62. Born in Newbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1777; was settled in 1795; and dismissed in 1815.

ROLFE, WILLIAM, minister of Groton, Conn., died in 1837, aged about 70. His widow, Judith, died at Canterbury in 1849, aged 75. He was born in Plaistow; graduated at Dartmouth in 1799; and was pastor from 1803 to 1828.

ROMEYN, THEODORIC DIRCK, D. D., minister of Schenectady, N. Y., died April 16, 1804, aged 60. He was the son of Nicholas R.; was born Jan. 12, 1744, at New Barbadoes, New Jersey. His early studies were directed by his brother, Thomas R., then a minister in Delaware. He graduated at Princeton in 1765; was ordained by the Cætus over the Dutch church in Ulster county May 14, 1766, and afterwards installed at Hackensack, where he remained until his removal to Schenectady in Nov., 1784. In 1797 he was appointed professor of theology in the Dutch church. The establishment of the college at Schenectady is principally to be ascribed to his efforts. His colleague, Mr. Meyer, represents him as a son of thunder in the pulpit. He was highly instrumental in promoting the independence of the Dutch churches, or their separation from the jurisdiction of Holland.

ROMEYN, JEREMIAH, minister of Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y., died July 17, 1818, aged 49. He was a professor of Hebrew in the Reformed Dutch church.

ROMEYN, JOHN B., D. D., minister in New York, died Feb. 22, 1825, aged 46. He was the only son of the minister of Schenectady; was born in 1778; graduated at Columbia college in 1795; and was settled in 1799 as the pastor of the Dutch church in Rhinebeck. In 1803 he succeeded Dr. Clarkson at Schenectady; in 1804 he succeeded Dr. Nott at Albany; and in 1808 was removed to the Presbyterian church in Cedar street, New York, of which he was the first minister. His sermons were published, 2 vols. 8vo., 1816.

ROMEYN, JAMES V. C., minister at Hackensack, N. J., died June 27, 1840, aged 74.

RONALDSON, JAMES, died at Philadelphia March 31, 1841. A native of Scotland, he was a type-founder and horticulturist. The beautiful

cemetery, bearing his name, was established by him. He was upright, frugal, honest.

ROOT, JESSE, judge, a patriot of the Revolution, died March 29, 1822, aged 85. He was the son of Ebenezer R., and grandson of Thomas R., both of whom removed from Northampton to Coventry, Conn.; was born in Jan., 1737; his mother was Sarah Strong, daughter of Joseph S., also from Northampton. Having graduated at Princeton college in 1756, he preached about three years, and then in consequence of the circumstances of his family was induced to study law. In 1763 he was admitted to the bar. Residing at Hartford, early in 1777 he raised a company and marched to join the army of Washington, and was made a lieutenant-colonel. From May, 1779, till the close of the war, he was a member of congress. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and was chief justice from 1796 till his resignation in 1807, on reaching the age of 70. As a judge he was learned and dignified. He was through life a man of exemplary piety. To the great doctrines of the gospel he was ever strongly attached; and he abounded in acts of charity. At the age of 85 he was accustomed to attend prayer meetings and religious conferences. In the evening of his death he said, "I set out on a pleasant journey in the morning, and I shall get through to-night."

ROOT, OLIVER, colonel, died in Pittsfield May 2, 1826, aged 85. He served in the French war; was present at the surrender of Burgoyne; and was with Colonel Brown, when he was killed, skillfully conducting the retreat. He was a man of great worth, highly respected.

ROOT, ERASTUS, general, died in New York Dec. 24, 1846, aged 73. Born in Hebron, he graduated at Dartmouth. As a lawyer he settled at Delhi. He served in public life as representative, senator, and lieutenant-governor, and as a senator of the United States. He was a political disciple of G. Clinton. Tall and stout, he was bold, frank, zealous, and trustworthy.

ROPER, JOHN, was killed by the Indians at Lancaster in 1676, aged about 55. He was a freeman of Dedham in 1641. His first wife was killed in 1675. His second wife, a daughter, and his son, Ephraim, were killed in 1697.

ROPES, GEORGE, an early settler of Salem, Mass., in 1637, died in 1670, leaving sons, John and George, whose descendants have been numerous and respectable.

ROPES, BENJAMIN, a brave officer in the war of 1812, died at Salem July 29, 1845, aged 71. He was in the battles on the Niagara river in Canada.

ROSE, AQUILA, a poet of Philadelphia, is spoken of by Franklin. His poems on several occasions were published by his son, Joseph, in 1740. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

ROSE, TIMOTHY, an early settler of Granville, Ohio, died Nov. 16, 1815, aged 50. He was born in Granville, Mass., June 1, 1762, and was a soldier in early life, afterwards a deacon. He conducted a colony to Ohio; and Granville has now a college and two academies, and about a quarter of the inhabitants are professors of religion. He was a judge, and he left a character worthy of remembrance for enterprise, and benevolent, useful labors.

ROSE, DANIEL, M. D., died at Thomaston, Me., Oct. 25, 1833, aged 62. He was warden of the State prison, and agent for the sale of lands.

ROSE, ISRAEL G., minister of Chesterfield, Mass., died Feb. 6, 1842, aged 43. Born in Coventry, he graduated at Yale in 1821, and was first the minister of Canterbury, also of Wilbraham.

ROSS, GEORGE, judge, a patriot of the Revolution, died in July, 1779, aged 49. He was the son of an Episcopal minister at New Castle, Delaware, and was born in 1730. Having studied law with his brother in Philadelphia, he settled in Lancaster. Being a member of congress from 1774 to 1777, he signed the Declaration of Independence. For his public services the people of the county voted him 150 pounds out of the treasury; but he declined to receive it, deeming it the duty of a representative of the people to promote the public welfare without expecting pecuniary rewards. In April, 1779, he was appointed a judge of the court of admiralty. He died of a sudden attack of the gout. While he was a patriotic citizen and a learned and skilful lawyer, he was also kind and affectionate at home. — *Goodrich*.

ROSS, ROBERT, minister of Bridgeport, Conn., died in 1799, aged about 60. He graduated at Princeton in 1751, and was settled in 1760. S. Blatchford was his successor in 1797.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, died in New Hampshire in September, 1818, aged 120. — *N. H. Patriot*, Sept. 29.

ROSS, WILLIAM, general, died at Wilkesbarre Aug. 9, 1842, aged 82; an early settler from New London county, a man of great wealth, the father of William S. Ross, of the senate of Pennsylvania.

ROSS, JAMES, died at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 27, 1847, aged 85: a senator of the United States from 1794 to 1803.

ROSS, EDWARD C., LL. D., died at New York May 16, 1851; professor of mathematics in the free academy.

ROSSETER, BRYAN, Dr., was an early settler of Guilford, Conn., in 1650. He purchased Dr. Desborow's house and lands when he returned to England. His son Josiah was a magistrate: one of his daughters married Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth. It is supposed that he was a freeman

in Massachusetts in 1631, and removed to Windsor in 1640, by mistake called Bray Rosseter.

ROSSETER, EBENEZER, third minister of Stonington, Conn., died in 1762, aged about 64. He graduated at Yale in 1718, and succeeded J. Noyes in 1722, and was dismissed in 1730.

ROSSETER, ASHUR, second minister of Preston, Conn., died in 1791, aged about 60. Graduated at Yale in 1742, he succeeded S. Treat in 1744.

ROSSITER, EDWARD, an assistant in Massachusetts in 1629, came from England, but died in 1630. He was a man wealthy, grave, and pious, whose loss was deeply felt. — *Eliot*.

ROTCH, WILLIAM, died at New Bedford in May, 1828, aged 93.

ROUSE, PETER P., minister of the reformed Dutch church in New Brunswick, N. J., died in 1832, aged 37.

ROWAN, STEPHEN N., D. D., died in New York in 1835, aged 49. Born in Salem, N. Y., he graduated at Union college, and was the minister of the eighth Presbyterian church in New York from 1819 to 1830. He was succeeded by H. Hunter, who died before him in 1834.

ROWAN, JOHN, died at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1843, aged 70. He was born in Pennsylvania. He held many offices, from 1804, when he was secretary of Kentucky, till he was elected to the senate of the United States in 1824. His literary attainments were great and his eloquence persuasive and commanding.

ROWLAND, DAVID SHERMAN, minister of Plainfield and Windsor, Conn., died in 1794, aged 74. Graduated at Yale in 1743, he succeeded J. Coit in 1748; was dismissed in 1761; settled at Windsor, 1776, and dismissed in 1789; and was succeeded by H. A. Rowland in 1790, probably his son. He published a farewell sermon, 1761; on the repeal of the stamp act, 1766; on his installation, 1776; before the ministers of Rhode Island, 1772; on death of Rev. H. Bissell, 1783.

ROWLAND, HENRY A., minister of Windsor, Conn., died Nov. 28, 1835, aged 71. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1785, he succeeded in 1790, D. S. Rowland, probably his father. By his wife Frances, the daughter of Moses Bliss of Springfield, he had eight children. Her mother was Abigail Metcalf, the daughter of William of Lebanon, who married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards.

ROWLAND, WILLIAM FREDERIC, minister of Exeter, N. H., died in 1843, aged about 80. Born in Plainfield, Conn., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1784, and was settled in 1790. He published New Hampshire election sermons, 1796 and 1809.

ROWLAND, THOMAS, major, died at Detroit

in 1849, a brave soldier in the war of 1812. For a time he commanded the post at Detroit.

ROWLANDSON, JOSEPH, first minister of Lancaster, Mass., died at Wethersfield, Conn., Nov. 24, 1678, aged about 44. He was born in England. His father, Thomas, came from Ipswich to Lancaster, and died in 1657. He was a solitary graduate of 1652 at Cambridge; was ordained, after preaching some years in the place, in 1660, at Lancaster, which town was destroyed by the Indians Feb. 10, 1676, when his wife and children were carried away captives. He was at that time in Boston. He next succeeded, in 1677, Mr. Bulkley, at Wethersfield, and was succeeded by J. Woodbridge. His son Joseph died in W. in 1712; and his son Wilson died in 1735. A fast sermon, preached Nov. 21, 1678, was published in 1682. His wife, Mary, published an account of her captivity: 5th ed., 1828.

ROWLEY, THOMAS, died at Cold Spring, Westhaven, Vt., in August, 1796, aged 75. He was a patriot and poet, and was called "the Green Mountain patriarch." He was an early settler in Vermont, and an associate in council and in the field, of Allen and Warner. He was a magistrate in Rutland county. His popular poetical writings appeared in various publications.

ROWSON, SUSANNA, died in Boston in 1824, aged 62. She was the daughter of William Haswell, a British naval officer, who was wrecked in 1769, on Lowell's Island, and then lived at Nantasket with his daughter. He returned to England; and there she married William Rowson, the leader of a musical military band. She came to America with her husband in 1793, under a theatrical engagement; and was for years usefully employed in the education of youth in Medford, Newton, and Boston. She published novels and plays, *Charlotte Temple*, etc.; poems, 1804; geography and history, 1806; biblical dialogues, 1822. — *Encyc. of Amer. Lit.*

ROYALL, ANNE, a notorious woman for some years, died in 1854. Born in Virginia, she was kidnapped by the Indians and detained fifteen years; she then married Capt. R., and lived in Alabama. She established papers in Washington, Paul Pry and the Huntress. From simple men she extorted money by her personalities or threats. She published sketches, 1826; the Tennessean, 1827; the black book, 1828.

ROYCE, SAMUEL, died of the pestilence, near Alexandria, on Red river, Louisiana, in October, 1819, aged 28. His name is unknown upon the earth; but it will stand high in the roll of heaven, where the names of great statesmen and conquerors will not be found. His family friends lived in Clinton, N. Y. He graduated at Schenectady in 1813. Determined to devote himself to the benefit of the new settlements of the south, which were in a spiritual desolation, he

was licensed by the presbytery of Mississippi, consisting of four members, in 1816, and soon repaired to A., employed by the Connecticut missionary society. He went where no Protestant preacher ever went. He said: "I am fond of going foremost with the standard of Christ. There is not one religious person in the place." But he soon fell, in all the fervor of his self-sacrificing zeal.

RUDD, ABIGAIL, died in Bozrah, Norwich, Conn., in 1857, aged 99. Her name was Allen. She was married in 1780, and had a pension for her husband's Revolutionary services. She could repeat the whole of Milton's paradise lost, and much of the bible. Retaining her faculties to the last, she died in peace and hope.

RUDE, WILLIAM, died at Cumberland, R. I., Oct. 24, 1845, aged 97. He fought at Bunker Hill and White Plains.

RUGGLES, THOMAS, minister of Guilford, Conn., succeeded J. Eliot and died in 1728, aged about 58 or 63. Born in Roxbury, Mass., the son of John, a representative, he graduated at Harvard in 1690, and was ordained in 1695. One account says he was born in 1655, which is probably a mistake for 1665, as it would render his age 35 at the time of his graduation. His son Thomas succeeded him in 1729, and died in 1770, aged about 60: he graduated at Yale in 1723.

RUGGLES, SAMUEL, the second minister of Billerica, Mass., died in 1749, aged 68. Born in Roxbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1702, and was ordained in 1708, succeeding S. Whiting.

RUGGLES, TIMOTHY, minister of Rochester, Mass., died in 1768, aged 84. Born in Roxbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1707, and succeeded S. Arnold in 1710.

RUGGLES, THOMAS, minister of Guilford, Conn., died in 1770. He graduated at Yale in 1723; succeeded his father, T. R., in 1729; and from 1746 was one of the fellows of the college. He published the usefulness of soldiers, 1736; a sermon on the death of Dr. J. Eliot, 1763.

RUGGLES, BENJAMIN, minister of New Braintree, Mass., died in 1782, aged 82. He graduated at Harvard in 1721; was ordained at Middleborough in 1724; installed at N. B. in 1754; and received D. Foster as a colleague in 1778. — *Sprague's Annals.*

RUGGLES, THOMAS, minister of Cheshire, Conn., died in 1836, aged about 52. Born in Guilford, he graduated at Yale in 1805, and was pastor from 1809 to 1811.

RUGGLES, DAVID, Dr., a colored man, died at Northampton Dec. 16, 1849, aged 40. He established a water-cure; and was so much of a bewildered man or impostor, as to claim the skill of determining diseases by the greater or less rapidity of perspiration, ascertained by feeling the

skin. On the same spot on Mill river, two miles from the centre of the town, has grown up the large water-cure of Dr. Munde, from Germany.

RUMP, FREDERIC, a Revolutionary pensioner, died at Urbana, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1841, aged 106. A German, he served in the American war. He was twice married and had eighteen children.

RUMSEY, JAMES, resided in Berkeley county, Va., and died in Philadelphia. In 1782 he invented a method of employing steam in navigation, for which he obtained a patent in Virginia in 1787. In 1784 he published a treatise on the subject, in controversy with J. Fitch, who claimed a similar invention. His method did not succeed in experiments made in this country and in England. He died while employed in describing his invention.

RUNNELS, HARMAN, colonel, died near Monticello, Miss., in 1841, aged about 90; a soldier of the Revolution, a legislator of Georgia and Mississippi.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M. D., a physician, died April 19, 1813, aged 67. He descended from ancestors who early emigrated from England to Pennsylvania. He was born at Byberry, fourteen miles northeast of Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1745. After the death of his father, his mother sent him to the academy of his uncle, Dr. Finley, in Nottingham, Maryland, where he lived eight years and became deeply impressed with moral and religious sentiments. Having graduated at Princeton in 1760, he studied physic with Redman and Shippen, and also at Edinburgh from 1766 to 1768. He returned to Philadelphia in 1769, and was elected the professor of chemistry in the college; in 1791 he was appointed professor of medicine. In his practice he relied much on the lancet and on cathartic medicines. In the yellow fever of 1793, when 4,044 persons died, he successfully resorted to his favorite remedies. Being a member of congress in 1776, his name is affixed to the declaration of independence. In 1777 he was appointed physician-general of the hospital in the middle military department; in 1787 he was a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the United States; and for the last fourteen years of his life treasurer of the United States mint. He was president of the society for the abolition of slavery; vice-president of the Philadelphia bible society; and connected also with many other charitable and literary societies. His short inquiry into the effect of ardent spirits upon the human body and mind was a most valuable treatise and one of the earliest productions on the subject of temperance. He also wrote against the use of tobacco, describing the effect of its habitual use on health, morals, and property. His zeal for the interests of learning induced him to be one of the founders of Dickinson college at

Carlisle; he also eloquently advocated the universal establishment of free schools. He died of the pleurisy, after an illness of five days. His wife was Julia, the daughter of Richard Stockton. Nine children survived him. Richard Rush, his son, was secretary of the treasury in the administration of John Q. Adams. In 1811 the emperor of Russia sent him a gold ring, as a testimony of respect for his medical character. Dr. Rush was one of the most eminent physicians and most learned medical writers of our country. His writings contain many expressions of piety. It was his usual practice at the close of each day to read to his collected family a chapter in the bible, and to address God in prayer. His character is fully described in Thacher's medical biography, where may be found a list of the subjects of his various writings. His medical works are in six volumes. He published also a volume of essays, literary, moral, and philosophical, 1798. — *Thacher*, ii. 29-71.

RUSH, JACOB, LL. D., judge, brother of the preceding, was born in 1746; graduated at Princeton college in 1765; and was for many years president of the court of common pleas for Philadelphia, where he died Jan. 5, 1820, aged 74. In the controversy between Dickinson and Reed, he was a writer on the side of the former. He published his charges on moral and religious subjects, 1803.

RUSSELL, JOHN, a Wedderdop'd shoemaker of Woburn, after the result of the synod of 1639, published a brief narrative concerning the first gathering of a church of Christ in gospel order at Boston, — in favor of the anabaptists. Hubbard says: "Surely he was not well aware of the old adage, 'Ne sutor ultra crepidam,' or else he would not have made such botching work." But this witticism proves nothing. Mr. Russell might have had just cause of complaint of persecution.

RUSSELL, RICHARD, died in Charlestown, Mass., in 1676, aged 64. He came from Herefordshire, Eng., in 1640; and was speaker of the house, assistant, and treasurer of the colony. Among his descendants, of the fifth generation, was Judge Chambers Russell of the supreme court, the son of Daniel, a graduate of 1731, who died in 1767, aged 53; also Thomas Russell, and Margaret, who married John Codman and was the mother of Rev. Dr. Codman.

RUSSELL, JOHN, the first minister of the Baptist church in Boston, was settled July 28, 1679, and died Dec. 24, 1680. The Russells of Providence descended from him. He might have been the son of John, a freeman of Woburn in 1640, and a Baptist, who died in 1676.

RUSSELL, JOHN, the first minister of Wethersfield, Conn., and of Hadley, Mass., died in 11. Dec. 10, 1692, aged 65. He was the son of John, who lived in Cambridge and in Connecti-

cut; and was born in England. He graduated at Harvard in 1645. He was succeeded at Wethersfield by G. Bulkley. He came to Hadley in 1659; in his house the regicides, Goffe and Whalley, were concealed from 1664 for fifteen or sixteen years. His son, Samuel, graduated at Harvard in 1681; was ordained at Branford, Conn., in 1687; and died in 1731, aged 71. His elder son, Jonathan, was the minister of Barnstable. It is supposed the remittances to his English boarders enabled the poor country minister to educate his sons.

RUSSELL, JONATHAN, minister of Barnstable, Mass., died Feb. 21, 1711, aged 55. He was the son of John R., first minister of Wethersfield, then of Hadley. He was graduated at Harvard in 1675, and ordained Sept. 19, 1683. His successor, from 1712 to 1758, was Jonathan R., his son, a graduate of Yale in 1708. He was a minister of distinction. Dr. John R. of Barnstable, a graduate of 1704, is supposed to have been his son. He published the election sermon, 1704.

RUSSELL, NOADIAH, minister in Middletown, Conn., died Dec. 3, 1713, aged 54. He was the son of William, who came from England and died at New Haven in 1664; he was graduated at Harvard in 1681; was a schoolmaster at Ipswich; was ordained Oct. 24, 1688. He was one of the twelve who founded Yale college in 1712, for which act he deserves to be held in honorable remembrance. Nathaniel Collins was his predecessor, settled Nov. 4, 1688; and his successor was his son, William Russell, ordained June 1, 1715, died June 1, 1761. From him descended Samuel and E. Augustus Russell, living in 1854. Rev. Mr. N. R., by his wife, Mary Hamlin, had nine children. Some poetic effusions on his death were reprinted in the Sentinel and Witness of Feb. 7, 1854, the longest of which was written by Rev. N. Collins of Enfield, born in M. June 13, 1677, graduated at Harvard 1697. His diary is in N. E. hist. register for Jan., 1853.

RUSSELL, SAMUEL, second minister of Branford, Conn., died in 1731, aged 70. He succeeded A. Pierson in 1687. The son of Rev. J. R. of Hadley, he graduated at Harvard in 1681. He was first the minister of Deerfield, Mass. His wife was the daughter of Major John Whiting. He published election sermon, 1699.

RUSSELL, SAMUEL, first minister of North Guilford, Conn., died in 1746, aged about 41. Born in Branford, he graduated at Yale in 1712.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, forty-six years minister of Middletown, Conn., died in 1761, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1709; was tutor and trustee; was ordained in 1715 as successor of his father, Noadiah Russell, the second pastor

from 1688 to 1713, a graduate of Harvard in 1681. He was succeeded by E. Huntington. He published election sermon, 1730.

RUSSELL, DANIEL, first minister of Stepney, in Wethersfield, Conn., died in 1764, aged about 57. He graduated at Yale in 1724, and was settled in 1727. C. Chapin was one of his successors.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, minister of Windsor, Conn., died in 1774, aged about 50. The son of Rev. William of Middletown, he graduated at Yale in 1745. In a class of twenty-seven his name stands the first, when the names were arranged according to family rank. He was tutor from 1748 to 1750. He was settled in 1751. D. S. Rowland succeeded him.

RUSSELL, NOADIAH, minister of Thompson, in the parish of Killingly, Conn., died in 1795, aged 65. The son of Rev. William R. of Middletown, he graduated at Yale in 1750, and was ordained in 1757, and was pastor nearly thirty-eight years. He and his predecessor, Marston Cabot, both died of the apoplexy.

RUSSELL, THOMAS, died in Boston April 8, 1796, aged 55. He was the son of James R., and a descendant of Richard, born in Charlestown in 1740. A successful and wealthy merchant, he was abundant in charitable distributions and good works. The amount of his annual gifts most men would regard as a fortune. Of the gospel he was not ashamed, but made a public profession of his love to the Saviour of sinners. Dr. Morse published a sermon on his death.

RUSSELL, JAMES, a councillor of Massachusetts, was the descendant of Richard R., who settled in Charlestown in 1640 and was treasurer of the colony. He was born in C. Aug. 16, 1715, and died April 24, 1798, aged 82. He discharged the duties of a judge, and of other public offices, which he sustained, with the greatest fidelity. To the poor he was a steady and liberal friend. He respected the institutions of the gospel, and, while his family and his closet witnessed his constant devotions, his life adorned the religion which he professed. In his last illness he was supported and consoled by the truths of the gospel. He was the father of Thomas Russell.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, colonel, died in Fayette county, Ky., in July, 1825, aged about 66. At the age of sixteen he entered the army of the Revolution as a soldier, and rose to the rank of captain: in all subsequent wars he also served about twenty campaigns.

RUSSELL, JONATHAN, commissioner of the United States at Ghent, died Feb. 16, 1832, aged 60.

RUSSELL, H., widow, died in Nantucket in April, 1830, aged 99, the oldest person in N.

RUSSELL, BENJAMIN, major, died in Boston Jan. 4, 1845, aged 83. A soldier of the Revolu-

tion, a practical printer, he edited for about forty years the Centinel, a semi-weekly paper at Boston of great influence, the frequent contributors to which were Ames, Lowell, Cabot, Higginson, and Pickering. The first number was issued March 24, 1784. He was a man cheerful and benevolent. He knew how to consult in his paper the taste of the people. "The Centinel was always as rich in deaths as a church-yard, and in marriages as prolific as an asparagus bed," — "the gate to terrestrial immortality of all the people of New England who died during its continuance."

RUSSWURM, JOHN BROWN, governor, died in Africa in 1851, aged 52. He was a colored man, a graduate of Bowdoin college in 1826, and governor of Liberia by the appointment of the American colonization society.

RUST, HENRY, first minister of Stratbarn, N. H., died in 1749, aged 62. He graduated at Harvard in 1707, and was ordained in 1718.

RUTER, MARTIN, D. D., died May 16, 1838, aged 53. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 3, 1785; and, with little education, was licensed to preach. He studied with diligence while a preacher. He was president of Augusta college, in Kentucky, from 1827 to 1832, and of Alleghany college, at Meadville, Pa., from 1834 to 1837. Then he superintended a mission to Texas, where he died.

RUTGERS, HENRY, colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Feb., 1830, aged 84. He fought at Brooklyn heights. The British occupied his house as a hospital and barracks. In 1807 he delivered an address on laying the corner stone of the Reformed Dutch church in Orchard street. He was a respected, useful citizen of New York; in his politics a decided partisan, but never engaging in any important measure without making it a special subject of prayer. It were well if politicians would follow his example; there would then be likely to be in their movements less of greedy selfishness and vindictive passion, and more of disinterestedness and of virtuous calmness. Being very rich, Col. Rutgers was abundant in his charities for almost all public objects and towards numerous individuals. He expended for others an immense sum. In one instance he received a note, in which the writer, then at the door, begged his assistance, intimating that in the failure of it he should kill himself. He conversed with the young man, and found that he had ruined himself by gambling. But he cautiously interposed, and saved him from the meditated crime, and rescued him from misery; and the same young man became respectable and pious. — *McMurray's Sermon*.

RUTHRAUFF, J., minister of the German Reformed church, Greencastle, Pa., died Dec. 15, 1837, aged 73.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN, chief justice of the United

States, died in July, 1800. He was the son of Dr. John R., who, with his brother Andrew, a lawyer, emigrated from Ireland to Charleston about 1735. Having studied law at the Temple, he returned to Charleston in 1761, and soon proved himself an able lawyer and accomplished orator. He took an early and distinguished part in support of the liberties of his country, at the commencement of the American Revolution. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. When the temporary constitution of South Carolina was established in March, 1776, he was appointed the president and commander-in-chief of the colony. He continued in this station till the adoption of the new constitution in March, 1778, to which he refused to give his assent. He was opposed to it, because it annihilated the council, reducing the legislative authority from three to two branches, and was too democratic in its features. In 1779, however, he was chosen governor, with the authority, in conjunction with the council, to do whatever the public safety required. He soon took the field at the head of the militia. All the energies of the State were called forth. During the siege of Charleston, at the request of Gen. Lincoln, he left the city, that the executive authority might be preserved, though the capital should fall. Having called a general assembly in January, 1782, he addressed them in a speech, in which he depicted the perfidy, rapine, and cruelty which stained the British arms. In 1784 he was a judge of the court of chancery; in 1789 a judge of the supreme court of the United States; in 1791 chief justice of South Carolina; and in 1796 chief justice of the United States. He was a man of eminent talents, patriotism, decision, and firmness. His son, Gen. John R., a distinguished member of congress, died at Philadelphia Sept. 1, 1819, aged 53.

RUTLEDGE, EDWARD, governor of South Carolina, brother of the preceding, died Jan. 23, 1800, aged 50. He was born in Charleston in Nov., 1749. In 1769 he went to England to complete his legal education at the Temple, and returned in 1773. In his practice he would not engage in a cause which he did not believe to be just. His powers of persuasion were not employed to support iniquity or to shield oppression. Being a member of congress from 1774 to 1777, he signed the declaration of independence. He had much of the esteem and confidence of Washington. He commanded a company of the militia in 1779, when the British were driven from Port Royal Island. Being taken a prisoner in 1780, he was sent with others to St. Augustine and detained nearly a year. After he was exchanged he resided near Philadelphia till the evacuation of Charleston by the enemy in Dec., 1782. After an exile of almost three years, he returned and resumed his profession. In 1798 he was elected

governor. In person he was above the middle height, rather corpulent, of a fair complexion, and a pleasing countenance. His constitution was broken down by hereditary gout. By his wife, the daughter of Henry Middleton, he had a son, Major Henry M. R. of Tennessee, and a daughter. He had great address in moderating those collisions which often produce duels. His eloquence was less vehement than that of his brother John, but more insinuating and conciliatory.

RUTLEDGE, EDWARD, died at Savannah in 1832; he was president elect of Transylvania university. He graduated at Yale in 1817; and was professor of moral philosophy in the university of Pennsylvania.

RUXTON, GEORGE F., died at St. Louis of dysentery, Sept. 29, 1848, aged 88; he was a lieutenant in the British army. He wrote the series in Blackwood, of life in the far west, and was the author of adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.

RYALLS, HENRY, died at Darien, Georgia, Sept. 12, 1838, aged 110. A soldier of the Revolution, he retained his faculties to the last.

RYLAND, WILLIAM, chaplain of the navy, died at Washington Jan., 1846, aged 77.

SAFFORD, DANIEL, died in Boston Feb. 3, 1856, aged 63; a deacon of Mt. Vernon church. He was for many years a successful mechanic, a gentleman of princely beneficence, of remarkable courtesy, kindness and cheerfulness of disposition, and a devout and consistent Christian. The members of the church were, at the time of his death, upwards of seven hundred in number.

SAGE, SYLVESTER, minister of Westminster, Vermont, died in 1841, aged 74. Born in Had-dam, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1787, and was the pastor of Westminster till his death, excepting that from 1807 to 1809 he was colleague with Mr. Weld of Braintree, Mass. He published farewell sermon at Braintree, 1809.

SALES, FRANCIS, died at Cambridge Feb. 16, 1854, aged 82. He was instructor in the Spanish language. He published Spanish grammar; colmena Espanola, 1825; Cadalso, 1827; seleccion de obras maestras dramaticas, 1828.

SALLE, ROBERT DE LA, embarked at Rochelle July 14, 1678, and reached Quebec in September. Proceeding up the St. Lawrence, he laid the foundation of fort Niagara in the same year. In 1679 he passed up the Niagara river, the falls of which he estimated at six hundred feet! He proceeded to Michillimackinac, and the Sault de St. Marie. He visited the lake of the Illinois and Green Bay, and built a fort on the St. Joseph of lake Michigan; and another, called Creve-cœur, in the midst of the tribes of the Illinois. In trafficking with the Indians he found abun-

dance of Indian corn. He sent out persons to explore the Mississippi; and returned to fort Frontenac on lake Ontario in 1680. In the following year he prosecuted his discoveries. In April, 1683, he was at the mouth of the Mississippi. Returning by the way of the lakes to Quebec and France, he was again sent out by the king with four ships and two hundred men. Leaving Rochelle in July, 1684, he proceeded to the gulf of Mexico. In Feb., 1685, he built a fort in the bay of St. Louis, and founded a settlement; but was at last, in 1687 or 1688, assassinated by one of his own party. An account of his discoveries was published by the Chevalier Tonti; an account is also in New York hist. coll., vol. II.

SALTER, RICHARD, D. D., second minister of Mansfield, Conn., died in 1789, aged 65. Born in Boston, the son of John, a merchant, he graduated at Harvard at the age of sixteen. He then studied both medicine and theology. In 1744 he succeeded E. Williams. His successors were E. Gridley, J. Sherman, S. P. Williams. He had in his church great difficulty on account of the Separatists; of the members, twenty-four were excommunicated. He gave by deed a farm to Yale college, worth 2000 dollars, to promote the study of the Hebrew and other languages. His wife was Mary, the daughter of E. Williams; but his three children died in infancy. His second wife was a daughter of Rev. Solomon Williams. His health failed him in his last two years. He was a very great smoker of tobacco; whether that habit injured his health is not known. He was a man of a dignified and commanding appearance, of a powerful intellect, and of powerful passions, not always laid under restraint. In his preaching his morning sermon was usually doctrinal; in the afternoon he presented the practical bearings of the subject. He published the election sermon, 1768. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SALTONSTALL, RICHARD, Sir, one of the fathers of the Massachusetts colony, died in England about 1658; and from him descended those of the name in New England. He came over in the Arabella with Governor Winthrop in 1630. With Mr. Phillips he commenced the settlement of Watertown; but, discouraged, he returned to England the next year, leaving two sons behind. A liberal Puritan, he was through life a friend of the colony; he was also a patentee of Connecticut. His wife was a daughter of John Hampden.

SALTONSTALL, RICHARD, son of the preceding, died in England in 1694, aged 84. He settled at Ipswich, and was an assistant in 1637. He entered his protest against the introduction of negro slavery. A friend of Whalley and Goffe, he gave them in 1672 fifty pounds. He visited England several times. His son Nathaniel, a

graduate of 1659, settled in Haverhill on an estate known as the Saltonstall seat; and died in 1707.

SALTONSTALL, GURDON, governor of Connecticut, died Sept. 24, 1724, aged 58. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 27, 1666, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1684. His father was Col. Nathan, the son of Richard of Watertown, who was the son of Sir Richard S. He was ordained Nov. 25, 1691, minister of New London, where he continued for several years, highly esteemed. In 1707, by the advice of the clergy, he was persuaded to undertake the chief direction of the civil affairs of the colony, and he was annually chosen governor till his death. He was both a profound divine and a consummate statesman. The complexion of the Saybrook platform was owing to his desire of bringing the mode of church government somewhat nearer to the Presbyterian form. To a quick perception and a glowing imagination he united correctness of judgment. The majesty of his eye and deportment was softened by the features of benevolence. As an orator, the music of his voice, the force of his argument, the beauty of his allusions, the ease of his transitions, and the fulness of his diction gave him a high rank. His temper was warm; but he had been taught the art of self-command, for he was a Christian. His widow, Mary, the daughter of William Whittingham and the relict of Wm. Clark, died in Jan., 1730. She was distinguished for her intelligence, wit, wisdom, and piety. To Harvard college she bequeathed 1000 pounds, for two students designed for the ministry.

SALTONSTALL, RICHARD, judge, grandson of Nathaniel, died in Massachusetts in 1756, aged 53; a graduate of 1722. In 1736 he was made a judge of the supreme court. He was affable and polished, liberal to the poor, and generously hospitable. His third wife was Mary, daughter of E. Croke of Boston, the mother of Dr. Nathaniel S. He left three sons, and two daughters, married to Col. George Watson of Plymouth, and to Moses Badger, Episcopal minister in Providence.

SALTONSTALL, NATHANIEL, a physician, a descendant of Richard, and brother of Gurdon S., was the son of Richard S., a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and was born at Haverhill Feb. 10, 1746. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and died at Haverhill May 15, 1815, aged 69. His maternal ancestor was Governor Leverett. While his brothers were royalists, Dr. S. was a whig of the Revolution. He was an intelligent, skilful, humane physician, a friend of science and religion, and highly respected by his fellow citizens.

— *Thacher; 2 Hist. Coll. IV.*

SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT, LL. D., died in

Salem May 8, 1845, aged nearly 62. The son of Dr. Nathaniel S. of Haverhill, he graduated in the large class of 1802, and practised law in Salem. He was a learned and faithful and honest lawyer, a member of congress, and connected with various literary and charitable societies. His care for the poor was such that he stored his cellar with reference to their wants in the winter. In his will he was a benefactor of Harvard college and of Exeter academy. He published a historical sketch of Haverhill. A memoir of him is in hist. coll., 3d series, vol. ix.

SAMPLEMAN, GEORGE, died in Clark county, Ohio, Jan., 1843, aged 110; born in Germany June 24, 1732.

SAMPSON, EZRA, died in New York in 1823, aged 74. Born in Middleborough, the son of Uriah, he graduated at Yale in 1773, and was ordained at Plymouth in 1776, as colleague with J. Parker. In the first campaign he was a chaplain in the army at Cambridge. Being dismissed in 1796, he removed to Hudson, devoting himself to literature, and preaching occasionally. His last years were spent with his sons in New York. He died in peace. He and Dr. Harry Crosswell published the newspaper, the Balance. He published a sermon to soldiers, 1775; beauties of the bible, 1802; the historical dictionary, 1804; the sham patriot unmasked; the brief remarker. — *Sprague's Annals.*

SAMPSON, DEBORAH, several years a woman soldier, died about 1830. Born in 1758 in Plymouth county, she was the child of poor and unhappy parents. Yet she made every effort to acquire some education. She shared the patriotic feeling of the Revolution. By keeping school she gained twelve dollars, with which she purchased fustian, which she made into a suit of men's clothes, and joined the army as a man in October, 1778. For three years she performed all the duties of a soldier without the discovery of her sex, under the name of Robert Shirtliffe. While sick of a fever, Dr. Binney of Philadelphia made the discovery. When she was recovered, he sent her with a note to Washington, disclosing the fact. Washington said not a word, but gave her a discharge and a sum of money. As her conduct had been irreproachable, she married Benjamin Gannett of Sharon, a respectable farmer, and became the mother of three children; the eldest in 1805 was aged 19. She claimed of the court in Dedham in 1820 a reward for her services. Her husband died in February, 1837, aged 80.

SAMPSON, WILLIAM C., missionary to Bombay, died Dec. 22, 1835. Born in Kingston, U. C., he went to B. in 1833. His wife was Mary L. Barker of Augusta, N. Y.

SAMPSON, WILLIAM, died at New York Dec. 27, 1836, aged 73. He was an eminent counsel-

lor at law, a native of Ireland. He published a report on a trial for libel, 1807; speech on the trial of James Cheetham, 1810; trial of journey-men cordwainers; is a whale a fish? being a report, etc., 1819; discourse before the New York historical society, 1824.

SAMPSON, FRANCIS S., D. D., died before 1856; he was many years a teacher of the old school theological seminary in Virginia, and had reputation as a scholar. His critical commentary on the epistle to the Hebrews was published, edited by Dr. Dabney, in 1856.

SAMSON, DANIEL, died in Barre, N. Y., May 28, 1842, aged 83. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and for fifty-seven years a professor of religion and eminent Christian, of rare humility, simplicity, and benevolence. Before he removed to B. he lived in Cornwall, Vt.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, the founder of the sect of Sandemanians, died at Danbury, Conn., April 2, 1771, aged 53. He was born at Perth in Scotland, and educated at St. Andrews. Having married a daughter of Mr. Glass, he became one of his followers. He represented faith as the mere operation of intellect, and maintained that men were justified without holiness, merely on speculative belief. This faith, however, he contended would always, wherever it existed, produce the Christian virtues; so that his system cannot be charged with opening a door to licentiousness. In 1762 he went to London and established a congregation. He came to America in October, 1764, and from Boston he went to Danbury. In that town he gathered a church in July, 1765. He published an answer to Hervey's *Theron and Aspasio*, in 2 vols., 8vo., 1757. This work is ingenious, though it exhibits a great deal of asperity. Mr. Hervey himself acknowledged that the author had pointed out some errors in his writings, and had the most exalted views of Divine grace.

SANDERS, DANIEL CLARK, president of Vermont university, died suddenly in Medfield in 1850, aged 82. Born in Sturbridge, he graduated at Cambridge in 1788; was ordained at Vergennes in 1791; and chosen president of the university of Vermont in 1801. He resigned in 1813, during the war, and was installed at Medfield in 1818, and dismissed in 1829. For fifty years he kept a meteorological journal. He published a sermon on the death of M. Russell, 1805; a history of the Indians, 1812.

SANDERS, MOSES C., died in Peru, Ohio, May 18, 1856, aged 66. A native of Massachusetts, he removed to Ohio in 1818, and was an eminent physician and surgeon. He was for years an Infidel, but in 1837 he became a Christian. Practising physic in a new country, sometimes he was guided to his patients through pathless forests by a pocket compass.

SANDERSON, ALVAN, minister of Ashfield, Mass., died in 1817, aged 36. Born in Whately, he graduated at Williams college in 1802. After a mission in Maine, he was settled in A., the successor of Nehemiah Porter. Being dismissed in ill health in 1814, he established a grammar school. He was a faithful minister, gentle, courteous, an example of Christian goodness. Having none in his house to provide for, he bequeathed 400 dollars to his religious society, 500 dollars for missions, and 1500 or 2000 dollars to his school.

SANDERSON, JOHN, died at Philadelphia in 1844, aged 61. He was the author of the biography of the signers of the declaration of independence, in several volumes, and also of the *American in Paris*, and sketches of Paris. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

SANFORD, PETER P., D. D., a Methodist minister, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1857, aged 76. He for some time labored in the city of New York, and was highly esteemed.

SANDS, ROBERT C., died at New York Dec. 16, 1832, aged 33. A graduate of Columbia college in 1815; he was a man of genius and an elegant writer. He was one of the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*. He published *Yamoyden*, a poem, written principally by him; notice of Cortes; life of Paul Jones. — *Cyclopedia of American Literature*.

SANFORD, DAVID, minister of Medway, Mass., died in 1810, aged 73. Born in Milford, Conn., his father, an admirer of the character and preaching of David Brainerd, gave his son the name of David. He graduated at Yale in 1755; lived some years in Great Barrington under the teaching of Dr. Hopkins; and was settled in 1773, so that he was in the ministry about thirty-seven years. Among his people were extensive revivals in 1784 and 1785. The sermon at his funeral was preached by Dr. Emmons, and is in his works, vol. I., p. 330. There was probably much of bluntness and straight-forwardness in his preaching. Mr. Bellamy and he married sisters. An anecdote, as to the difference between his and Bellamy's preaching, may be found under the name of Bellamy. He published a dissertation on the law to Adam; also on the scene in the garden, 1810. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SANFORD, NATHAN, died on Long Island October, 1838. He was a senator of the United States from 1815 to 1821, and from 1825 to 1830, and chancellor of New York two years.

SANFORD, JOSHUA, died in Dublin, N. H., Dec. 12, 1856, aged 103 years and 8 months. He had a strong frame, took much exercise, and was temperate in all things.

SANGER, ZEDEKIAH, minister in South Bridgewater, died Nov. 17, 1820, aged 72. Born in Sherborn in 1748, he was a descendant of

Richard S., a blacksmith, who removed from Sudbury to Watertown, and died in 1691; whose son Richard, born in 1667, married Elizabeth Morse; and his son Richard, born 1706, married Deborah Rider, and died 1786, his eighth child being Zedekiah. Mr. S. graduated at Harvard in 1771, and was ordained at Duxbury July 3, 1776, and dismissed in 1786. He was settled at Bridgewater Dec. 17, 1788, as colleague of John Shaw. His wife was Irene Freeman. His children were Richard, born 1778; Joseph, in 1781; Caroline, 1782, married Rev. Samuel Clark; Zedekiah, in 1784; Samuel F.; Rev. Ralph, graduated in 1808, married Charlotte Kingman, settled at Dover; and several daughters. He was a scholar and learned divine. Young men he prepared for college, and he had students in divinity. His successor at Duxbury was Dr. J. Allyn.

SARGEANT, NATHANIEL PEASLEE, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died at Haverhill in October, 1791, aged 60. The son of Christopher S. of Methuen, he graduated at Harvard college in 1750. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and chief justice in December, 1789.

SARGENT, JOHN, colonel, was the first child born in Vermont. The time of his death has not been ascertained; but his widow died at Brattleboro in July, 1822, aged 87.

SARTI, Signor, died in Boston Sept., 1850; manufacturer of fine anatomical figures in wax. He was a native of Florence.

SATTERLEE, A. B., Baptist missionary to Akyab, Arrican, died July 1, 1856, of cholera. A graduate of Brown, he had been in service but a few years, and was highly respected.

SAUBERT, XAVIER, Dr., died Jan. 20, 1836; called the fire king. In making experiments with phosphoric ether, or prussic acid, it exploded and killed him.

SAUNDERS, PRINCE, a colored man, attorney-general of Hayti, was born at Thetford, Vt. He was well educated. About 1806 he taught a free colored school in Colchester, Conn., and afterwards in Boston. Going to Hayti, Christophe employed him to improve the state of education in his dominions, for which purpose he was sent to England. His Christian name, Prince, being mistaken for his just title of dignity, he was conversant with the nobility. Returning from Hayti to this country, he studied divinity and preached at Philadelphia. But he went again to Hayti, where he died, as attorney-general, in February, 1839. He published several tracts, one concerning Hayti.

SAUSAMAN, JOHN, was the son of an Indian convert. He was cunning and plausible, well skilled in the English language, and employed as a school-master at Natick. Upon some misde-

meanor he left the English, and became secretary of King Philip in 1672. He was prevailed upon by the solicitations of Mr. Eliot to return to Natick; he was baptized, and became an Indian preacher, well gifted. He discovered a plot against the English, and communicated it to Gov. Winslow. Not long afterwards he was murdered by three of Philip's men, and his body was put under the ice in Assawampset pond. His murderers were seized and executed at Plymouth in 1675.

SAVAGE, THOMAS, major, the ancestor of the families of Savages in New England, died Feb. 14, 1682, aged 74. He came over from England as early as 1635, and was representative of Boston, Hingham, and Andover, and speaker of the house. He commanded the troops in the early part of Philip's war in 1675. He married Faith, the daughter of William and the celebrated Ann Hutchinson; and from them descended James Savage of Boston, the learned antiquarian, who still lives in a good old age. The generations and families are as follows: 1. Major Thomas Savage and Faith Huntington; 2. Lieut.-Colonel Abijah Savage and Hannah Tyng; 3. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Savage and Elizabeth Scottow; 4. Lieut.-Colonel Iabijah Savage, who died in 1746, aged 71; 5. the father of Mr. S., whose name does not occur; 6. James Savage of Boston, born in 1784. If he bears no military title, yet he knows how to wield the pen instead of the sword.

SAVAGE, EDWARD, a painter, died at Princeton, Mass., in 1817, aged 56. He was born at P. in 1761. He was at first a goldsmith. After studying for a while under West in London, he repaired to Italy. Before he went abroad he painted the Washington family, and, finding no engraver, engraved the picture himself. Of this print, it is said that he sold nine thousand copies at nine dollars each. He was a man of good talents; but his attention was too much divided among different pursuits to allow of his attaining the highest eminence as a painter. He commenced a museum in New York, and brought it to Boston; where it became a part of the old New England museum. — *Knapp's Lect.*

SAVAGE, MARY, died at Woolwich, Maine, in 1825, aged 102.

SAVAGE, SAMUEL, M. D., an eminent physician of Barnstable, Mass., died in 1831, aged 83. He graduated at Harvard in 1766.

SAVAGE, SARAH, Miss, died at Salem, Mass., in 1837, aged 52, a lady worthy and refined. She wrote factory girl, and other works.

SAWYER, MICAIAH, M. D., a physician, the son of a physician, was born at Newbury, Mass., July 15, 1737; graduated at Harvard college in 1756; and, after practising physic more than

fifty years in Newburyport, died Sept. 29, 1815, aged 77. He was an eminent physician and a man of pure morals and religion. — *Thacher*.

SAWYER, ELIZABETH, died in Bolton, Mass., in 1815, aged 105, retaining her faculties to the last. Her descendants were three or four hundred.

SAXTON, or SEXTON, GILES, minister of Scituate, Mass., as early as 1630. He came from Yorkshire. He was admitted freeman in 1631. It is said he returned to England, and that on the voyage he cried out, in a perilous hour, "O, who is now for heaven? Who is bound for heaven." — *Felt's Hist. New Eng.*

SAY, THOMAS, died Oct. 10, 1834, aged 46, at New Harmony, Ind. He was a merchant. He made abundant contributions to science. His writings on insects, on fresh-water and land-shells, on univalves, etc., are in the American philosophical transactions. He published American entomology, 3 vols., 1824 and 1828; explanation of terms, 1825. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

SCAMMELL, ALEXANDER, colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, died Oct. 6, 1781, aged about 33. He was born in Mendon, now Milford, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1769. He studied law with Gen. Sullivan; assisted Capt. Holland in surveys for his map of New Hampshire; and in 1775 was appointed brigade-major, and in 1776 colonel. In the battle of Saratoga in 1777 he was wounded. About 1780 he was adjutant-general of the American armies, and deservedly popular. At the siege of Yorktown, being officer of the day, Sept. 30, 1781, while reconnoitering he was surprised by a party of the enemy's horse, and after being taken prisoner was inhumanly wounded. Being conveyed to Williamsburg, he died of his wound. General Brooks and General Dearborn each named a son after their friend.

SCAMMELL, JOHN, Dr., died at Bellingham March 9, 1845, aged 83. His father and grandfather were physicians before him. He served a short time in the Revolutionary war.

SCHAEFFER, F. G., D. D., died in Philadelphia in March, 1831, aged 38; pastor in the Lutheran church, professor of German in Columbian college.

SCHAEFFER, FREDERIC DAVID, D. D., died at Frederic, Md., Jan. 27, 1836, aged 77. He had been pastor of a German Lutheran church in Philadelphia; and was a man of learning, skilled in languages; a native of Germany.

SCHERMERHORN, H. O., died at Utica Sept. 22, 1854, aged 36. He was seized with his last sickness on his return to New York from a wedding tour to Niagara. A distinguished scholar, he settled as a minister first at Ticonderoga, then in New York city. His labors were great and incessant. He increased a Sabbath-

school from forty to six hundred scholars. His wife was a daughter of Sheldon Martin.

SCHNEIDER, Mrs., wife of Rev. B. S., missionary to the Armenians, died Sept. 28, 1856, at Aintab, aged 47.

SCHOLEY, CATHERINE, Mrs., died in Scioto, Ohio, July 5, 1855, of neuralgia; the largest woman in the world, who was exhibited by Col. Wood. He had her life insured for 25,000 dollars.

SCHOOLCRAFT, LAWRENCE, colonel, died at Verona, N. Y., June 7, 1840, aged 80; a soldier of the Revolution, a man much respected.

SCHOONMAKER, JACOB, D. D., died at Jamaica, L. I., in 1856, aged 74. His father was minister at Aquackanock over forty years; his grandfather was the first minister at Jamaica. Dr. S. was pastor both of Newtown and Jamaica till 1849. The old dominie preached his farewell discourse in 1850, assisted by his friend, Dr. Brodhead, at the Lord's Supper.

SCHOOP, JOHN, a Mohican Indian, died at Bethlehem in 1746; a convert, baptized in 1742.

SCHUREMAN, JOHN, D. D., professor in the theological college of New Brunswick, N. J., died in 1818, aged 39. He had been a minister of the Dutch church in the city of New York.

SCHUYLER, PETER, mayor of the city of Albany, was much distinguished for his patriotism, and for the influence which he possessed over the Indians. In the year 1691 he headed a party of three hundred Mohawks, and with about the same number of English, made a bold attack upon the French settlements at the north end of lake Champlain. He slew three hundred of the enemy. Such was the authority of Col. Schuyler with the five nations, that whatever Quider (for so they called him, as they could not pronounce Peter) recommended, had the force of law. In 1710 he went to England at his own expense, taking with him five Indian chiefs, for the purpose of exciting the government to vigorous measures against the French in Canada. The chief command in New York devolved upon him as the eldest member of the council in 1719; but in the following year Governor Burnet arrived. He often warned the New England colonies of expeditions meditated against them by the French and Indians. — *Smith's New York*, 66-152.

SCHUYLER, PHILIP, a major-general in the Revolutionary war, died at Albany Nov. 18, 1804, aged 72. He received his appointment from congress, June 19, 1775. He was directed to proceed from New York to Ticonderoga, to secure the lakes, and to make preparations for entering Canada. Being taken sick in September, the command devolved on Montgomery. On his recovery he devoted himself zealously to the management of the affairs in the northern department. The superintendence of the Indian

concerns claimed much of his attention. On the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, he made every exertion to obstruct his progress; but, the evacuation of Tieonderoga by St. Clair occasioning unreasonable jealousies in regard to Schuyler in New England, he was in August superseded by Gates, and congress directed an inquiry to be made into his conduct. It was a matter of extreme chagrin to him to be recalled at the moment when he was about to face the enemy. He afterwards, though not in the regular service, rendered important services to his country in the military transactions of New York. He was a member of the old congress, and when the present government of the United States commenced its operations in 1789, he was appointed with Rufus King a senator from his native State. In 1797 he was again appointed a senator in the place of Aaron Burr. His daughter married Gen. Hamilton. Another daughter married John B. Church, an Englishman, contractor for the French army in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards member of parliament, who died April, 1818; she died in 1814. Distinguished by strength of intellect and upright intentions, he was wise in the contrivance, and enterprising and persevering in the execution of plans of public utility. In private life he was dignified, but courteous, a pleasing and instructive companion, affectionate in his domestic relations, and just in all his dealings. — *Marshall*, II. 237, 301-306; III. 3, 4, 226-258, 273; IV. 449.

SCHWEINITZ, LOUIS DAVID DE, died at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 8, 1834, aged 52. He was a minister among the Moravians, their second head; and was the author of several valuable works on botany.

SCOBY, WILLIAM, one of the first planters of Londonderry, N. H., died in that town at the age of 104. He came over from Ireland with Mr. Macgregore. These planters lived on an average to eighty years, some to ninety, and others to one hundred.

SCOTT, CHARLES, brigadier-general, governor of Kentucky, died Oct. 22, 1807, aged 74. He was a Virginia soldier of the Revolution. His commission of brigadier is dated April 2, 1777. He was governor from 1808 to 1812, when he was succeeded by Shelby.

SCOTT, JONATHAN, minister of Minot, Me., died in 1819, aged 75. He was installed in 1796. His successor was Elijah Jones, whose labors were very successful. He was first a minister in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; then in Poland, Me.; and about twenty-three years in Minot. He published a sermon on death of S. Foxcroft; before missionary society, 1808. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SCOTT, JOHN, a lawyer and judge, died in Virginia in 1850, aged 68.

SCOTT, DANIEL, died at Philadelphia June 26, 1856; many years pastor of the colored church.

SCOTTOW, JOSHUA, captain, died in Boston in 1698, aged about 80. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Colonel Thomas Savage, an ancestor of the learned antiquarian, James Savage, who will soon, it is said, tell the New England people more than any one else can tell them of their ancestors. He published a narrative of planting of Massachusetts colony, etc., 1694; old men's tears for their own deceptions, 1691.

SCREVEN, WILLIAM, died at Georgetown, S. C., in 1713, aged 84. A native of England, born in 1629, he came to Massachusetts, whence as an unwelcome Baptist minister he removed to Piscataway, where he married a Miss Cutts. Thence he went to Cooper's river, S. C., in 1683, and formed a church. His successors, Baptist ministers at Charleston, were Fry, White, Tilly, Simons, Chanler, Bedgewood, Hart, down to 1780. The late Col. Thomas Screven and Rev. Charles O. Screven were his descendants. He published ornament for church members. — *Ramsay*.

SCREVEN, THOMAS, brigadier-general, died in 1778. He was a descendant of William S. He commanded the militia when Georgia was invaded by East Florida in Nov., 1778. While a party of the enemy was marching from Sunbury towards Savannah, he had repeated skirmishes with them at the head of a hundred militia. In an engagement at Midway, the place of his residence, he was wounded by a musket ball, and fell from his horse. Several of the British immediately came up, and, upbraiding him with the manner in which a Captain Moore had been killed, discharged their pieces at him. He died soon after of his wounds. Few officers had done more for their country, and few men were more esteemed and beloved for their virtues in private life.

SCREVEN, CHARLES ODINGSSELLS, D. D., died at New York July 2, 1830, aged 57. He was of Sunbury, Georgia. Born at Midway, Liberty county, at the age of thirteen he was baptized by Dr. Furman of Charleston; graduated at Providence in 1795; and became the minister of the Baptist church in Sunbury in 1803. He was a faithful and successful minister.

SCUDDER, JOHN, died at New York in 1821; proprietor of the American museum.

SCUDDER, JOHN, M. D., missionary in Madras, died at the Cape of Good Hope, at Wynberg, Jan. 13, 1855, of apoplexy, aged 61. His venerable mother, Mary, aged more than 80, survived him. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J.; but his parents removed to Freehold, where he was brought up. He was graduated in 1811, and went to Tillipally in Dec., 1819, as a missionary physician, but was soon ordained. For sixteen

years he labored at the station of Pandeteripo in Ceylon. In 1836 he and Mr. Winslow were transplanted to the city of Madras, where it was purposed to use a religious press in the Tamil language. From 1843 to 1847 he was in the United States, promoting the cause of missions by visiting the churches, everywhere most impressively addressing the children. He was educated in the Dutch Reformed church, of which he was the first missionary, and to which he was ever attached. By his wife, Harriet, he had fourteen children, of whom seven sons and two daughters survived him. Six of the sons devoted themselves to foreign missions, three of whom were, at the time of his death, in the field in India, at Arcot, seventy miles from Madras. His appeal to the youth in behalf of the heathen was published in 1846; he wrote also a tract, provision for passing over Jordan.

SCUDDER, KATHARINE, wife of W. W. Scudder, missionary at Arcot, died of the cholera March 11, 1849; she had been less than two years in India. She had no regret, and no fears. Her Saviour was with her. She died on board a vessel, anchored near the continent, and was buried in a grove of thorn trees, which looks out upon the ocean. She was the daughter of Thos. Hastings of New York.

SCUDDER, Mrs., wife of Dr. Scudder, missionary at Madras, died Nov. 19, 1849, aged 54. She had been connected with missions thirty years. Her name was Harriet Waterbury, of New York. She was married in 1816, and sailed in 1819 for India, with the wives of Messrs. Winslow, Spaulding, and Woodward. From Ceylon she removed to Madras in 1836. For several years before 1846 she and her husband were in America. Just before she died she exclaimed, "Glorious heaven! glorious salvation!"

SEABURY, SAMUEL, D. D., first bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, died Feb. 25, 1796, aged 68. He was the son of Mr. Seabury, Congregational minister at Groton, and afterwards Episcopal minister at New London, and was born in 1728. After being graduated at Yale college in 1751, he went to Scotland for the purpose of studying medicine; but, his attention being soon directed to theology, he took orders in London in 1753. On his return to this country he was settled in the ministry at Brunswick in New Jersey. In the beginning of 1757 he removed to Jamaica on Long Island; and thence in Dec., 1766, to West Chester. In this place he remained till the commencement of the war, when he went into the city of New York. At the return of peace he settled in New London. In 1784 he went to England to obtain consecration as bishop of the Episcopal church of Connecticut, but, meeting with some obstruction to the accomplishment of his wishes, he went to Scot-

land, where, Nov. 14th, he was consecrated by three nonjuring bishops. After this period he discharged for a number of years at New London the duties of his office in an exemplary manner. He published the duty of considering our ways, 1789; a discourse at the ordination of R. Fowle, 1791; and two volumes of sermons, which evince a vigorous and well-informed mind. After his death a supplementary volume was published in 1798.

SEAMAN, VALENTINE, M. D., died in New York in June, 1817, aged 47. He was the son of Samuel and descendant of Captain John, who settled at Hempstead, L. I., about 1660. He was of the society of Friends, and adhered to it. He studied with Dr. Nicholas Komeyn, and in Philadelphia, and was an eminent physician. For the good of the African race he toiled much, being a member of the manumission society. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

SEAMANS, JOB, a Baptist minister in New London, Conn., died in 1830, aged 82. Born in Swanzy, Mass., he was first a minister in Attleborough, Mass., and removed to New London in 1788, when the Baptist church was formed.

SEAMANS, AARON, a Baptist minister, died at Marion, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1856, aged 87. Born in Rehoboth, his father removed to Cheshire, Mass., and there became religious under the preaching of Elder Leland. For about forty years he was the pastor of the Baptist church in Northville, N. Y. In 1842 he removed to Iowa. His life was useful; his end peace.

SEARLE, JOHN, the second minister of Sharon, Conn., died in Stoneham, Mass., in 1787, aged about 64. He graduated at Yale in 1745, and was succeeded by C. M. Smith in 1755, and removed to Stoneham, where he was pastor from 1758 to 1776. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Peabody. — *Sprague's Annals.*

SEARLE, JONATHAN, first minister of Mason, N. H., died in 1812, aged 68. Born in Rowley, he graduated at Harvard in 1764; was pastor from 1772 to 1781.

SEARLE, JONATHAN, first minister of Salisbury, N. H., died in Dec., 1819, aged 74. Born in Rowley, he graduated at Harvard in 1765, and was pastor from 1773 to 1791, and was succeeded by Thomas Worcester.

SEARLE, THOMAS C., the minister of Madison, Ind., died Oct. 10, 1821, aged about 32. Born in Rowley, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1812, and studied theology at Princeton. He was a preacher of talents and eloquence. His zeal for the advancement of religion in the West induced him in 1819 to emigrate from his beloved New England. Probably not more than one or two Presbyterian ministers had been settled in Indiana before him. He opened an academy in Madison, and preached incessantly. His great

labors brought on a fatal fever. His widow, Annette, a woman of rare excellence of character, the daughter of Professor B. Woodward of Dartmouth, died Nov. 27, 1824, aged 34.

SEARS, JOSHUA, a merchant of Boston, died in Feb., 1857, leaving property to the amount of 1,600,000 dollars. He bequeathed 15,000 dollars to the town of Yarmouth, his birth-place, to establish a nautical school; 8,000 dollars to the seamen's friend society of Boston; and legacies to his brothers and other relatives to the amount of 107,000 dollars. The remainder, nearly a million and a half, is left to his son of three years of age, whose guardian is Alpheus Hardy. The boy, on reaching twenty-one years, is to receive 30,000 dollars; then 4,000 dollars a year for three years; then 6,000 dollars a year till he reaches the age of thirty; and 10,000 dollars a year afterwards. It is said, Mr. S. has given to the poor of the town of Yarmouth within a few years 40,000 dollars. Had he given his son 100,000 dollars or half a million, and left one million for great charities, and especially to spread abroad the revealed truth of that God who intrusted him with his wealth, all enlightened Christian men would have approved of his bequest. Yet what other rich man has had the pleasure of distributing with his own hands 40,000 dollars among the poor of his native village?

SEAVY, HANNAH, widow, died at Kennebunk Port in 1821, aged 101.

SECCOMBE, JOHN, first minister of Harvard, Mass., died in Chester, Nova Scotia, in Jan., 1793, aged about 85. Born in Medford, he graduated at Cambridge in 1728; was from 1733 to 1757 the minister of Harvard; thence before 1772 he removed to Chester. He was a descendant of Richard, of Lynn from 1660 to 1694. He wrote Father Abbey's will, a short humorous poem; and published a sermon on the death of Abigail Belcher, 1772; also at ordination of Bruin R. Comingoe over the Dutch congregation at Lunenburg, preached at Halifax, 1770, the first in Nova Scotia on such an occasion.

SECCOMBE, JOSEPH, died in 1760, aged 54. He was a brother of the preceding, a graduate of 1731, and was installed at Kingston, N. H., in 1737. He published ways of pleasure and paths of peace; rehearsal of the operations of Christ as God, 1740; and a sermon to a fishing party, a discourse written at sea.

SEEBER, HENRY, died in German Flats May 15, 1845, aged 104. He was born in Indian Castle, and served in the French and subsequent wars. At Oriskany he received three wounds, and bore a ball in his body to his death. He lived to see the sixth generation, and left two hundred and thirteen descendants.

SEDGWICK, ROBERT, general, died in Ja-

maica May 24, 1656. His widow married Rev. Thomas Allen. He was an early settler of Charlestown, Mass., a man of distinction, the head of the families of Sedgwicks in this country. He engaged in the service of Cromwell, and commanded an expedition, designed against the Dutch at New York; but, as peace was made, he sailed from Boston against the French and captured St. John's and Port Royal. He was an enterprising man, a merchant; and, though far from an intolerant spirit, he was religious. His letters to Cromwell are in Thurloe's state papers. — *Goodwin*, p. 175.

SEDGWICK, THEODORE, LL. D., judge, died Jan. 24, 1813, aged 66. Born at West Hartford, Conn., in May, 1746, he was a descendant of Robert S., an early settler and distinguished military officer of Massachusetts, residing at Charlestown. His father, Benjamin S., relinquished mercantile business, removed to Cornwall, and at his death left a widow and six children. Of these Theodore S. was the youngest son. He settled as a lawyer at Sheffield, then at Stockbridge in 1785. In the war of the Revolution he was an aid to General Thomas in 1776 in the expedition to Canada; and in the Shays rebellion he exerted himself most zealously in its suppression. In 1785 and 1786 he was a member of congress; also from 1789 to 1796. From 1796 to 1798 he was a senator of the United States. In 1799 he was a member of the house and was chosen speaker. From 1802 till his death he was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He died at Boston, and was buried at Stockbridge. His daughter, Catherine S., is known by her various writings. His life was active and useful. As his attachments and aversions were strong, he was zealous as a politician; in his manners he was dignified, and his habits were social. He was a communicant in the church of Dr. Channing at Boston.

SEDGWICK, THEODORE, the oldest son of Judge Sedgwick, a lawyer of Albany, and then a resident of Stockbridge for the last twelve or more years, died of the apoplexy at Pittsfield, while attending a political meeting, Nov. 7, 1839, aged about 60. He graduated at Yale in 1798. His three brothers, men much respected, are also deceased. Henry D., a lawyer of New York, a graduate of Williams in 1804, died in 1831, aged 45; Robert, a lawyer of New York, died at Sachem's Head in 1841, aged 54; and Charles, a lawyer, and for many years clerk of the Berkshire courts, died at Lenox in 1856, aged 64, highly esteemed for his social qualities and active benevolence, and greatly lamented by his numerous friends.

SEEGER, CHARLES L., a distinguished physician, died in Northampton in May, 1848, aged 85. He was a native of Germany, and had been

settled in N. nearly half a century. He published oration July 4, 1810; lecture on the cholera, 1832.

SEIXAS, GEISHOUR, minister of the Jewish congregation in the city of New York, died in 1816, aged 70, in the fiftieth year of his ministry.

SELDEN, DUDLEY, an eminent lawyer of New York, died in Paris, France, in 1855.

SELWIN, or SELYNS, HENRY, died in 1700. He was installed as the minister of the Dutch church in Brooklyn Sept. 3, 1660. He resided at New Amsterdam. He addressed a Latin poem to C. Mather, dated 1697, which is prefixed to the *Magnalia*.

SEMMES, THOMAS, Dr., an eminent physician of Alexandria, Va., died about 1833, aged about 54. In the cholera of 1832 he was very assiduous in his labors. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

SEMPLE, ROBERT B., D. D., died in Virginia Dec., 1831. He had been a preacher forty-two years, and was president of the Baptist missionary convention. He published a history of the Baptists in Va., 1809.

SENER, ISAAC, M. D., an eminent physician of Newport, R. I., died in Dec., 1799, aged 44. He was born in N. H., and studied with Dr. Thomas Moffatt of Newport. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and accompanied Arnold in his expedition to Quebec, of which he prepared an account for the press. After the war he practised for a time in Pawtucket; then settled at Newport. His wife was Miss Arnold of Pawtucket. He wrote for periodicals in America and Europe. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

SERGEANT, JOHN, missionary among the Indians, died at Stockbridge July 27, 1749, aged 38. He was born at Newark, N. J., in 1710, and was graduated in 1729 at Yale college, where he was afterwards a tutor for four years. In Oct., 1734, he went to Houssatonnoc, an Indian village in the western part of Massachusetts, and began to preach to the Indians. That he might be enabled to administer to them the Christian ordinances he was ordained at Deerfield Aug. 31, 1735. Jonathan Edwards succeeded him. Mrs. Sergeant was a sister of Colonel Ephraim Williams, the daughter of Mr. E. Williams, one of the first settlers of Stockbridge. Parsons in his life of Pepperrell speaks of a faction, composed by her husband, Brigadier Dwight, and the Williamses, for displacing Jonathan Edwards from his charge of the Houssatonnoc Indian mission; and he publishes a letter of Secretary Willard to Sir William, written in 1753, in favor of Edwards. Mrs. Dwight was a teacher of the Indian girls. His son, Dr. Erastus S., died at Stockbridge in Nov., 1814, aged 72; his son, John S., sixty years a missionary to the Indians at New Stockbridge, N. Y., died Sept. 8, 1824, aged 77. He

was supported in part by the commissioners of the society for propagating the gospel, and in part by individuals in England, whose munificence reached him through the hands of Dr. Colman of Boston. He had baptized one hundred and twenty-nine Indians, and forty-two were communicants at the time of his death. With great labor he translated the whole of the New Testament, excepting the Revelation, into the Indian language, and several parts of the Old Testament. In his life he was just, kind, and benevolent. The Houssatonnoc or Stockbridge Indians emigrated to New Stockbridge in the State of New York, and were for many years under the care of his son. He published a letter to Dr. Colman on the education of the children of the Indians, and a sermon on the causes and danger of delusions in religion, 1743. — *Hopkins' Memoirs of Houss. Indians; Panoplist*, II.; *Sprague's Annals*.

SERGEANT, ERASTUS, a physician in Stockbridge, Mass., died in 1814, aged 72. He was the son of Rev. John S.; studied two years in Princeton college, then studied physic with his uncle, Dr. Thomas Williams of Deerfield; and commenced the practice in his native town in 1765. He was a skilful surgeon as well as physician; his business extended to the neighboring towns. He was sedate, kind, benevolent, adorned with the Christian graces. For many years he was a deacon of the church. In the war he was a major in the garrison at Lake Champlain in 1777. He died of a pulmonary disease. At dinner he was taken with bleeding and died immediately. It is remarkable, that though neither parent had a clouded reason, five of his children were insane. His son, Erastus, a physician in Lee, died in 1832, aged about 60; a graduate of Dartmouth in 1792.

SERGEANT, JOHN, died in Philadelphia Nov. 23, 1852, aged nearly 73. He graduated at Princeton in 1795. For more than half a century he was honored for his great ability as a lawyer; he was also distinguished in congress. In 1832 he was whig candidate for vice-president, Mr. Clay for president. He was a worthy member of the Episcopal church. His father, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, was a grandson of President Dickinson, and son of Jonathan Sergeant. He was a patriot in the Revolution, and was the first attorney-general of the State. He died a victim to the yellow fever in 1793. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer. His sister, Sarah, married Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, and lived with him nearly fifty years. He published a eulogy on Adams and Jefferson; and a speech on the Missouri question, 1820.

SEVER, NICHOLAS, minister of Dover, N. H., died in Massachusetts in 1764, aged 84. Born in Roxbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1701, and was tutor and fellow; he was settled in 1711.

The ministers before him were Maud, Rayner, Pike; and after him J. Cushing, J. Belknap, R. Gray, etc.

SEVERANCE, LUTHER, died in Augusta, Me., Jan. 25, 1855; editor of the *Kennebec Journal*. He was a member of congress, and a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

SEVIER, JOHN, governor of Tennessee, died in October, 1815. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was distinguished in the battle at King's Mountain with Colonel Ferguson in 1780. He and Colonel Shelby projected and executed the enterprise, for which the legislature of North Carolina in 1813 voted him a sword. In 1789 he commanded the forces which defeated the Creek and Cherokee Indians. He was a general in the provisional army, and in 1798 governor of Tennessee.

SEVIER, AMBROSE H., colonel, died in the last hour of 1848, aged 49. Born in the mountains of East Tennessee, he settled in Arkansas, and was long a delegate to congress, first in 1827, and a member of the senate of the United States. Among his last services he perfected a treaty of peace with the republic of Mexico. He held public stations for a quarter of a century. He was sincere, straight-forward, zealous, faithful to his principles, energetic, honorable.

SEWALL, SAMUEL, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died Jan. 1, 1730, aged 77. He was born at Bishop-Stoke, England, March 28, 1652. His father, Henry, had before this time been in America, and in 1634 began the settlement of Newbury. He finally established himself in this country in 1661, when his son was nine years old. In his childhood Judge Sewall was under the instruction of Mr. Parker of Newbury. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1671, and afterwards preached for a short time. In 1688 he went to England. In 1692 he was appointed in the new charter one of the council, in which station he continued till 1725. He was made one of the judges in 1692, and chief justice of the supreme court in 1718. This office, as well as that of judge of probate for Suffolk, he resigned in 1728, on account of infirmities. His brothers were John and Stephen. His wife, Hannah, was the only child of John Hull. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Grove Hirst, and her daughter married Sir William Pepperell; his daughter, Mary, married S. Gerish, and Judith married Wm. Cooper in 1720, but died in the same year. By his wife he received a large fortune, 30,000 pounds in sixpences, which he employed for the glory of God and the advantage of men. Eminent for piety, wisdom, and learning, in all the relations of life he exhibited the Christian virtues, and secured universal respect. For a long course of years he was a member of the old south church, and one

of its greatest ornaments. He was constant in his attendance upon public worship, keeping his bible before him to try every doctrine. He read the sacred volume every morning and evening in his family, and his prayers with his household ascended to heaven. A friend to every follower of Christ, he was liberal, hospitable, and benevolent. For the praying Indians at Natick he at his own expense built a house of worship; and he uniformly, as a member of the council and of the society for propagating the gospel, exerted himself for the benefit of his copper-colored brethren. He deeply felt also for the enslaved negroes. Between 1700 and 1710 he published the selling of Joseph, in which he advocated their rights. He was critically acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. In his last sickness he was resigned, patient, and composed, placing his whole dependence for salvation upon the Redeemer. He left behind him several volumes of copies of letters, and a diary in three volumes, which embraces about forty years. From this it appears, that as one of the judges at the trial of the Salem witches in 1692, he concurred in the sentence of condemnation; but he afterwards of his own accord made a confession of his error. It was read by his minister, Mr. Willard, on a day of public fast, and is preserved in his diary. He published an answer to queries respecting America, 1690; proposals, touching the accomplishment of the prophecies, 4to., 1713; a description of the new heavens and earth, 4to., 2d edit., 1727. — *Prince's Fun. Sermon*.

SEWALL, JOSEPH, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of the preceding, died June 27, 1769, aged 80. He was born Aug. 26, 1688, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1707. Having evinced a serious disposition from his earliest days, he now directed his attention to the study of theology. Though a member of one of the first families in the country, he sought no worldly object, it being his supreme desire to serve God in the gospel of his Son. He was ordained the minister of the old south church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Pemberton, Sept. 16, 1713. After surviving three colleagues, Pemberton, Prince, and Cunningham, he died in the fifty-sixth year of his ministry. His colleague, Samuel Blair, was dismissed in October of the same year, and in 1771 John Bacon and John Hunt were ordained ministers of this church. Dr. Sewall possessed respectable abilities, and was well acquainted with classical learning. In 1724 he was chosen president of Harvard college, but such was his humility and the elevation of his views, that he declined the appointment, wishing rather to continue in the office of a minister of the gospel. His chief glory was the love of God and the zeal to do good, for which he was conspicuous among his brethren. Few ministers have ever lived

with such uniform reference to the great end of their office. Deeply interested himself in the truths of religion, he reached the hearts of his hearers; and sometimes his voice was so modulated by his feelings, and elevated with zeal, as irresistibly to seize the attention. Though he was deliberate and cautious, he was courageous in withstanding error. He could sacrifice every thing for peace but duty, and truth, and holiness. During his last illness, which continued for a number of months, he was remarkable for his submission and patience. While he acknowledged himself to be an unprofitable servant, he looked to the atoning sacrifice of Christ for pardon. He spoke of dying with cheerfulness. Sometimes he was heard to say with great pathos, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." At length he died as one who was assured of a happy immortality. He married, Oct. 29, 1713, Elizabeth Walley, who died before him. Only one child survived him, his son, Samuel, who was a deacon in the church from 1763 to 1771. He published a sermon on family religion, 1716; on the death of Wait Winthrop, 1717; of King George I., Thomas Lewis, and Samuel Hirst, 1727; of his father, 1730; Benjamin Wadsworth, 1737; Josiah Willard, 1756; Thomas Prince, 1758; Alexander Cumming, 1763; a caveat against covetousness, 1718; election sermon, 1724; on a day of prayer for the rising generation, 1728; at the ordination of three missionaries, 1733; fast sermon before the general court, 1740; sermon at Thursday lecture; the Holy Spirit convincing the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, four sermons, 1741; on a day of prayer; on the love of our neighbor, 1742; sermon on Revelation v. 11, 12, 1745; on the reduction of Havana, 1762. — *Chauncy's Fun. Serm.*; *Wiser's Hist.*, 98.

SEWALL, STEPHEN, chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, died in 1760, aged 57. The nephew of Samuel Sewall, he was the son of Major Stephen Sewall of Salem. His mother was Margaret, the daughter of Jonathan Mitchell. He was born in Dec., 1702, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1721. Having instructed a school in Marblehead for several years, he began to preach with great acceptance. In 1728 he was chosen a tutor in the college, and he filled this office till 1739, when he was called to take a seat on the bench of the superior court. On the death of Chief Justice Dudley in 1752 he was appointed to succeed him, though not the senior judge. He was also soon elected a member of the council, and continued such till his death, though it was with difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to accept the appointment, as he questioned the propriety of sustaining at the same time the two offices. His estate was insolvent. He was distinguished for genius and learn-

ing. He united an uncommon degree of quickness of apprehension with a deeply penetrating and capacious mind. As a tutor, he proved that there was a perfect consistency between the most vigorous and resolute exertion of authority and the most gentle and complacent manners. Though he was a very humble and modest man he supported the dignity of a judge. He was an exemplary Christian, and while he constantly attended upon the institutions of the gospel, he offered up sacrifices to the Lord in his own house, though, as he was never married, his family cannot be supposed to have had the deepest interest in his affections. His charity to those in want was so great that it has been thought excessive. He had a deep reverence of the Supreme Being, and often spoke with approbation of the circumstance in the character of Sir Matthew Hale, that he never mentioned the name of God without making a pause in his discourse. — *Mayhew's Fun. Sermon.*

SEWALL, STEPHEN, first Hancock professor of Hebrew in Harvard college, died July 23, 1804, aged 70. He descended from Henry S. of Newbury, by his second son, John. He was born at York, Maine, in April, 1734, and was graduated in 1761. He succeeded Mr. Monis in 1762. Hebrew had sunk into contempt in the hands of Mr. Monis, but it was now brought into honor. When Mr. Hancock founded the professorship of Hebrew, he was inaugurated June 17, 1765, and continued in office above twenty years. He took an early part in the Revolution. After he lost his professorship, he led a very retired life till his death. His wife was a daughter of Professor Wigglesworth. His lectures proved him to have possessed an elegant taste. He published a Hebrew grammar, 8vo., 1763; oratio funebris in obitum D. Edwardi Holyoke, 1769; an oration on the death of Professor Winthrop, 1779; translation of the first book of Young's night thoughts in Latin, 1780; carmina sacra, quæ Latine Græcæque condidit America, 1789; the scripture account of the Sehechinah, 1794; the scripture history, relating to the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah, and to the origin of the salt sea, or lake of Sodom, 1796. He wrote a Chaldee and English dictionary, which is in the library of Harvard college.

SEWALL, JONATHAN, attorney-general of Massachusetts, died at Halifax in 1796. A descendant of Henry S., he was the nephew of Chief Justice Stephen S. Having lost his parents in early life, he was educated by the charity of his friends, and graduated at Harvard college in 1748; taught school in Salem till 1756; then studied law with Judge Chambers Russell of Lincoln; and commenced the practice in Charlestown. About 1767 he was appointed attorney-general. Being a tory in the Revolution, he retired from this country in 1775, and resided in

Bristol. In 1788 he went to Halifax. His wife was Esther, daughter of Edmund Quincy of Quincy. One of his sons was attorney-general and the other chief justice of Canada. He had an insinuating eloquence, was an acute and learned lawyer, and one of the finest writers of his day in New England. He wrote various political papers, the chief of which, signed Massachusetten-sis, were answered by J. Adams, under whose name an account of them is given.

SEWALL, DAVID, LL. D., judge, died Oct. 22, 1825, aged 90. He was a descendant of John, the second son of Henry S., who lived in Newbury in 1634; was born at York, Maine, and graduated at Harvard college in 1755, being a classmate and friend of John Adams. In 1777 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts; and in 1789 judge of the district court of the United States. He died at York. He was an honest lawyer; a learned and upright judge; a sincere patriot; and an exemplary Christian.

SEWALL, JONATHAN MITCHELL, a poet, was born in York in 1749. Being adopted by his uncle, Chief Justice Stephen S., he studied law, and in 1774 was register of probate for Grafton county, N. H. He afterwards removed to Portsmouth, where he died March 29, 1808, aged 59. His ode of war and Washington was celebrated, and was sung in the Revolutionary war. A volume of his poems was published, 1801. — *Spec. Amer. Poet.* i. 198.

SEWALL, SAMUEL, LL. D., chief justice of Massachusetts, died June 8, 1814, aged 56. He was the grandson of Joseph S., the minister of Boston; was born in Boston Dec. 11, 1757; his mother was a daughter of Edmund Quincy. He graduated at Harvard college in 1776. He settled at Marblehead, and in 1797 was a member of congress; in 1800 he was placed upon the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts. After the death of Judge Parsons in 1813, he was appointed chief justice. He died suddenly at Wiscasset, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Parker. The gentlemen of the bar erected a monument to his memory. His sons, Samuel and Edmund Q., were ministers of Burlington and Danvers. — *Knapp's Biog.*, 219-231.

SEWALL, DANIEL, died at Kennebunk, Me., Oct. 14, 1842, aged 87. Born in York, the brother of Jotham, he was early devoted to farming and mechanics, yet found time to study much, and became skilled in mathematics and natural philosophy. After being a while in the army, he became a teacher. He was register of probate from 1783 to 1820; then postmaster, and clerk of the supreme court. He held various other offices. No one doubted that he was a man of integrity and faithfulness. He was the brother of Gen. S.

SEWALL, THOMAS, M. D., died in Washington April 10, 1845, aged 58. Born in Augusta, Me., he studied medicine in Boston. From Essex he removed to Washington in 1820. In 1821 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the medical college, and retained this place till his death. He belonged to the Methodist church, and was never ashamed of the religion of Christ. A weekly prayer-meeting of pious members of congress was held at his house. He published a lecture, 1825; an essay on phrenology; and a learned tract on temperance, which was translated into German and circulated in Europe; also charge, 1827; a sketch of Dr. Godman, 1830. — *N. Y. Observer*, April 19, 1845.

SEWALL, HENRY, general, died in Augusta, Me., in Sept., 1845, aged 93. Born in York in 1752, the brother of Jotham, he learned to be a mason of his father. He joined the army in 1775 and continued in it till the peace. When the church was formed in Hallowell in 1791 he united with it, and was its deacon. He was useful, benevolent, and honored, during his long life, being an eminent Christian.

SEWALL, DUMMER, died at Chesterville, Me., in 1846, aged 85. He was a patriot of the Revolution and a pensioner. He went to C. in 1782, when it was an unbroken wilderness.

SEWALL, JOTHAM, died at Chesterville, Me., Oct. 3, 1850, aged 90. He was the son of Henry, a mason, the brother of Prof. Stephen S. He was born in York Jan. 1, 1760: in the early part of his life he was a mechanic. For many years he was employed as a missionary by societies in Massachusetts and Maine; and he was widely useful. His memoirs, by his son, were published in 1853. He was rigidly temperate: for forty years he had used neither tea nor coffee. Bread and milk and fruits were his diet. He had thirteen children. As an uneducated preacher he had remarkable power, with a voice of great depth, and a heart of great tenderness. He was nearly forty years old when he began to preach; yet he preached in fourteen States, in four hundred and thirteen different places, and twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-three times. Once, as he was the preacher at Brunswick, he said to President Appleton, "You have one fault; when you would be earnest in the pulpit or out, you open your eyes so wide as to show the white, which is a little unpleasant." The reply was, "Very well." After preaching himself, Mr. S. asked for the president's friendly criticism, the text being "A golden bell and a pomegranate," Exod. xxviii. 34, in the description of the priest's robe; the doctrine deduced being, that good fruit should attend a sounding profession. Dr. A. replied: "Your sermon, Mr. S., was valuable, but not the less so because it had no connection with your text." — *Sprague's Annals*.

SEWALL, HENRY, minister of Bethel and of other towns, died at Sangerville, Me., in 1850, aged 78. Born in Bath, he began to preach as a missionary in 1808; he was settled in 1812 in Hebron and West Minot, and about 1820 in Bethel; in 1828 he removed to Sangerville and was the minister about sixteen years. He was a faithful preacher; but he was obliged to toil with his own hands for the support of his family.

SEWARD, WILLIAM, minister of North Killingworth, Conn., died in 1782, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1734.

SEWELL, JONATHAN, LL. D., judge, died at Quebec Nov. 12, 1839, aged 73. He was chief justice of Lower Canada.

SEYBERT, ADAM, M. D., died at Paris May 2, 1825, aged 52. Born and educated in Philadelphia, in 1793 he went to Europe and studied at Paris, London, Edinburgh, and Gottingen, devoting especial attention to chemistry and mineralogy. On his return to Philadelphia he brought a good cabinet. For eight years he was a member of congress. From 1819 to 1821 he travelled in Europe; and made a third voyage in 1824. He bequeathed 1,000 dollars for educating the deaf and dumb, and 500 dollars to the orphan asylum. He published statistical annals of the United States from 1789 to 1818, 4to.

SHAFER, JOSEPH L., D. D., died at Newton, N. J., Nov. 12, 1853, aged 66. A graduate of Princeton in 1808, he was settled in 1812. His labors were greatly blessed; in all he received into his church six hundred members. He toiled successfully for the establishment of an academy. His character was that of great excellence. He was gentle; but faithful, bold, and energetic as a preacher.

SHALER, WILLIAM, died at Havana March 29, 1833, of the cholera, aged 55. He was American consul at H. He was long consul-general at Algiers. He had no family. He published sketch of Algiers, 1826; on the language, etc., of the Berbers in Africa, in Am. phil. trans., new series, vol. II.

SHANKLIN, ANN, Mrs., died at the house of her grandson, George W. Dunlop, Washington, Dec. 5, 1850, aged 116.

SHANKLIN, J. A., an Episcopalian minister, died in Charleston, S. C., in 1856.

SHARP, DANIEL, D. D., a Baptist minister of Boston, died June 23, 1853, aged 69. Born in Yorkshire, England, he came to New York as a merchant at the age of 19. As a Baptist minister he was first settled in Newark, N. J.; in Charles street, Boston, he was installed April 29, 1812. For his piety and useful labors forty-one years he was held in general and high respect in Boston.

SHATTUCK, BENJAMIN, first minister of Littleton, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1709,

and was pastor from 1717 to 1730, and was succeeded by D. Rogers. The time of his death is not known. His wife was a grand-daughter of John Sherman of Watertown. — *Thacher*.

SHATTUCK, BENJAMIN, Dr., a distinguished physician of Templeton, Mass., died in 1794, aged 52. He was grandson of Benjamin, the first minister of Littleton. He graduated at Harvard in 1765. His wife was Lucy Barron, the daughter of a brave man, who fell in Johnson's fight in 1755. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

SHATTUCK, GEORGE C., M. D., died in Boston March 18, 1854, aged 70. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Shattuck of Templeton, who married Lucy Barron, and died in 1794, aged 52, and who was the grandson of Benjamin Shattuck, the first minister of Littleton. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1803, and was president of the Massachusetts medical society. He published three dissertations, 1808.

SHAYER, JOHN, died at Burlington, Boone county, Ky., April 22, 1851, aged 116.

SHAW, OAKES, minister of Barnstable, died Feb. 11, 1807, aged about 70. Born at Bridgewater, the son of Rev. John Shaw, he graduated at Harvard in 1758. He was settled as the minister of Great Marshes, West Barnstable, Oct. 1, 1760: the sermon was by John Shaw. A grateful monument was erected by his people, whom he faithfully served for forty-six years, commemorating his talents, piety, zeal, constancy, his sincerity and kind affections, and his many virtues. James Otis was born in his parish. Mr. S. was the father of Lemuel Shaw, the venerable chief justice of Massachusetts, at whose house in Boston his widow died in 1839, aged 94. He had a brother, who was a minister in Haverhill. — *Purr's Sermon; Panoplist*, III. p. 43-45.

SHAW, JOHN, a physician and poet, died Jan. 10, 1809, aged 30. He was born at Annapolis, May 4, 1778; graduated at the college there in 1795; and in 1800 proceeded to the Mediterranean in the frigate Philadelphia. At Tunis he was the secretary of Consul Eaton. In the next year he pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh, and in 1803 accompanied Lord Selkirk to Canada. Settling afterwards at Baltimore, he was appointed professor of chemistry. He died while on a voyage for his health. His poems were published in one vol. 12mo., 1810.

SHAW, JOHN, second minister of Bridgewater, Mass., died in 1791, aged about 84, in the sixtieth year of his ministry. Born in East Bridgewater, he graduated at Harvard in 1729, and was ordained in 1731. He succeeded Benjamin Allen, who was settled in 1718; and was succeeded by Z. Sanger. Nunketew was the Indian name of the town. He published a sermon at ordination of M. Taft, 1752; of Oakes Shaw, 1760.

SHAW, WILLIAM, D. D., died at Marshfield, Mass., July 1, 1816, aged 73. The son of Rev. John S., and a graduate of Harvard in 1762, he was ordained April 2, 1766, the successor of Thomas Brown. His own successors have been M. Parris and Sencea White, who was installed in 1838. Mr. S. was the brother of Rev. Oakes Shaw. He published a sermon at ordination of J. C. Shaw, 1793; on the death of C. Robbins, D. D., at Plymouth, 1799.

SHAW, ICHABOD, an ingenious artist, of Plymouth, Mass., died in 1822, aged 87; a descendant of John, an early settler. He venerated the pilgrim fathers, and his manners were simple like theirs.

SHAW, JEREMIAH, minister of Moultonborough, N. H., died in 1834, aged 88. He graduated at Harvard in 1767.

SHAW, PHILANDER, minister of Eastham, died Dec. 10, 1841, aged 72. The son of Rev. William S. of Marshfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1792, and was ordained in 1797. He published a sermon preached at Welfleet, 1803.

SHAW, JOHN, died in Woolwich, Me., June 6, 1843, aged 91; a soldier during the Revolutionary war, a man held in esteem.

SHAW, ROBERT G., fifty-six years a merchant in Boston, died May 3, 1853, aged 78. He was president of the eye and ear infirmary.

SHAYS, DANIEL, captain, the leader of the rebels in Massachusetts, in 1787, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. In the rebellion he appeared at Springfield at the head of two thousand men, and attempted to seize the arsenal; but his forces were dispersed by Gen. Shepherd. He next assembled a force at Pelham; but in Feb., 1787, Gen. Lincoln by a forced march surprised the rebels and took one hundred and fifty prisoners, and put an end to the insurrection. Such was the lenity of the government, that not a man was executed. Even Shays, after hiding himself a year or two in Vermont, obtained a pardon. He removed to Sparta, in New York. In his old age he had a pension of 20 dollars a month for his Revolutionary services. He died Sept. 29, 1825, aged 85. The clemency which he experienced, and which is honorable to Massachusetts, made him a good citizen.

SHEAFE, SAMSON, died in 1772, aged 91. The son of Samson of Newcastle, N. H., he graduated at Harvard in 1702, and was a councillor of N. H.

SHEED, WILLIAM, a minister for only a year of Abington, Mass., died in 1830, aged 32. Born in Mount Vernon, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1819, was ordained as an evangelist in 1823, and at New Orleans toiled for the benefit of seamen; and by a voyage to England obtained aid for founding the Mariner's church in New Orleans. He wrote for the Spirit of the

Pilgrims, Canonius, and a review of Stuart on the Hebrews.

SHEFTALL, LEVI, a respected Jew, died at Savannah in Jan., 1809, at an advanced age. He had some agency for the U. S.

SHELBY, ISAAC, colonel, the first governor of Kentucky, died in Lincoln county in 1826, aged 75. He was a soldier of the Revolution and distinguished himself in the battle of King's Mountain; also on the Thames, in Upper Canada, in the war of 1812. He was governor from 1792 to 1796, when he was succeeded by Garrard; he also succeeded Scott in 1812, and was succeeded by Madison in 1816. He lost the use of his right arm by palsy in 1820; and died of apoplexy.

SHELDON, DANIEL, general, died at Newport, R. I., in 1822 or 1823, aged 71. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and many years major-general of the militia.

SHELDON, DANIEL, Dr., an eminent physician of Litchfield, Conn., died in 1840, aged 89. Born in Hartford, he studied with the eccentric Dr. Seth Bird of L., and first practised in Woodbury, having for his partner Dr. Seth Hastings, father of the celebrated musician. He succeeded Dr. Lemuel Hopkins in L., on his removal to Hartford. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

SHELDON, NOAH, minister of Stockbridge, Mass., died in 1856, aged 68. He graduated at Williams college in 1815.

SHELDON, SAMUEL, deacon, died at Suffield August 1, 1856, aged 99, in consequence of being thrown from his wagon.

SHEPARD, THOMAS, minister of Cambridge, Mass., died Aug. 25, 1649, aged 44. He was born near Northampton, England, Nov. 5, 1605, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. While in this seminary it pleased God in infinite mercy to awaken him from his natural state of thoughtlessness and sin, to convince him that he had been entirely selfish in his desires and conduct, to inspire him with holy principles, and to render him a humble disciple of Jesus Christ. He met afterwards with many kinds of temptations; but, as he said, he was never tempted to Arminianism, his own experience so perfectly confuting the freedom of the will. After he left the university he was eminently useful as a preacher. His Puritan principles exposing him to persecution, he narrowly escaped the pursuivants, and arrived at Boston in this country Oct. 3, 1635. After the removal of Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone to Connecticut, he formed a church at Cambridge, and took the charge of it Feb. 1, 1636. Here he continued till his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell. As a preacher of evangelical truth and as a writer on experimental religion, he was one of the most distinguished men of his time. It was on account of

the energy of his preaching, and his vigilance in detecting and zeal in opposing the errors of the day, that when the foundation of a college was to be laid, Cambridge, rather than any other place, was pitched upon as the seat of the seminary. He was the patron of learning and essentially promoted its interests. He was distinguished for his humility and piety. Under heavy afflictions he acknowledged that he deserved nothing but misery, and bowed submissive to the Divine will. He usually wrote his sermons so early for the Sabbath, that he could devote a part of Saturday to prepare his heart for the solemn and affectionate discharge of the duties of the following day. He published thesis sabbaticæ; a letter, entitled New England's lamentation for Old England's errors, 1645; cautions against spiritual drunkenness, a sermon; subjection to Christ in all his ordinances the best means to preserve our liberty, to which is added a treatise on ineffectual hearing of the word; the sincere convert; the sound believer, a treatise on evangelical conversion; singing of psalms a gospel ordinance; the clear sunshine of the gospel upon the Indians, 4to., 1648; a treatise of liturgies, power of the keys, and matter of the visible church, in answer to Mr. Ball, 4to., 1653; the evangelical call; select cases resolved and first principles of the oracles of God; these were republished, together with meditations and spiritual experiences, extracted from his private diary, by Mr. Prince of Boston, 1747; of the right use of liberty; reply to Gauden, 1661; the parable of the ten virgins; the church-membership of children and their right to baptism, 1663; the saint's jewel and the soul's imitation of Jesus Christ, two sermons; the four last things, 4to. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 84-93; *Sprague's Annals*.

SHEPARD, SAMUEL, minister of Rowley, Mass., died in 1668, aged 27. The son of Rev. Thomas S. of Cambridge, he graduated in 1658, and was ordained in 1665 as colleague with Mr. Phillips. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Rev. H. Flint.

SHEPARD, THOMAS, minister of Charlestown, Mass., the son of Rev. Thomas, was born in London April 5, 1635; was graduated at Harvard college in 1653; and ordained April 13, 1659, as colleague to Mr. Symmes. After a ministry of eighteen years he died of the small pox Dec. 22, 1677, aged 42. President Oakes in a Latin oration represents Mr. Shepard as distinguished for his erudition, prudence, modesty, and integrity, as a strenuous defender of the orthodox faith, and as holding the first rank among the ministers of his day. He published the election sermon, 1672. In Mather's *Magnalia* there is preserved a paper of excellent instructions to his son, a student at college, who afterwards succeeded him at Charlestown in 1680, but died

in 1685. — *Magnalia*, IV., 189-202; *Oakes' Elegy*.

SHEPARD, JEREMIAH, minister of Lynn, Mass., died in 1720, aged 72, in the forty-second year of his ministry. The son of Rev. Thomas of Cambridge, he graduated in 1669. He first preached for a time in Rowley and Ipswich. He was faithful, courageous, zealous, active; of a free, generous spirit and cheerful conversation. He published a Sort of believers never saved, 1711; election sermon, 1715.

SHEPARD, MASE, D. D., minister of Little Compton, R. I., died Feb. 14, 1821, aged 63. Born in Norton, he was a descendant of Thomas, who died in Milton, 1719. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1785, and was settled in September, 1787. He was a distinguished and successful preacher; a man of commanding presence and powerful voice, addressing the people with a warm heart, without any notes. In his conversation and conduct he won the affections of all. His chosen theme in preaching was the sovereign mercy of God. In one of several revivals of religion, he received in one year one hundred and twenty persons into his church. He was the father of Prof. Charles U. Shepard. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SHEPARD, STEPHEN, missionary printer at the Sandwich Islands, died July 6, 1834, at Honolulu. Born in Johnstown, N. Y., he embarked at Boston Nov., 1827, to succeed Mr. Loomis as printer soon after the printing of Luke was commenced. He was anxious to give the Scriptures to the islanders; but ill health took him off from his labors in 1831. His death was peaceful and joyful, his mind resting on the promises of the bible.

SHEPARD, THOMAS W., died at Northampton, Mass., in 1843, aged 49. He was postmaster, and publisher of the Hampshire Gazette.

SHEPARD, Mr., died near Cleveland, about 1846, aged 118.

SHEPARD, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Lenox, Mass., died Jan. 4, 1846, aged 72. Born in Chatham, now Portland, Conn., the son of Daniel, he graduated at Yale in 1793. He lived at Lenox more than half a century. His brother, Deacon Daniel S., died in Portland, Conn., in 1850, aged 96. He published the election sermon, 1806; at execution of E. Wheeler; on fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, 1845. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SHEPARD, MICHAEL, died in Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1856. He had been forty-three years a member of the first Baptist church and a very exemplary Christian. Among his ways of doing good was the gift of thousands of dollars to the Newton theological institution and to a missionary society. He managed most wisely the property of many widows and orphans, securing their warmest gratitude; and he was liberal to the

poor. He was ever devout; and he entered into rest, trusting for salvation in the Lord Jesus Christ.

SHEPHERD, SAMUEL N., son of Rev. Samuel S., and the minister of Madison, Conn., died Sept. 30, 1856, aged 57, having been a successful pastor thirty-one years, highly esteemed. He was a graduate of Williams college in 1821. In good health, he was seized with illness in the morning and died in the afternoon.

SHEPHERD, LEVI, Dr., died at Northampton, Mass., in 1805. He was the father of Thomas, postmaster, who died in 1846, aged 68.

SHEPHERD, WILLIAM, general, died at Westfield Nov. 11, 1817, aged nearly 80, being born Dec. 1, 1737. He was the son of Deacon John S.; entering the army at the age of 17, he was six years a captain under Amherst, from 1759, and was in various battles, as of fort William Henry, Crown Point, etc. He married Sarah Dewey, who was fifty-seven years his wife. Entering the army of the Revolution as a lieutenant-colonel, he was in 1783 a brigadier-general. He fought in twenty-two battles. He was major-general of the militia. From 1797 he was a member of congress for six years. A virtuous, good man, he was thirty-four years a professor of religion and a constant attendant upon public worship. His house was a house of prayer.

SHEPPARD, MOSES, a retired merchant of Charleston, S. C., died Jan. 31, 1857. He left 600,000 dollars as a fund for an insane asylum.

SHEPLEY, JOHN, a lawyer, died at Saco, Me., 1857, aged about 70. There was a John Shepley in Salem, in 1630, who might have been the ancestor of men of the name in New England. He once lived in Fitchburg, Mass., and was a member of the legislature. Removing to Maine, he was a law-partner of his brother, Chief Justice Ether Shepley. He was reporter of the supreme court four years.

SHERMAN, JOHN, minister of Watertown, Mass., died Aug. 8, 1675, aged 71. He was born in England in 1613, and educated at Cambridge. His Puritan principles induced him to come to this country in 1634. After being a short time an assistant to Mr. Phillips at Watertown, he removed to Connecticut, where he preached occasionally. But after the death of Mr. Phillips in 1644, he returned to Watertown, and was minister in that place till his death. He was succeeded by John Bailey. Besides being a distinguished divine, Mr. Sherman was an eminent mathematician, and published a number of almanacs, to which pious reflections were added. Though he was a very humble man, in his preaching there was an unaffected loftiness of style, and his discourses were enriched with figures of oratory. He was twice married, having by his first wife six

children, and twenty by his last. — *Magnalia*, III. 162–165.

SHERMAN, JOSIAH, minister of Woburn, Mass., died in 1789, aged about 55. He graduated at Princeton in 1754. He was the brother of Roger Sherman of Connecticut. His predecessors were T. Carter, Jabez Fox, John Fox, E. Jackson.

SHERMAN, ROGER, senator of the United States, died July 23, 1793, aged 72. He was a descendant of Capt. John S., who lived in Watertown, Mass., in 1637, and was a representative in 1663; he was born at Newton, Mass., April 19, 1721. His father, William S., a farmer, could give him no advantages for education, excepting those of a common school. Yet was he eager in the pursuit of knowledge. Apprenticed to a shoemaker, he often had a book open before him while at work on his seat. The care of a numerous family devolved on him on the death of his father in 1741. He kindly provided for his mother, and assisted two brothers, afterwards ministers, to obtain an education. He removed in 1743 to New Milford, Conn., carrying his tools upon his back. He soon relinquished his trade and became the partner of an elder brother, a country merchant at New Milford. In 1745 he was appointed county surveyor. Having acquired a competent knowledge of the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1754. In the following year he was appointed a justice of the peace; he was also chosen a representative in the legislature, and a deacon in the church. Removing to New Haven in 1761, he was in 1766 chosen an assistant of the colony, and appointed a judge of the superior court, which office he held for twenty-three years. He was a member of the first congress in 1774, and continued a member nineteen years till his death. He was one of those who signed the act of independence in 1776. During the war he was a member of the governor's council of safety. After the adoption of the constitution of the United States, of the convention for framing which he was a conspicuous member, he was elected a representative to congress. Being chosen a senator in 1791, he continued in this station till his death. By two wives he had fifteen children. Jeremiah Evarts married a daughter. His son, Roger, died March 5, 1856, aged 88, the oldest man in New Haven. His talents were solid and useful; his judgment unflinching. Mr. Macon said of him: "Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man I ever knew." Mr. Jefferson pointed him out as a man "who never said a foolish thing in his life." He was eminently a self-taught man. Few young men can reach the political distinction of Roger Sherman; all may possess his integrity, and industry, and love of science and truth.

Having made a public profession of religion at the age of twenty-one, he was never ashamed to advocate the peculiar doctrines of the gospel, which are often so unwelcome to men of worldly eminence. His sentiments were derived from the word of God and not from the exertions of his own reason. In the relations of private life he secured esteem and affection. — *Goodrich*.

SHERMAN, NATHANIEL, minister of Mount Carmel, Conn., died in 1797, aged 74. Born in Newton, Mass., he graduated at Princeton in 1753; was pastor at Bedford from 1756 to 1767; and was installed at M. C. in 1768.

SHERMAN, JOHN, minister of Mansfield, died at Trenton, N. Y., in 1828, aged about 54. A grandson of Roger Sherman, and a graduate of Yale in 1792, he was settled in 1797 in the south parish of M. Soon in a revival many were added to his church. In his religious opinions he became anti-trinitarian, first adopting Watts' scheme, then becoming an Arian, next a Socinian. He was dismissed by a ministerial council in 1805. He published one God in one person only, which was answered by D. Dow; also statement of his difficulties. Judge Vanderkemp answered Mr. Dow; and Mr. Welsh answered the statement.

SHERMAN, DAVID A., died in Racine county, Wisconsin, Dec. 4, 1843, aged 63. Born in New Haven, he graduated in 1802, and was six years a tutor in the college; afterwards he was the president of a college in East Tennessee, and a missionary in Wisconsin.

SHERMAN, ROGER MINOTT, judge, died in Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 30, 1844, aged 71. He was born in Woburn, Mass.; the son of Rev. Josiah and the nephew of Roger Sherman, and graduated at Yale in 1792. As a lawyer he was eminent in Norwalk and Fairfield. He was a judge of the superior court from 1840 to 1842. He was a member of the Hartford convention in 1814. He united the embellishments of literature and science and the graces of Christianity. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Gould of Branford and New Haven.

SHERMAN, JOSEPH, LL. D., president of Jackson college, Tenn., died in 1849, aged 49; a graduate of Bowdoin in 1826.

SHERWOOD, REUBEN, D. D., an Episcopalian minister, died at Hyde Park, N. Y., in 1856, aged 67.

SHEW, JOEL, died at Oyster Bay, Long Island, Oct. 6, 1855. An eminent water-cure doctor, he died of the dropsy.

SHINE, DANIEL, a Methodist minister, died at Louisville, N. C., in 1829, aged 62.

SHIPPERD, JOHN J., died Sept. 16, 1846, at Walton, Michigan, aged 42. He had been a minister at Elyria. He was the projector and founder of Oberlin institute and colony.

SHIPMAN, NATHANIEL, judge, died in Norwich, Conn., July 14, 1853, aged 89; a much respected citizen. He became a member of the church seven years before his death, and he died in peace. His only son, T. L. Shipman, was then a minister of Jewett city.

SHIPPEN, EDWARD, one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, was a native of England, and a member of the society of Friends. He came to Massachusetts to avoid persecution, and settled at Boston as early as 1669, but persecution drove him thence to Pennsylvania, in which colony he was speaker of the house of assembly, and member of the governor's council. He was also the first mayor of Philadelphia. His descendants have been persons of distinction to the present day. — *Miller*, II. 340.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, Dr., a physician of Philadelphia, died in 1801, aged 89. He was born in P.; and was one of the founders of the college of New Jersey, and a valuable member for seventy years of the Presbyterian church. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

SHIPPEN, EDWARD, LL. D., chief justice of Pennsylvania, a descendant of Edward S., received this appointment in 1799, but resigned it in Feb., 1806. He died April 15, 1806, aged 77.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, M. D., first professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania, died at Germantown July 11, 1808, aged 74. He was a descendant of Edward S., and was graduated at the college in New Jersey in 1754. The son of Dr. William S., after studying medicine for some time in Philadelphia, he completed his medical education at Edinburgh. After his return he commenced in 1764 a course of lectures on anatomy at Philadelphia, which were the first ever pronounced in the new world. Being one of the founders of the medical school, he was appointed professor of anatomy in 1765. He had to struggle with many difficulties, and his life was sometimes endangered by a mob in consequence of his dissections. But he lived to see the institution divided into five branches, all of which were supplied with able professors, his own pupils, and become a rival to the medical school at Edinburgh. Instead of the ten students, whom he first addressed, he lived to address two hundred and fifty. About the year 1777 he was appointed director-general of the medical department in the army of the United States; in the place of Dr. Morgan. The death of an only son in 1798 caused an almost entire abandonment of his duties as a practitioner and lecturer; but he partially recovered his spirits and delivered a course of lectures in 1807. As a demonstrator of anatomy and a physician he was very distinguished. He resigned his professorship in 1806 into the hands of his colleague, Dr. Wistar.

SHIRLEY, WILLIAM, governor of Massachu-

setts, died at Roxbury in 1771, aged 60 or 70. He was a native of England, and was bred to the law. After his arrival at Boston about the year 1733, he practised in his profession till he received his commission as governor in 1741, in the place of Mr. Belcher. He planned the successful expedition against Cape Breton in 1745; but, while his enterprising spirit deserves commendation, some of his schemes did not indicate much skill in the arts of navigation and war. He went to England in 1745, leaving Spencer Phipps, the lieutenant-governor, commander-in-chief, but returned in 1753. In 1754 he held a treaty with the eastern Indians, and explored the Kennebec, erecting two or three forts. In 1755, being commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, he planned an expedition against Niagara, and proceeded himself as far as Oswego. In June, 1756, he was superseded in the command of the army by Abercrombie. He embarked for England in September, and was succeeded by Mr. Pownall. After having been for a number of years governor of one of the Bahama islands, he returned to Massachusetts. Though he held several of the most lucrative offices within the gift of the crown in America, yet he left no property to his children. The abolition of the paper currency was owing in a great degree to his firmness and perseverance. His penetration and unremitting industry gained him a high reputation. But it was thought, that, as a military officer, he was not sufficiently active in seizing the moment for success. During his administration England learned the importance of this country, and the colonists learned to fight, and thus were trained for the mighty contest which in a few years commenced. His instructions to Pepperell, with a full account of the expedition against Louisburg, are preserved in the first volume of the historical collections. He published *Electra*, a tragedy, and birth of *Hercules*, a masque, 1765.

SHORT, WILLIAM, died in Philadelphia Dec. 5, 1850, aged 91. A native of Virginia, a classmate at college with Judge Marshall, in 1774 he was secretary of legation under Jefferson to France. Under the present constitution he was the first citizen nominated to a public office, holding a commission from Washington as chargé to the French republic; and by him was appointed minister at the Hague, and to Spain. His State papers were written with great research and clearness.

SHOSIINIM, the last sachem of the Nashaway Indians, joined Philip in his war. He was taken prisoner and executed at Boston.

SHOVE, GEORGE, minister of Taunton, died in 1687, aged about 42. Born in Dorchester, he was ordained in 1665.

SHOVE, SETH, the first minister of Danbury, Conn., died in 1735, aged about 68. He was the

son of Rev. George S.; graduated at Harvard in 1687; and was settled in 1697.

SHIREVE, HENRY M., died in St. Louis March 6, 1851; for forty years identified with western navigation. He invented the steam snagboat, and was superintendent of western river improvements. — *Democratic Review*.

SHUBRICK, IRVINE, lieutenant in the navy, died at Philadelphia in 1849, aged 52. He was a native of South Carolina, and was distinguished in various actions in the war of 1812.

SHUCK, ELIZA G., wife of J. L. Shuck, Baptist missionary in China, died in 1851, aged 28.

SHULTZ, JOHN A., governor of Pennsylvania, died in Lancaster in 1852, aged 80. He was chosen governor in 1823 and 1826.

SHURTLEFF, WILLIAM, minister of Portsmouth, died May 9, 1747, aged about 60. Born in Plymouth, Mass., he was graduated at Harvard in 1707; ordained at New Castle in 1712, and removed in 1732; installed in the south parish of Portsmouth Feb. 21, 1733, as successor of Mr. Emerson; he was followed by Job Strong. He was a faithful minister. In 1742 there were added to his church sixty-three persons. He published these sermons: at the ordination of N. Morrill, 1726; on the sufferings of shipwrecked mariners; at ordination of N. Gookin; on the execution of two persons, 1739; at a lecture in Boston, 1741; account of the revival at Portsmouth in Christian history; a letter to his brethren refusing to admit Whitefield into their pulpits.

SHURTLEFF, BENJAMIN, M. D., died at Boston April 12, 1847, aged 71. A graduate of Brown university in 1796, he was a physician in extensive and successful practice.

SHUTE, SAMUEL, governor of Massachusetts, died in 1742, aged 80. He was the son of an eminent citizen of London. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Caryl, a dissenting minister of distinction. His early education was under the care of Charles Morton. From London he was sent to Leyden, and afterwards he entered the army of King William, served under Marlborough, and became a lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded in one of the principal battles in Flanders. Arriving at Boston as governor Oct. 4, 1716, in the place of Dudley, he continued in office a little more than six years. He embarked Jan. 1, 1723, on his return to England, with complaints against the province. Governor Burnet succeeded him. During his administration he maintained a warm controversy with the house of representatives. He endeavored in vain to procure a fixed salary, an object which Dudley had sought without effect. His right of negativing the speaker was denied, and his powers as commander-in-chief were assumed by the house. In consequence of his complaints an explanatory

charter was procured in 1724, which confirmed the governor in the rights for which he had contended. He died in England. — *Hutchinson*, II. 215-217, 238; *Minot*, I. 61.

SHUTE, DANIEL, D. D., minister of Hingham, Mass., died Aug. 30, 1802, aged 80. He was born July 19, 1722, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1743. He was ordained pastor of the second church in H., Dec. 10, 1746. By the failure of his sight being under the necessity of quitting his public labors, Mr. Whitney was ordained his colleague Jan. 1, 1800. Under the infirmities of age he was serene and patient. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. He published artillery election sermon, 1767; election sermon, 1768; on the death of E. Gay, 1787.

SIBLEY, MARK H., judge, died at Canandaigua Sept. 8, 1852, aged 56. Born in Great Barrington, he settled in 1814 as a lawyer in C. He sustained various offices; was eloquent, and had rare colloquial powers.

SICCARY, Dr., died in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson says he introduced the tomato plant. He maintained that by eating in sufficient abundance of the plant one need not die. He did not eat enough, according to his theory; for he died, though in a good old age. He was a Portuguese Jew.

SIGNAY, JOSEPH, Catholic archbishop of Quebec, died Oct. 3, 1850, aged 71. He was made bishop in 1833, and archbishop in 1844.

SILLIMAN, ROBERT, minister in Saybrook, Conn., died in 1786, aged about 70. He graduated at Yale in 1737. He was the first minister of New Canaan, about 1770, and went to S. in 1774.

SILLIMAN, GERSHOM, a Baptist elder, died in Illinois in 1857, aged 73. He was born in Weston, Conn., and was one of the fathers of the Baptist church in the west.

SILSBEE, NATHANIEL, died at Salem July 1, 1850, aged 77. He was a successful merchant, and sustained various offices; he was a senator of the U. S. from 1826 to 1835.

SIMMONS, GEORGE F., died in Concord, Mass., Sept. 5, 1855, aged 41, a graduate of Harvard in 1832; and much of a martyr to his opinions and utterances concerning slavery. He was ordained in 1838 as an evangelist in Boston, and soon was a minister in Mobile; but, offending the slaveholders by a sermon, he was obliged to flee, concealed in a vessel, — such are the selfish bigotry and ruffian tyranny of southern slave-masters. He next was a minister in Waltham, a colleague with his father-in-law, Mr. Ripley; and afterwards in Springfield, as the successor of W. B. O. Peabody; but both places he was compelled to leave on account of his anti-slavery, pulpit utterances. He next was settled in Albany; his ill-

health carried him to Concord, the place of his death.

SIMMONS, CHARLES, died at North Wrentham May 12, 1856, aged 58. He was a minister, and known as the author of Scripture manual, and also of a laconic manual.

SIMONDS, BENJAMIN, colonel, died at Williamstown April 11, 1807, aged 81. He was an early settler, a soldier at the age of twenty, a man of enterprise and wealth.

SIMPKINS, JOHN, minister of Brewster, died at Boston Feb. 28, 1843, aged 75. A son of Deacon John S. of Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1786, and in 1791 was ordained at Haverhill, now Brewster, as successor of J. Dunster, who was pastor forty-three years. He was a good scholar and divine, evangelical but liberal. For some years he was in poor health and had retired from the ministry.

SIMPSON, SAMSON, a Jew, died at New York in 1857, leaving 50,000 dollars, the interest to be applied to meliorate the condition of the Jews at Jerusalem, by promoting education and skill in various arts.

SIMS, EDWARD D., died suddenly April 15, 1845. He was professor of English literature in the university of Alabama; and a member of the Methodist church.

SITGREAVES, JOHN, district judge of North Carolina, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a member of congress after the peace. He died at Halifax, N. C., in March, 1802.

SKELTON, SAMUEL, one of the first ministers of Salem, Mass., died Aug. 2, 1634. He was a preacher in Lincolnshire, England, and, being persecuted for his nonconformity, came to this country in June, 1629, and was ordained with Mr. Higginson at Salem August 6th. After the death of his colleague he had for his assistant Roger Williams. Though strict in discipline, he was a friend to the utmost equality of privileges in church and State. His fears of the assumption of authority by the clergy made him jealous of the ministers, who used to hold a meeting once a fortnight for mutual improvement. — *Magnalia*, I. 16; III. 74, 76; *Savage's Winthrop*, I. 26, 31; *Morton*, 82-86; *Prince*, 183-191; *Neal*, I. 140, 157; *Hist. Coll.* VI. 244.

SKENONDOU, an Indian chief, died at Oneida, New York, in 1816, aged 106 or 110. In his youth he was very savage and addicted to drunkenness. In 1755 he was present at a treaty made at Albany. At night he was drunk, and in the morning he found himself in the street, stripped of his ornaments and clothing. Indignant at his own folly, he resolved that he would never again deliver himself over to the power of strong water. Through the instructions of Mr. Kirkland, a missionary, he lived a reformed man for more than sixty years. He died in Christian hope. From

attachment to Mr. Kirkland, he had often expressed a desire to be buried near his minister, that he might, as he said, "Go up with him at the great resurrection." At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers, which were read at his bedside by his great-grand-daughter, he repeated his request. Accordingly his corpse was conveyed to the village of Clinton, where he was buried, March 13, with distinction; an address being made to the Indians by Dr. Baekus, president of Hamilton college, and interpreted by Judge Dean of Westmoreland. After the funeral the only surviving son of Skenondou returned thanks for the respect shown to his father. In person he was tall and brawny, but well made. His countenance expressed the dignity of an Indian chief. He was a brave and intrepid warrior in youth, and an able counsellor in age. He watched the Canadian invasions with the cunning of the fox, and repelled them with the agility and fierceness of the mountain cat. To his vigilance the inhabitants of German Flats on the Mohawk were indebted for preservation from massacre. His influence brought his tribe to our assistance in the war of the Revolution. Among the Indian tribes he was called "the white man's friend." For several years he kept his dress for the grave prepared. He often went to Clinton to die, that his body might lie near his Christian teacher. A short time before his death, he said to a friend by an interpreter: "I am an aged hemlock; the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The generation to which I belonged have run away and left me; why I live, the Great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

SKINNER, RICHARD, governor of Vermont, died at Manchester May 23, 1833, aged 55. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1778; removed to Manchester in 1800; was a member of congress in 1813; judge of the supreme court in 1816; chief justice in 1817; and governor in 1820-1822. He was again chief justice from 1824 to 1829. For his private worth and his public services he was much respected.

SKINNER, DANIEL, died in Corinth, Me., in 1841, aged 98. Born in Mansfield, he served in the French war. He was a member of the Free-will Baptist church, an exemplary Christian. The thought, that all temporal as well as spiritual good came through the sufferings of Christ, deeply and long affected him.

SKINNER, JOHN, Dr., died at New Haven, Conn., in 1850, aged 85.

SKINNER, JOHN S., colonel, died at Baltimore in 1851, aged about 70. He was postmaster twenty years. He was a writer on agriculture; and editor of the *Plough*, the *Loom*, and the *Anvil*.

SKINNER, THOMAS, minister of Colechester, Conn., died in 1762, aged about 52. He graduated at Harvard in 1732. He published a sermon on the death of his wife, 1745.

SKINNER, ISHABOD LORD, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1852, aged about 80. He graduated at Yale in 1793.

SKINNER, EZEKIEL, M. D., a Baptist minister in Ashford and Westport, Conn., died in 1855, aged 78. He made three voyages to Africa for the benefit of the Baptist mission and the colony.

SLATER, SAMUEL, died at Webster, Mass., April 20, 1835, aged 67. He was the father of cotton manufactures of the United States. The first manufactory built in this country was built by him in Pawtucket, R. I. He acquired a great estate. — *Life by J. L. Blake.*

SLATER, JOHN, died at Slaterville, R. I., June 3, 1843, aged 67. The beautiful village of his name was built up under his direction. He left, besides that, an immense estate.

SLUYTER, RICHARD, minister of the Dutch church of Claverack, N. Y., died in 1843, aged 55. In 1815 he was settled as colleague with Mr. Gebhard over the churches of C. and Hillsdale. He was born in Nassau. In his church were revivals in 1821-1823, 1833, 1835, 1838, 1842. He received into the communion eleven hundred souls.

SMALL, ISAAC, died at Canterbury, N. H., in 1821, aged 101; his widow, Hannah, died in 1822, aged 102.

SMALLEY, JOHN, D. D., minister of Berlin, Conn., died June 1, 1820, aged nearly 86. He was born in Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Conn., in 1734, the son of Benjamin. His parents, especially his mother, led him in the path of piety. He graduated at Yale college in 1756, and was ordained April 19, 1758. He was a distinguished theologian and a faithful and successful preacher. He published sermons on natural and moral inability, 1760; eternal salvation not a just debt, against John Murray, 1785; *concio ad clerum*; at the election, 1800; sermons on connected subjects, 1803; sermons, 2 vols. — *Sprague's Annals.*

SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM, general, governor of Maryland, died in 1792. He was appointed a brigadier in 1776, and major-general Sept. 15, 1780. In the defeat on Long Island in August, his brigade suffered most severely. Among the two hundred and fifty men whom he lost, were many from the first families of Maryland. He was in the battle of Camden and in that of Germantown in 1777. In 1785 he was a delegate to congress. He succeeded Paca as governor in 1785, and was succeeded by Howard in 1788.

SMIBERT, JOHN, an eminent portrait-painter, died in 1751, aged 67. He was born in Edinburgh in 1684. After serving his time as a house-

painter, he repaired to London, and thence to Italy, where he spent three years in copying Raphael, Titian, Vandyck, and Rubens. He was induced in 1728 to come to this country; he settled in Boston, where he married a woman with a considerable fortune, whom he left with two children at his death. His son, Nathaniel, a painter of great promise, died in early life. The gazette of May 5, 1757, speaks of his death. He painted Mr. Lovell, his schoolmaster. Many of the portraits of Mr. S. are regarded as good paintings. His head of Cardinal Bentivoglio, and of Dr. Mayhew, have been commended. At Yale college his large painting of Dean Berkeley and his family is preserved. Smibert himself is one of the figures, with an expressive countenance.

SMITH, JOHN, the father of the colony of Virginia, died in London in 1681, aged 51. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1579. He early discovered a romantic genius, and delighted in daring and extravagant actions. At the age of thirteen he sold his books and satchel to raise money in order to convey himself privately to sea, but was prevented. Being an apprentice to a merchant he quitted his master at the age of fifteen, and went to France and the low countries. After his return he studied military history and tactics, and, having recovered a part of the estate which his father left him, he was enabled to set out again on his travels at the age of seventeen, in a better condition than before. Having embarked at Marseilles for Italy with some pilgrims, a tempest obliged them to anchor near a small island off Nice. As his companions attributed their unfavorable voyage to the presence of Smith, they threw the heretic into the sea; but by swimming he was enabled to reach the shore. After going to Alexandria, he entered into the service of the emperor of Austria against the Turks. By his exploits he soon obtained the command of two hundred and fifty horsemen. At the siege of Regal the Ottomans sent a challenge, purporting that the lord Turbisha, to divert the ladies, would fight any captain of the Christian troops. Smith accepted it, and, meeting his antagonist on horseback in view of the ladies on the battlements, killed him and bore away his head. A second antagonist met the same fate. Smith then requested, that, if the ladies wished for more diversion, another champion might appear. His head was added to the number of the others, though Smith narrowly escaped losing his own. He was afterwards taken prisoner; but by killing his tyrannical master he escaped into Russia. When he returned to England, he formed the resolution to seek adventures in North America. Having persuaded a number of gentlemen in 1606 to obtain a patent of south Virginia, he engaged in the expedition, which was fitted out under the command of Christopher Newport, and arrived

with the first emigrants, who made a permanent settlement, in the Chesapeake, April 26, 1607. A colony was begun at Jamestown, and the government was in the hands of a council, of which Smith was a member. When Newport returned, more than one hundred persons were left in Virginia. They would have perished with hunger but for the exertions of Smith in procuring corn of the Indians. When he could not effect his object by purchase, he resorted to force. He once seized the Indian idol, Okee, made of skins stuffed with moss, for the redemption of which as much corn was brought to him as he required. While exploring the Chickahominy river he was taken prisoner, after having killed with his own hand three of the enemy. He was carried to the emperor Powhatan, who received him, clothed in a robe of racoon skins, and seated on a kind of throne, with two beautiful girls, his daughters, near him. After a long consultation two large stones were brought in, and his head was laid upon one of them. At this moment, when the war-clubs were lifted to dispatch him, Pocahontas, the king's favorite daughter, shielded him from the blows, and by her entreaties saved his life. He was sent to Jamestown, where, by his resolution, address, and industry, he prevented the abandonment of the plantation. In 1608 he explored the whole country from Cape Henry to the river Susquehannah, sailing about three thousand miles. On his return he drew a map of the bay and rivers, from which subsequent maps have been chiefly copied. In this year, when he was president of the council, by his severity and his example he rendered the colonists exceedingly industrious. It happened, however, that the blistered hands of several young gentlemen, who had known better times in England, called forth frequent expressions of impatience and profaneness. Smith caused the number of every man's oaths to be noted daily, and at night as many cans of water to be poured inside his sleeve. This discipline so lessened the number of oaths, that scarcely one was heard in a week, and it perfectly restored the subjects of it to good humor. In 1609, being much injured by an explosion of gunpowder, he returned to England for the benefit of medical assistance. In 1614 he ranged the coast of what was then called north Virginia, from Penobscot to Cape Cod, in an open boat with eight men. On his return he formed a map of the country, and desired Prince Charles, afterwards the royal martyr, to give it a name. By him it was for the first time called New England. For all his services and sufferings he never received any recompense. He published the sixth voyage made to Virginia, 1606; the first voyage to New England with the old and new names, 1614; a relation of his second voyage, 1615; description of New England, 1617; New

England's trials, declaring the success of twenty-six ships, employed thither within these six years, etc., 1620; the general history of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles, with the names of the adventurers, etc., from 1584 to 1626, also the maps and descriptions of all those countries in six books, folio, 1627; his friend, Mr. Purchas, had published in his pilgrims most of the narrative part before; the true travels, adventures, and observations of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from 1603 to 1629, folio, 1630; 2d edit., 2 vols., 8vo., Richmond, 1819; this is preserved entire in Churchill's collections; advertisements for the inexperienced planters of New England, 4to., 1630. — *Smith's Travels*; *Belknap's Amer. Biog.*, i. 240-319.

SMITH, RALPH, the first ordained minister of Plymouth, Mass., died at Boston in 1662. He was pastor from 1629 to 1635. Elder Brewster had previously officiated as the religious teacher, although he did not administer the ordinances. He graduated at Cambridge, England, in 1613, and John Rayner succeeded him at Plymouth. In 1645 he was called to preach in Manchester, Cape Ann. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, HENRY, minister of Wethersfield, Conn., died in 1648, aged 91. He was born in 1557, the first of fifteen children.

SMITH, JOSEPH, of Hartford, Conn., married in 1656 Lydia, daughter of Rev. E. Huit, and was the father of Joseph, who removed to Hadley in 1680, and was the ancestor of Rev. Ethan Smith. There lived in Hadley about the same time Philip Smith, a representative and deacon, and Samuel, also a representative. Whether they were brothers of Joseph is not known.

SMITH, CALEB, minister of Orange, N. Y., died Oct. 22, 1762, aged 38. Born on Long Island, he was educated at Yale; ordained Nov. 30, 1748; married Martha, daughter of Jonathan Dickinson. He published a sermon on the death of Aaron Burr.

SMITH, CHARLES JEFFERY, died on Long Island Aug. 10, 1770, aged 29. He was found dead, his gun by his side. He had gone out a gunning; his gun was so placed, as if he had shot himself. Some believed he was murdered. By some his death was ascribed to suicide; but his friends knew that he was subject to a violent pain in his breast, passing to his head, and by some it was thought his death was occasioned by this disease. He was ordained as a missionary at Lebanon June 30, 1763. He was eminent for his gifts and graces, extensively known, and very useful, especially at the South. He died in the prime of life. Mr. Buell, who was his intimate friend, published a sermon on his death, relating to the mysterious events of providence. He was the only son, and inherited the estate of his father, who lived at Brookhaven, L. I., and died in 1748. His estate

in Long Island, in lands and money, amounted to six or seven thousand pounds. After being for a time with the Indians, he labored for the instruction of slaves in Virginia; and, having purchased property in that State, he returned to Long Island to settle up his affairs. He published a sermon on regeneration, 1766.

SMITH, SAMUEL, a historian, was a native of Burlington, N. J., in which place he died in 1776. He published a history of New Jersey from its settlement to 1721, 8vo., 1755, which is a judicious compilation.

SMITH, WILLIAM, chief justice of the province of New York, the son of William S., an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court, who died Nov. 22, 1769, aged 73, was graduated at Yale college in 1745. In the Revolution he was a tory, and afterwards chief justice of Canada. He published a history of the province of New York, from the first discovery to the year 1732, 4to., 1757; 2d ed., 1814. A continuation from 1732 to 1762 was written by his son, William S.

SMITH, JOSIAH, minister in South Carolina, died in 1781, aged 76. He was the first native of that province who received a literary degree. He was born in Charleston in 1704, being the grandson of Gov. Thomas Smith, and graduated at Harvard college in 1725. He was ordained in Boston as minister for Bermuda July 11, 1726, and afterwards became minister of Cainhoy, and pastor of the Presbyterian church in Charleston. Having become a prisoner of war at Charleston, he was sent on parole in 1781 to Philadelphia, where he died. He maintained, in the early part of his ministry, a learned disputation with Hugh Fisher on the right of private judgment. He published a sermon at his own ordination; the Spirit of God a holy fire, 1727; the duty of parents to instruct their children, 1727; the young man warned; Solomon's caution against the cup, 1729; human impositions proved unscriptural; answer to a sermon of Hugh Fisher; the divine right of private judgment, 1730; on the preaching of Mr. Whitefield, 1740; on the death of Hannah Dart, 1742; letters to W. Cooper, 1743; Jesus persecuted in his disciples; zeal for God encouraged and guarded, 1745; a volume of sermons, 8vo., 1752; the church of Ephesus arraigned, the substance of five short sermons contracted into one, 1765. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, AARON, minister of Marlborough, Mass., died in 1781, aged about 67. He graduated at Harvard in 1735; was ordained in 1740; was dismissed for ill health in 1778.

SMITH, WILLIAM, minister of Weymouth, died in 1783, aged 77. Born in Charlestown, he graduated at Harvard in 1725, and was settled in 1734. Among his predecessors were J. Hull and T. and P. Thacher. His successor was J. Norton. His wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of

Col. John Quincy of Mount Wollaston in Braintree. She died in 1775, aged 53. He was the son of Daniel, who married Anna Shepard, the daughter of Rev. Thomas S. His daughters married distinguished men. He had three daughters; Mary, who married Richard Cranch; Abigail, who married John Adams; and Elizabeth, who married first Rev. John Shaw, and then Rev. Mr. Peabody. The following family anecdotes are repeated: that Mr. Cranch and Mr. Adams were suitors of Mary, and that the former, who was in good business, was preferred by Mary and the family, the father preaching on the marriage from this text, "Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away." In the course of time, Abigail, who had a strong and cultivated mind, was married to John Adams, and, as the father asked her what text he should preach from, she replied, "And John came, neither eating nor drinking, and ye say, he hath a devil." She lived to see her chosen one chosen by the people the president of the United States.

SMITH, THOMAS, minister of Pembroke, Mass., died in 1788, aged 83. Born in Barnstable, he graduated at Harvard in 1724, and succeeded in 1754 Daniel Lewis, the first minister, who was ordained in 1707.

SMITH, ROBERT, D. D., minister in Pennsylvania, died about 1785, aged 62. He was born of Scotch parents in Londonderry, Ireland, about the year 1723, and was brought to this country about the year 1730. At the age of about seventeen years he became the subject of that Divine influence, which so eminently accompanied and blessed the preaching of Mr. Whitefield during his first visit to America. His classical and theological studies he pursued under the instruction of Samuel Blair. In 1751 he was settled in the Presbyterian church at Pequea in Pennsylvania, in which station he continued to officiate with reputation and usefulness till his death. His wife, the sister of Mr. Blair, was intelligent and pious; in his absence, she conducted the family worship. Two sons were physicians and three ministers. He was one of the most able theologians, the most profound casuists, and the most successful preachers of his age. Soon after his settlement he founded a school at Pequea. Many young men, who have since filled very honorable stations in church and state, received in it their classical education. It was his care to instil with the elements of literature the principles of a pure and ardent piety. In the American preacher, vol. iv., there are published three of his sermons, entitled, the nature of saving faith; the excellency of saving faith; practical uses from the nature and excellency of saving faith.

SMITH, THOMAS, first minister of Portland, Me., died May 23, 1795, aged 93. He was the son of Thomas S., merchant of Boston; was born

March 21, 1702, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1720. In 1725 he went to Falmouth, now Portland, as chaplain to the troops stationed there, and preacher to the inhabitants. He was ordained March 8, 1727, the day on which a church was gathered. Though he received for his colleague Mr. Deane in 1767, he preached till the close of 1784, and officiated in public prayer till within a year and a half of his death. He renounced all self-dependence, and placed his hope in the mercy of God through the merits of the Redeemer. He published a sermon at the ordination of Solomon Lombard at Gorham, and a sermon to seafaring men. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, ELIHU HUBBARD, a physician, died of the yellow fever in 1798, aged 27. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., and was graduated at Yale college in 1786. After pursuing a regular course of medical studies under the direction of his father, he commenced the practice at Wethersfield in 1792, but removed to New York in 1793. In 1797 he commenced the medical repository in conjunction with Drs. Mitchell and Miller. At his early age he had explored a vast extent of medical learning. His writings display singular acuteness, great force of reasoning, and the talent of accurate and extensive observation. Besides his medical productions in the repository, he published Edwin and Angelina, or the banditti, an opera in three acts, 1797.

SMITH, JOHN BLAIR, first president of Union college at Schenectady, the son of Dr. Robert S., died Aug. 22, 1799, aged 43. In early life he exhibited marks of uncommon energy of mind. He was the subject of many pious prayers, and those prayers were heard in heaven. When he was about fourteen years of age, it pleased God to excite among the youth in the academy at Pequea a serious attention to religion. His mind was at this period deeply impressed by the truths of the gospel; he was renewed by the agency of the Holy Spirit; and in a short time he avowed himself a disciple of Jesus. From the year 1773, when he was graduated at the college of New Jersey, he devoted himself almost entirely to theological studies, under the direction of his brother, Samuel S. Smith, at that time president of Hampden Sidney college in Virginia. In 1779 he was settled over a church in Virginia, and at the same time he succeeded his brother as principal of the seminary. Here he was eminently honored by the Great Head of the church in being made instrumental in promoting a general religious solicitude and reformation among the people of his charge and of the neighborhood. As he was now called to extraordinary exertions, he generally preached once at least every day, and in the evenings he was commonly engaged in religious conversation. His engagements interfering with the attention due to the college, he

resigned this part of his charge, that he might give himself wholly to the work of the Christian ministry. His zeal was rewarded by the success which attended his labors; but, as his health was enfeebled, he was persuaded to accept an invitation from the third Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, where he was installed in Dec., 1791. When Union college was founded in 1795, he presided over it for three years with high reputation. But, amidst his literary occupations, the duties of the sacred office most warmly interested him. He improved every opportunity for preaching the gospel of his Redeemer. Being again invited to his former charge in Philadelphia, he returned to that city in May, 1799. His successor in the care of the college was Dr. Edwards. In a short time he was seized with the yellow fever, of which he died in resignation and joyful hope.

SMITH, ROBERT, D. D., first bishop of the Episcopal churches in South Carolina, was consecrated bishop in 1795, and died at Charleston in Nov., 1801, aged 72. He had for forty-seven years discharged the duties of a minister of St. Philip's church.

SMITH, WILLIAM, D. D., first provost of the college in Philadelphia, died May 14, 1803, aged 76. He was a native of Scotland, received his education at the university of Aberdeen, where he was graduated in 1747. After being employed as a private tutor in the family of Gov. Martin on Long Island, he was invited to take the charge of the college in Philadelphia, and he accepted the invitation. After revisiting England, and receiving regular ordination in the Episcopal church in Dec., 1753, he returned to America, and in May, 1754, was placed at the head of the infant seminary. His popular talents and taste in polite literature contributed greatly to raise the character of the college. He was principally assisted by Dr. Allison. After being for many years a distinguished preacher and writer, and rendering important service to the literary interests of America, he died at Philadelphia. He published a sermon to freemasons, 1755; discourses on several public occasions during the war, 1759, and 2d edit., with sermons added, 1763; concerning the conversion of the heathen in America, 1760; an account of the charitable corporation for the widows of clergymen, 1769; an oration before the American philosophical society, 1773; on the present crisis of American affairs, 1775; an oration in memory of Montgomery, 1776; on temporal and spiritual salvation, 1790; eulogium on Franklin, 1792. His works were published in two vols., 8vo., 1803.

SMITH, JAMES, colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, died in 1806, aged about 92. He was a native of Ireland. He settled as a lawyer and a surveyor in York, Penn. He raised in 1774 the

first volunteer company in the State for the purpose of resisting Great Britain. In 1776 he was a member of congress and signed the declaration of independence. In Nov., 1778, he resumed his professional pursuits. For many years he was a professor of religion.

SMITH, COTTON MATHER, minister of Sharon, Conn., died Nov. 27, 1806, aged 75. The son of Samuel of Suffield, who was grandson of Rev. Henry Smith, he graduated at Yale in 1751; was ordained at Sharon Aug. 28, 1755; and continued fifty-one years. He succeeded J. Searle and was succeeded by D. L. Perry. He was an excellent minister, a man of eminent virtues. Several of his contemporary neighboring brethren attained a great age, as Lee of Salisbury, Farrand of Canaan, Champion of Litchfield, and Mills of Torrington. He was the father of Gov. Smith. His wife was Temperance, the widow of Dr. Moses Gale of Goshen, N. Y., daughter of Rev. W. Worthington. She died at the house of her son-in-law, Judge Jacob Radcliff of Albany, in 1800. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, JOHN, D. D., professor of languages at Dartmouth college, died at Hanover in May, 1809, aged 56. He was born at Byfield, Mass., Dec. 21, 1752, and was graduated in 1778 at Dartmouth, where he was a tutor from 1774 to 1778, and professor from 1778 till his death. He was a preacher, as well as a teacher of the ancient languages. His daughter, Sarah, who had a fine taste for poetry, and of whom a memoir is given in the panoplist, ix. 385, died Aug. 17, 1812, aged 23. He published a dedication sermon, 1795; Hebrew grammar, 1803; Greek grammar, 1809; Latin grammar, 3d edit., 1812; a sermon at dedication, Hanover, 1796; at ordination of T. Eastman, 1801. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, ISRAEL, governor of Vermont, died in 1810, aged 51. He was born in Connecticut April 4, 1759, and graduated at Yale college in 1781. He studied law with his brother at Bennington. He lived first at Rupert, then at Rutland. In 1791 he was elected one of the first representatives from Vermont, and continued in that body till 1797, when M. Lyon was elected. At this period he was chosen by the legislature chief justice; but in 1798, in the prevalence of federalism, another was elected. From Dec., 1801, till 1803 he was a member of congress. From 1803 to 1807 he was a senator of the U. S. In 1807 he was chosen governor, but ere his term of office ended his nervous system became so impaired as to terminate in derangement. He died at his residence in Rutland. His diffidence was allied to bashfulness. He was a man of strict integrity, with a metaphysical turn of mind. On the trial of Judge Chase he voted to acquit him on every article; on that of Judge Pickering he voted to convict him.

SMITH, WILLIAM LOUGHTON, LL. D., ambassador to Spain, died in South Carolina in 1812. He was elected in 1789 a member of congress from South Carolina, and with great ability supported the administrations of Washington and Adams. In 1797 he was appointed minister to Portugal, and in 1800 to Spain; but the next year, on the accession of Mr. Jefferson, his functions ceased. He published an oration July 4, 1796; a comparative view of the constitutions of the States and of the U. S., 1797; a pamphlet against the pretensions of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency; essays signed Phocion. His speeches and letter to his constituents were republished, London, 1795.

SMITH, ISAAC, a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, died in 1807, aged 67. He was graduated at the college in that State in 1755, and afterwards commenced the practice of physic. From the beginning of the troubles with Great Britain he was distinguished for his patriotic services in the cause of his country. In 1776 he commanded a regiment, and during the periods of gloom and dismay he was firm and persevering. He associated valor with discretion, the disciplined spirit of the soldier with the sagacity of the statesman. Soon after the termination of the struggle, he received his appointment as judge, and for eighteen years discharged the arduous duties of that station. After the present constitution of the U. S. was formed, he was a member of the house of representatives, and was esteemed by Washington and Adams. Endowed with fine talents, and having enjoyed a classical education, he united the character of a Christian, scholar, soldier, and gentleman. He died in hope of mercy through the Redeemer. — *Portfolio*, new series, I. 135, 136.

SMITH, SAMUEL STANHOPE, D. D., president of Princeton college, died Aug. 21, 1819, aged 69. He was the son of Robert Smith, D. D.; was born at Pequea, town of Salisbury, Lancaster county, Penn., March 16, 1750; and graduated in 1769 at Princeton, where he was afterwards two years a tutor. Being an eloquent and popular preacher in Virginia, Hampden Sidney college was instituted with the design that he should become its president. After being at the head of that college a few years, he was appointed in 1779 professor of moral philosophy at Princeton; and was succeeded in Virginia by his brother, John S. In the absence of Dr. Witherspoon as a member of congress, much of the care of the college devolved upon him; and after his death in 1794 he was elected his successor. In consequence of his infirmities he resigned his office in 1812. He was succeeded by Dr. Green. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Witherspoon; his daughter married J. M. Pintard, consul at Madeira. He published

a sermon on the death of R. Stockton, 1781; an essay on the causes of the variety of the complexion and figure of the human species, 1788; in which he ascribed all the variety to climate, the state of society, and the manner of living; sermons, 8vo., 1801; lectures on the evidences of the Christian religion, 12mo., 1809; on the love of praise, 1810; a continuation of Ramsay's history of the U. S., from 1808 to 1817; lectures on moral and political philosophy; the principles of natural and revealed religion.

SMITH, JOHN, the second minister of Dighton, Mass., died in Kentucky, about 1815 or 1820, aged about 70 or 75. Born in Plainfield, Conn., he graduated at Princeton in 1770; was settled in 1772 as the colleague of N. Fisher; and was dismissed in Dec., 1801. The sermon at his ordination, by Levi Hart of Preston, was printed by S. Southwick, Newport. In 1802 he removed as a missionary to the neighborhood of Canandaigua, N. Y. In his liberality he gave a deed of six thousand acres of land to found a seminary of learning in C. Afterwards he was a missionary and settled on a farm in Athens township, Bloomfield, Lyeoming co., Penn., where he remained till 1811 or 1812. He next removed to Kentucky, where his son Francis was a lawyer, at Shepherdsville, Nelson county; and there he acted for a time as a missionary. Francis removed to Monmouth, Ill., and died highly respected in 1838, aged 72, leaving a large family. Other sons were John, a lawyer in Washington; Lemuel, a farmer now living near Alton, Ill.; Henry, a merchant of Portland, Me., who died in 1853, and whose son is Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith, now professor of theology in Union theological seminary, in the city of New York.

SMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM, governor of Virginia, was elected as successor of Mr. Monroe in 1811. Being one of the attendants at the theatre in Richmond in the evening of Dec. 26, 1811, when it took fire, he lost his life with Mr. Venable and seventy others.

SMITH, ISAAC, the first minister of Gilmanton, N. H., died in 1817, aged 72. Born in Sterling, Conn., he graduated at Princeton in 1770, and was settled Nov. 30, 1774. L. A. Spofford was his successor.

SMITH, EDWARD DARRELL, M. D., professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the college of So. Carolina, died near St. Louis, Missouri, Aug. 17, 1819. He translated Desault's surgical works, two vols., 8vo., 1814.

SMITH, DANIEL, died in Louisville, Ky., in 1822, aged 33. Born in Bennington, Vt., he graduated at Middlebury in 1810; studied theology at Andover; and went with Mills in an exploring tour to the southwest. He was a missionary in Natchez from 1816 to 1820, when he

removed to L. He had intellect, and taste, and piety, and was an excellent preacher. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, NATHANIEL, judge, died at Woodbury, Conn., March 9, 1822, aged 60. He was born Jan. 6, 1762, and with few advantages for education rose to distinction. He practised law in his native town. In 1795 he was a member of congress: from 1806 till 1819 he was a judge of the supreme court. He was learned in the law; his mind was acute and powerful; and he was respected for his integrity and piety.

SMITH, EBENEZER, a Baptist minister, died in Fredonia, N. Y., in 1824, aged 89. Two persons, who heard him preach his first sermon in 1753, heard him after seventy years preach his last in 1823, in a place five hundred miles distant from the place where they heard the first sermon, — such is the tide of emigration in our country.

SMITH, JONATHAN, died at Hadley in 1829, aged 80. He graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was a preacher on Martha's Vineyard forty years.

SMITH, ISAAC, died in Boston in 1829, aged 79; chaplain to the alms-house. He graduated at Harvard in 1767, and was tutor and librarian.

SMITH, NATHAN, M. D., professor in the medical schools of Dartmouth, Yale, and Bowdoin colleges, died at New Haven Jan. 26, 1829, aged 66. He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 30, 1762. As his parents removed to Chester, Vt., he was brought up as a farmer at the foot of the Green Mountains. At the age of twenty-four he began the study of physic. After practising a few years at Cornish he projected a medical institution at Dartmouth college. Being chosen a professor, he went to Europe in 1796 for his improvement in science. In 1798 the school was opened; for twelve years he lectured on the various branches usually taught; in 1810 Dr. Cyrus Perkins was appointed professor of anatomy. In 1813 he was chosen professor of the theory and practice of physic and surgery at Yale college, and removed from Hanover to New Haven. In 1821 he was the first lecturer in the medical school of Maine at Bowdoin college, and he lectured there for five years. His son, Nathan Ryno Smith, is a distinguished physician and professor at Baltimore. Dr. S. was eminent both as a physician and surgeon, and had practiced more extensively in New England than any other man. His manners were pleasing and interesting; in his friendships he was steady; and he was beloved by his numerous pupils. His works, entitled medical and surgical memoirs, were published, 8vo., 1831. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

SMITH, GUY, a minister, died in Wilkes county, Geo., Aug., 1830, aged 73.

SMITH, JOHN, D. D., professor of theology in the theological seminary at Bangor, Me., died

in 1831, aged 65. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1766; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1794; and, having studied theology with Dr. Emmons, was ordained at Salem, N. H., in 1797. After twenty years he was dismissed and settled at Wenham, Mass. In 1819 he succeeded A. Wines as professor of theology at Bangor, where he died in Christian peace. His successor was Rev. Mr. Pond. He published a treatise on baptism; two fast sermons; on the peace, 1815; to the senior class, 1822; to missionary society, 1830; at ordination of S. H. Peckham. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, JOHN M., professor of languages in the Wesleyan college in Middletown, Conn., died in 1832, aged 37. He was a Methodist minister.

SMITH, PETER TILACHER, died in Oct., 1826, aged 95. The son of Rev. Thomas, he graduated at Harvard in 1753; was ordained at Windham, N. H., in 1762; and dismissed in 1790.

SMITH, PRESERVED, minister of Rowe, died in 1834, aged 75. Born in Ashfield, he graduated at Brown in 1786, and was pastor from 1787 to 1832, excepting the interval between 1804 and 1812, in which time he was settled in Mendon. He published masonic sermon, 1798; farewell sermon, 1804.

SMITH, NATHAN, a senator, brother of Judge Nathaniel, died suddenly at Washington, Dec. 6, 1835, aged 68. He was born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1770. He commenced the practice of law in New Haven, where he made his home till his death. None understood law better than he: such was his regard for the right, that he would not undertake a cause obviously unjust. He was U. S. attorney for Connecticut; in 1833 he was elected to the Senate. He was of the democratic party.

SMITH, CHARLES, J. L. D., judge, died at Philadelphia March 18, 1836, at an advanced age. He arranged and published the laws of Pennsylvania.

SMITH, SARAH LANMAN, the wife of the missionary to Syria, Dr. Eli Smith, died at Boujah, a village near Smyrna, Sept. 30, 1836, aged 31. She had been three years in the east. She was the daughter of Deacon Jabez Huntington of Norwich, Conn. Her mother, an excellent Christian, had the name of Lanman. Born in 1802, she became early pious. In 1830 and 1831 she and Sarah Breed established and conducted a Sabbath school among the Mohegan Indians, the remnants of the tribe of Samson Occum, at Mohegan or Montville, five miles distant. In 1833 she married Rev. Eli Smith, and sailed from Boston in September. She arrived at Malta in November and at Alexandria in December. Her brief but useful missionary labors were chiefly at Beirut. In 1836, in ill health, on a voyage to Smyrna, she was wrecked on the coast of Asia

Minor, but escaped in a boat. Her private journals were lost. She survived only a few weeks. She died at the house of Mr. Adger, and was buried in the cemetery of Boujah, a village four or five miles from Smyrna. Just before her death she said, "Tell my friends, I would not for all the world lay my remains anywhere but here, on missionary ground." Her last words were, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" An interesting memoir of her life was published by Dr. E. W. Hooker, in 1839.

SMITH, THOMAS G., a minister in the Dutch Reformed church, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., April 10, 1837, aged 79.

SMITH, PETER, judge of Madison county, died at Schenectady of apoplexy in 1837. He was enterprising and wealthy; the father of Gerrit Smith.

SMITH, SAMUEL, general, died at Baltimore April 25, 1839, aged 86. He was a merchant, and held various public offices. He was in the house or senate from 1793 to 1833. He had returned from a ride, and was found dead on the sofa. He had been mayor of the city; and was a soldier of the Revolution.

SMITH, ISAAC, Dr., an eminent physician of Chatham, Conn., died in Christian faith and hope in 1839, aged 67. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

SMITH, JOHN, major, died at Hadley, Mass., in 1840, aged 88. He was a patriot of the Revolution, an officer of the Mass. line.

SMITH, SIBYL WORTHINGTON, died in Hadley, Mass., perhaps about 1830 or 1840, aged 102. She was the widow of Deacon Elijah Smith of Belchertown, who died about 1769, when his son, Rev. Ethan S., was seven years old. Deacon Jacob Smith of Hadley was her son.

SMITH, JEREMIAH, LL. D., governor of N. H., died in 1842, aged about 62. He was born at Peterborough, N. H., and graduated at Rutgers' college, N. J., in 1790. He was a representative in congress from 1791 to 1797. He was governor in 1809, and was for several years chief justice of the superior court, residing at Exeter. He died at Dover. He was highly respected as a statesman and jurist, as a lawyer and judge; and was of a good literary taste. His extraordinary mental powers were unimpaired in his old age. His life was written by J. H. Morrison, 1845.

SMITH, MARIA WARD, wife of the missionary, Eli Smith, died at Beirut May 27, 1842, aged 23. She was the daughter of Moses Chapin of Rochester, N. Y., and embarked on her mission a year before death. She said, she was not sorry she had come to Syria, though but to die. On her sick bed she received a letter, announcing the conversion of brothers for whom she had earnestly prayed.

SMITH, ROBERT, died at Baltimore Nov. 26, 1842, aged 85. He was a volunteer soldier in the Revolutionary war; appointed by Jefferson secretary of the navy, and by Madison secretary of State, in which office he continued one year.

SMITH, JOSEPH, the founder of the Mormons, died June 27, 1844. He was born in Vermont in 1805: in his boyhood his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y. After the age of twenty he began his imposture. He pretended to have received golden plates from an angel: these, with the help of O. Cowdery, he says he translated, and thus made the book of Mormon. He lived in Kirtland, Ohio; and thence removed to Illinois. His book was made up of a manuscript story of Mr. Spaulding, written in 1809, which fell into Smith's hands. About 1843 he had as many as ten thousand followers. Such is the amazing madness of men. In consequence of a dispute of two rival newspapers, Joseph was cast into prison, and a mob murdered him and his brother Hiram, June 27, 1844. The next prophet was Brigham Young, by whom the Mormons were removed to Utah, the central wilderness of the west, where it was thought he had convened 100,000 followers and slaves in 1855. Young is a shameless impostor. He has seventy young women enslaved as his wives; and his disciples choose as many wives as they can feed. Doubtless, if common sense is not entirely lost in these women, they will make a revolt and overthrow the atrocious tyranny which keeps them as prostitutes.

SMITH, ELI, died in Northford, formerly a part of Branford, Conn., July 7, 1845, aged 79; a humble, devoted Christian. He could count twenty-five persons, who became converts, while members of his family. His son, Rev. Dr. Eli Smith, the missionary in Syria, visited him in his sickness.

SMITH, SAMUEL H., died at Washington Nov. 1, 1845, aged 73. He edited a paper, the New World, in Philadelphia in 1796, and at Washington, when it became the seat of government, he established the National Intelligencer, which he edited till 1810. He was a friend of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

SMITH, OLIVER, died at Hatfield Dec. 22, 1845, aged 80; leaving an estate of half a million of dollars, of which 20,000 dollars was for the establishment of an agricultural school in Northampton, and 360,000 dollars to eight towns for orphan and poor children, and 10,000 dollars to the colonization society.

SMITH, JOHN COTTON, LL. D., governor of Connecticut, died at Sharon Dec. 7, 1845, aged 80. He was born in Sharon Feb. 12, 1765. Graduating at Yale in 1783, he settled in his native town as a lawyer. For several terms he was a member of congress, but resigned in 1806. In

1809 he was a judge of the supreme court, and governor from 1813 to 1817. He was also president of the American board of commissioners, and of the American bible society. He was tall and slender, and graceful; of dignified manners, yet courteous and persuasive. At this period some may be glad to learn what was his dress. He wore breeches, black silk stockings and shoe-buckles; his hair powdered, turned back, with a queue, and a friz over his ears. His boots, when he appeared in them, were white-topped. He was a zealous federalist in his political principles; and an exemplary Christian professor, a man of piety and benevolence. — *Goodrich's Recollections*.

SMITH, SUSAN, widow of Prof. John Smith, died at Hanover Dec. 20, 1845, aged 82. She was his second wife, the daughter of Col. David Mason of Boston and Springfield. She wrote a memoir of her husband. She had a strong and well-furnished mind, and was a woman of benevolence and earnest piety and great usefulness.

SMITH, DANIEL, minister of Stamford, Conn., died in 1846, aged 78. Born in New Canaan, he graduated at Yale in 1791, and was ordained in 1793.

SMITH, AMASA, a minister in Maine, died at Cumberland in 1847, aged 91. One minister, still older, in Maine, Mr. Sawyer, survived him, and now lives, 1857, aged 101. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., the brother of Rev. Eli S. He was first settled at Turner, then in Cumberland, in 1806, remaining fourteen years; then was elsewhere a preacher.

SMITH, ELI, minister of Hollis, N. H., died in 1847, aged 86. Born in Belchertown, he graduated at Brown university in 1792, and was pastor from 1793 to 1830.

SMITH, JOSEPH, died at Mercer, Penn., July 31, 1849, aged 84. Born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in 1765, at the age of nine his parents brought him to this country. His ancestors were pious, and he early became pious. His trade was that of a millwright. He settled at M. in 1800, and was an elder of the new-formed church; and was an eminent Christian: a son was a minister. A long account of him by Dr. W. S. Plumer is in the N. Y. Observer March 16, 1850. He became a Hebrew scholar: the bible was his constant companion.

SMITH, ETHAN, minister of Hopkinton, N. H., a descendant of Rev. Henry S., of Wethersfield, died Aug. 29, 1849, aged 86. He died at the house of his son-in-law, Rev. W. H. Sanford, of Boylston. He was born in Belchertown Dec. 19, 1762, the son of Deacon Elijah; graduated at Dartmouth in 1790; was a minister at Haverhill, N. H., nine years, and then from March 12, 1800, for eighteen years at Hopkinton, N. H. He also lived some years at Hebron, N. Y., Poulney, Vt.,

and Hanover, Mass. He was descended from Rev. E. Hunt. His mother died at Hadley aged 102. His wife was a daughter of Rev. D. Sanford. On the Sabbath before his last illness he preached with animation. His last words were, "Joy and peace in believing." He published a dissertation on the prophecies; view of the Trinity, in answer to N. Worcester; lectures on baptism; key to the figurative language of the bible; memoirs of Mrs. Bailey; key to the Revelation; prophetic catechism; a tract to prove the Indians to be descendants of the ten tribes; two sermons on episcopacy; farewell sermon; one at Hopkinton; two sermons on vain excuses of man; on the moral perfections of God; on the daughter of Zion; on the death of Mrs. Harris; at the ordinations of S. Martindale and H. Smith. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SMITH, WATERS, M. D., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1850. He was surgeon of the U. S. naval hospital, one of the oldest and most skillful surgeons in the navy.

SMITH, AZARIAH, M. D., missionary at Aintab, died June 3, 1851, aged 34. Born at Manlius, N. Y., he graduated at Yale college in 1837, and studied both physic and theology. He was ordained in 1842, and embarked for Western Asia in November. He married in 1848; his wife, Corinth I. Smith, survived him. He was a man of skill as a physician, of eminent piety, of unwearied diligence, self-denying, and liberal, entirely consecrated to his work.

SMITH, DANIEL, died in Kingston, N. Y., in June, 1852, aged about 45; an eminent Methodist minister, formerly in New York city. He was the author of several excellent books for youth and Sunday school libraries.

SMITH, JOHN R., died at Salem, N. C., Dec. 16, 1852, aged 68. As a preacher in the United Brethren's church he spent years among the Indians in Canada and the Cherokees.

SMITH, JUNIUS, died in Astoria, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1853, aged 72. Born in Plymouth, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1802: for many years he lived in London as a merchant. He devoted much of his life to two objects, steam navigation and the introduction of the tea plant into this country. He cultivated it at Greenville, S. C. He published oration, July 4, 1804.

SMITH, THEOPHILUS, minister of New Canaan, died Aug. 29, 1853, aged 53. He graduated at Yale in 1824, and was a scholar, skilled in biblical literature, a man of sound judgment, a diligent preacher and faithful pastor.

SMITH, WILLIAM MOORE, published poems written in Penn., 1785. His son, Richard P. Smith, died near Philadelphia in 1854. He published novels, stories, and plays. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

SMITH, S. LISLE, one of the most brilliant

orators of the west, died at Chicago July 30, 1854.

SMITH, JONATHAN, Baptist minister at Chicopee, died at Hartford Jan. 2, 1855, aged 94. Born in Norton, he was a Revolutionary soldier three years: he was present when the British evacuated Boston. He then became a Baptist minister and labored seventy years in preaching the gospel. His residence was Chicopee.

SMITH, ROBERT, an Episcopal missionary, died at Cavalia, West Africa, May 25, 1855, aged 30. He was a native of Tennessee, a graduate of Yale, and a theological student of Alexandria.

SMITH, JACOB J., died at Cleves, O., Dec. 12, 1855, aged 101.

SMITH, WORTHINGTON, D. D., president of the university of Vermont, died at St. Albans Feb. 13, 1856, aged 62. He was born in Hadley, the son of Deacon Seth Smith. He graduated at Williams college. As a minister and as the head of the college he was highly respected.

SMITH, ELI, D. D., the eminent missionary to Syria, died at Beirut, in Syria, of a cancer of the stomach, Jan. 11, 1857, aged 55. He was born in 1801, the son of Eli Smith of Branford, Conn., Northford society, about ten miles from New Haven; a village remarkable for the number it has furnished of educated youth. He graduated at Yale college in 1823, and at Andover theological seminary in 1826. In the same year he embarked as a missionary of the American board for Malta; went to Cairo; crossed the desert to Syria in Feb., 1827; was at Beirut till 1828, when he returned to Malta and had care of the press. In 1830 and 1831 he and Dr. Dwight made an exploring tour in Armenia, occupying almost a year. They were at Tebreez in Persia in Jan., 1831. They returned to Constantinople in May; to Malta in July. He made also two exploring tours with Dr. Robinson. After an absence of six years he visited this country in 1832, and published his researches in Armenia. In 1833 he married Miss Sarah Lanman Huntington, the daughter of Deacon Jabez Huntington of Norwich, Conn., and sailed for Malta in that year. He soon settled down at Beirut. She gave him important aid in his labors; but she died in 1836 at Boujah, a village near Smyrna, and there was buried. Her memoir was written by Dr. Hooker. In 1838 he and Professor Robinson made an exploring tour in the east. In 1839 he superintended the casting of Arabic types in Leipsic. Dr. Smith married for his second wife Miss Chapin, the daughter of General Chapin of Rochester, N. Y.; but she, too, after a few years was taken away and was buried at Beirut. In the course of time he sought another companion in America, and was married in Oct., 1846, to Miss Hetty S. Butler of Northampton, Mass., the daughter of Mr. Daniel Butler; and

she now is left a desolate widow at her beautiful and late happy abode at Beirut on the shore of the Mediterranean. He left a son by his second wife and four children by his last, two sons and two daughters. From the beginning of his missionary life it was the great object of Dr. Smith to make himself skilled in the Arabic language, so as to be able to translate into it, as now spoken in the east, God's holy book; and in his work he had made very considerable progress, having it is believed translated the Pentateuch and New Testament; the Psalms and the lesser Prophets; and Isaiah. It must be for his future biographer to describe the variety and extent of his efforts in accomplishing the object dear to the missionary of the cross,—that of communicating to the misguided and uninstructed the knowledge of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Mediator between God and man, the Saviour of all them that believe. The memorable fact that this son of America sleeps in distant Syria, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, whither he went from the new world to carry back the triumphs of the cross to the old world, to Syria, and Egypt, and Persia, and to gladden Jerusalem with the doctrine of redemption,—this fact compels the remark, that the glory of this zealous missionary casts contempt on the fame of Alexander, the great warrior; for this mighty conqueror spread only dismay and terror, desolation and death over the wide east; but the missionary sought to spread over the same region the beams of eternal truth, the principles of virtue, the elements of happiness, the hopes of bliss beyond the grave, and the sure possession of ineffable joy, of immortal glory. He was buried the day after his death, the services being performed in the American chapel, the consuls of the Protestant nations being present, and a crowded congregation of afflicted natives. Rev. Mr. Calhoun made an address in English, and Rev. Mr. Ford in Arabic. His body was then placed in its grave in the neighboring Protestant burying-ground, under the shade of the cypress, next to the grave of his second wife, near the graves of the eminent missionaries, Pliny Fisk and George B. Whiting. Will not theirs be the resurrection of the just? As to some of the labors of Dr. Smith, in superintending the casting of Arabic types in Germany, he made an improvement in the form of the letters, rendering them more distinct and agreeable, nearer to the style of writing than to the old characters, to the great satisfaction of the natives and of the learned in Europe. In his great labor of translating he had the assistance of Professor Bistany and of other natives; and thus he toiled incessantly for eight years. Happily he had finished the New Testament and other parts of the Bible; it must be for another to complete the work of giving the whole Word of God to six

millions of the human family. A friend at Beirut wrote a few days after his death a letter concerning him, in which he said: "The precision and logical order of his mind were its prominent features. He had not the vehemence and warmth which enter into high oratory; while there was a seriousness, a force of argument, a tenderness, and apparent conscientiousness, whose influence was far better and more enduring. His field of knowledge was wide, his scholarship ripe, and his modesty equal to his attainments. But his moral qualities were his chiefest glory. He had subjected his whole nature to reason, and his reason to the teachings of God. The study of that blessed book, which was constantly before him, brought him into contact with the pure and the heavenly, and seemed to bathe his spirit with holy influences. A scholar, and largely acquainted with the world, he was still a very child in simplicity, loving all, laboring for all, and not ashamed of the most humble service. His faith in the Divine goodness seemed never to forsake him. With collectedness and serenity he met the darkest adversities in life, and smiled as he advanced to the dominions of death. When near his end he said that he felt that he was a great sinner, but there was a greater Saviour; that he had no righteousness of his own, and relied entirely on the blood of Christ; that for aught he knew he had more friends in heaven than remaining on the earth, and soon he should be with them and all the holy in the presence of God. I heard the grave-cloths fall upon the coffin of that accomplished scholar and meek, guileless, devoted Christian; and never did they sound more harshly. And yet, truly interpreted, they were the notes of triumph, such only as the dead can give, when they pass into the regions of immortality: 'O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?'" He published researches in Armenia, 2 vols., 1832; missionary sermons and addresses, 1834. — *Jour. Commerce*, Feb. 27.

SNELLING, WILLIAM, an early physician of Newbury, Mass., came from Devon, England, and removed to Boston in 1654, and there died.

SNEYD, SAMUEL S., a Methodist minister, died at Philadelphia in 1840, aged 47.

SNIDER, ANDREW, died at Intercourse, Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 1, 1845, aged 112; a soldier of the Revolution.

SNODGRASS, JAMES, died in 1846, aged 82; minister of West Hanover, Penn., father of Rev. Dr. S. of New York.

SNOW, JOSEPH, minister of Providence, R. I., died April 10, 1803, aged 89. He was the son of Joseph, and was born in P. and settled in 1743. Among his successors were J. Wilson, Cyrus Mason, Mark Tucker in the second church, of which he was the first pastor, from 1743 to 1793. He

was also the first pastor of the third church from 1793, in which T. Williams and W. Preston were his successors.

SNOW, ELISIA, a Baptist minister, died in Thomaston, Me., in 1832, aged 92.

SNOWDEN, SAMUEL FINLEY, died in Brownville, N. Y., May 21, 1845, aged 77. Born at Philadelphia, son of Isaac S., whose seven sons were educated at Princeton, he was pastor in Princeton, N. J.; then in New Hartford, N. Y.; then of Sackett's Harbor.

SNYDER, SIMON, governor of Pennsylvania, died in Nov., 1819. He succeeded Gov. McKean in 1808.

SOMERBY, ANTHONY, an early schoolmaster of Newbury, Mass., died in 1686, aged 76. He came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1639.

SOMMER, LUTHER, minister of Scholarie, N. Y., died after Sept., 1786, then aged 76; in that month he suddenly recovered his sight after being blind seventeen years. He awoke in the morning, and looked out and saw distinctly; and went to church without his usual guide.

SOUTHALL, DANIEL, a Methodist minister, died at Washington, Dist. Col., Oct. 15, 1830, aged 67.

SOUTHARD, SAMUEL L., governor of New Jersey, died June 26, 1842, aged 55. He was born June 9, 1787, at Baskenridge, and graduated at Princeton in 1804. In 1815 he became a judge of the supreme court. He was a senator of the United States in 1823, and in the same year secretary of the navy: attorney-general of New Jersey in 1829, governor in 1832, and again a senator in 1833 and 1838. Of the senate he was the president in 1841. His wife was a Miss Harrow. He was distinguished for talents and eloquence, and for his private virtues. He published reports in the supreme court of New Jersey, 1819; an eulogy on Chief Justice Ewing, 1832.

SOUTHMAYD, JOHN, minister of Waterbury, Conn., died in 1755, aged about 80. He graduated at Harvard in 1697, and was pastor from 1705 to 1735. J. Peck was the first minister from 1669 to 1699.

SOUTHMAYD, DANIEL S., first minister of the Trinitarian church in Concord, Mass., died in 1837, aged 35. Born in Castleton, Vt., he graduated at Middlebury college in 1822, and was settled in 1827, and resigned in 1832, and was succeeded by J. Wilder. He then was an editor in Lowell and in New York. He died in Texas. He published sermon on the advancement of gospel truth, 1830.

SOUTHWICK, SOLOMON, died at Albany in 1839, aged about 65. He was a native of Rhode Island. After being a journeyman printer he established and edited the Albany Register, a leading democratic paper; but, quarreling with

his party; it died in 1817. He established other papers, the Christian Visitant, and the Plough Boy; in 1827 he established an anti-masonic paper. He was even a candidate for governor: his thirty thousand votes gave Mr. Van Buren a plurality over Smith Thompson. He experienced reverses and misfortunes, and his political dreams vanished. From an Infidel becoming a Christian, he connected himself with the Methodist church. For years he was a public lecturer on temperance, biblical literature, and self-education, thus obtaining a precarious support.

SOUTHWORTH, THOMAS, a younger brother of Constant S., was born in 1616 and died Dec. 8, 1669, aged 53. He was selected to succeed Elder Brewster; but his father-in-law, Gov. Bradford, wished him to enter upon civil affairs. He was a commissioner of the United Colonies from 1659 for several years, and governor in 1664 of the colony's territory in Maine, and was highly esteemed for his good judgment and piety. He married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Rayner; and his only child, Eliza, married Joseph, son of the pilgrim John Howland. Mrs. Rayner then was the sister of Mrs. Bradford, as was also the wife of Dr. Samuel Fuller, and the wife of William Wright of Plymouth. Their name was Carpenter: their unmarried sister, Mary Carpenter, a godly woman, died at Plymouth March 19, 1720, aged 90. It appears also that J. Cooper of Scituate in 1634 called Olive Bradford his sister; so that probably his wife was another sister of the Carpenter family.

SOUTHWORTH, CONSTANT, died at Duxbury in 1687, aged about 72. He was born in England, the son of Alice S., who married Gov. Bradford when he was about eight years old. He came over in 1628 when he was thirteen years old. The Plymouth company paid ten pounds for his passage, and for diet eleven weeks at one shilling and eight pence per week. His father's name is not known; but it was probably Edward. Southworth was a Basset-Lowe family in England. There was an Edward in 1614, the son of Robert, the son of Richard, the son of Aymond. There was also a Thomas at Clarkborough and a William at Heyton. Robert about 1604 consorted with the Puritans. Constant's oldest and youngest sons were called Edward and William. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Collier, and sustained various offices, civil and military. In Philip's war he was commissary-general and accompanied the army. Captain B. Church married his daughter Alice. Two of his sons were with Church in his expeditions. He left three sons, Edward, Nathaniel, and William. The first occupied the homestead; the sons of the two last lived in Tiverton. In his estate of 360 pounds was included an Indian boy at 10 pounds. His daughter Mercy married Samuel

Freeman; Mary married Daniel Alden. Elizabeth had bequeathed to her two beds and furniture, "provided she do not marry William Fobbes; but if she do, then to have five shillings." Like most other young ladies, she chose to decide the question of a husband for herself. She accepted the five shillings. Mr. Fobes lived in Duxbury and Little Compton: his son John died in Bridgewater in 1661. Mr. S.'s son Edward had a son Thomas, whose son Jedidiah was a deacon of the church in North Yarmouth, Me.; and his son, Deacon John, died in 1814, aged 81. From the daughters of this family there were many descendants.

SPAIGHT, RICHARD D., governor of N. C., a miserable, unprincipled duellist, died as a fool dieth, in 1802. On account of some insult given or received in a political dispute, he set himself up as a mark to be shot at by John Stanley, and was killed. Stanley was convicted and sentenced to death for murder, but obtained a pardon.

SPALDING, SAMSON, the first minister of Tewksbury, Mass., died in 1796, aged 86; in the sixtieth year of his ministry. He graduated at Harvard in 1732, and was settled in 1737. T. T. Barton was settled in 1792; J. Coggin in 1806.

SPALDING, LYMAN, M. D., died at Portsmouth Oct. 31, 1821, aged 46. His death was caused by a wound in the head. He was born in Cornish, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1797. He settled at Portsmouth. In 1812, being appointed president of the college of physicians at Fairfield, N. Y., and professor of anatomy and surgery, he removed to the city of New York. He was a skillful physician and surgeon. With him originated the plan of a pharmacopœia of U. S. He published a nomenclature of chemistry, 1799; inaugural address, 1813; history of scutellaria; reflections on yellow fever, 1819. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

SPALDING, JOSHUA, minister in Salem, Mass., died at Newburg, or South-East, N. Y., in 1825, aged 65. About 1780, at the age of twenty, he was settled over the Tabernacle church in S., where he continued till 1802; then for three years he was in New Jersey. Returning to Salem, he preached in the Branch church till 1813, when he removed to South-East in New York. For four years he lingered under an attack of the palsy. For forty years he was a zealous, devoted minister. He published a sermon at the execution of Coombs, 1787; defence, 1802; at opening of the Branch church; the Lord's songs, 1805; to a charitable society, 1808.

SPARHAWK, JOHN, minister of Bristol, R. I., died in 1718, aged 46. He graduated at Harvard in 1689, and was ordained 1695. His son was the minister of Salem, Mass., and died in 1755, aged 41. A graduate of Harvard in 1731, he was ordained in 1736.

SPARHAWK, GEORGE, a physician, died at Walpole, N. H., Feb. 12, 1847, aged 90. Born in Brighton, he was graduated at Harvard in 1777.

SPARLING, HULDAH, Mrs., died at Oswego in March or April, 1852, aged 110. She was born at Walpack, N. J., and was wounded by the Indians in the old French war.

SPAULDING, JOSIAH, minister of Buckland, Mass., died in 1823, aged 72. He graduated at Yale in 1778; was first the minister of Plainfield, Conn., and was installed at B. in 1794. He published a sermon on inability, 1782; Universalism confounds and destroys itself, 1805.

SPAULDING, THADDEUS, a patriot of the Revolution, and an eminent Christian, died in Townsend Feb. 10, 1836, aged 78: his wife, Olive Blood, died Feb. 19, aged 70. His son, Dr. Thaddeus Spaulding, died at South Reading in 1844, aged 52; a good physician, and useful civilian, and respected Christian. — *Thacher*.

SPAULDING, EPHRAIM, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, died in Westborough June 28, 1840. Born in Ludlow, Vt., he graduated at Middlebury in 1828. From 1831, for several years, he was a missionary; but a bleeding at his lungs compelled his return. — *Anderson's Sermon*.

SPEECE, CONRAD, D. D., died in Staunton, Va., in 1836; a Presbyterian minister. His degree was given by Princeton in 1820.

SPENCE, JOHN, M. D., died in Dumfries, Va., in 1829, aged 63; a native of Scotland. He zealously promoted the vaccine inoculation; he wrote for the journals. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

SPENCER, JOSEPH, a surgeon, died in the early part of this century at Vienna, Wood county, Va., leaving six sons and five daughters. He was the son of Gen. Spence; was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution; and in 1794 emigrated from New York to Ohio, and, with Col. Abner Lord, purchased a tract of land, lying five miles on the river at Marietta. His daughters married Gen. Cass of Detroit, Gen. Hunt of Maumee, Rev. Matthew Wallace of Indiana. Another was Mrs. Martha Brainerd Wilson, who died at Marietta in 1852, aged 69, and who was born at Lebanon, Conn.

SPENCER, ELIHU, D. D., minister of Elizabethtown and Trenton, N. J., died in 1784. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1746. A native of East Haddam, he was a descendant of Jared, who lived in Cambridge in 1634, then in Lynn, Hartford, and Haddam, where he died in 1685. His daughter married Jonathan D. Sergeant, who died in 1793, leaving ten children, of whom the eminent John Sergeant was one.

SPENCER, JOSEPH, major-general in the army of the Revolution, died in 1789, aged 75. He received this appointment in Aug., 1776; he had been previously a brigadier, and in the war of 1758 had served as a major and colonel. He

was with the army in the expedition to Rhode Island and in the retreat in 1778. On his resignation he was chosen a member of congress. He died at East Haddam, the place of his birth. His father was Isaac; his wife was Martha, the sister of David Brainerd. His brother, Elihu S., D. D., successively minister of Jamaica, L. I., and of Trenton, N. J., died Dec. 27, 1784. His nephew, Oliver S., son of Capt. Samuel S., married a daughter of Robert Ogden; commanded a regiment in the battle of Princeton; and after the war was judge of probate in Ohio, where he died Jan. 22, 1811.

SPENCER, SAMUEL, LL. D., judge of the supreme court of N. C., died in 1793, aged about 54. He graduated at Princeton in 1759.

SPENCER, JACOB, died in Washington, N. J., Oct. 13, 1836, aged nearly 100. He had seven wives, and left one child.

SPENCER, AMBROSE, chief justice, a descendant of William S., of Cambridge and Hartford at their settlement, died at Lyons, N. J., March 13, 1848, aged 82. He was born in Salisbury, Conn. His father, Philip, a mechanic and farmer, educated his two sons in Yale and Harvard; at Harvard they graduated in 1783. He studied law in part with J. Canfield of Sharon, whose daughter, Laura, he married, and settled in Hudson. He was attorney-general in 1802, and a judge of the supreme court in 1819. A federalist at first, he early joined the republicans and was the warm friend of De Witt Clinton, two of whose sisters he married for his second and third wives. In 1823 he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of the law. From the neighborhood of Albany he removed to Lyons in 1839, there living in his calm old age, yet presiding at the whig national convention at Baltimore in 1844, which nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen for president and vice-president.

SPENCER, WILLIAM A., captain in the navy, brother of the preceding, died in New York March 3, 1854, aged 61. He fought in the battle of lake Champlain under McDonough. He married two daughters of Peter Lorillard of N. Y.

SPENCER, ISHABOD SMITH, D. D., minister in Brooklyn, died Nov. 23, 1854, aged 57. He was born in Rupert, Vermont, Feb. 23, 1797, and studied at Salem academy, N. Y. He graduated at Union college in 1822. While teaching school at Schenectady and Canandaigua, he studied theology. He was first settled in the ministry at Northampton, Sept. 11, 1828, as colleague with Mr. Williams, and toiled there with great success between three and four years, the additions to the church being two hundred. He was dismissed March 12, 1832, and became the first pastor of the second Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, where he remained till his death. At his funeral Dr. Spring preached the sermon; the bearers

were ministers with scarfs, of the Reformed Dutch, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations. He had been ill for two years; his sufferings for the last three weeks were great. He had a disease of the kidneys and ulceration of the bladder. When asked, "Is it peace with you?" he replied, "It is all peace." He was a faithful and very successful minister, giving himself wholly to his proper work. He published two volumes of pastoral sketches, and various single sermons. His sermons, with a sketch of his life, were published by J. M. Sherwood, with a portrait, in 2 vols., 1855.

SPENCER, ELIPHALET M., minister of Carroll, N. Y., died March 26, 1855, aged 68, a member of the Otsego Presbytery. He was born in Great Barrington, Mass., and was a brother of Joshua S. of Utica.

SPENCER, JOHN C., son of Judge Ambrose S., died of the consumption at Albany, May 17, 1855, aged 67. He was a member of congress from Ontario in 1816; secretary of war in 1841-4; and secretary of the treasury. He lived in Canandaigua till 1845, when he removed to Albany. He was a successful lawyer, and held various offices in public life. By his revision of the statutes of New York he gained high reputation. He was a man of intellect and intense energy. He belonged to the anti-masonic party, when Mr. Van Buren was governor.

SPENCER, GEORGE, died at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1856, aged 60. He lived in Utica, and was for years principal of the academy; but ill health compelled him to abandon his literary pursuits. He was secretary of the railroad to Binghamton; and he invented a car ventilator. He was serene and resigned in suffering. He went to Iowa for his health. He published an introduction to Latin, and an elaborate English grammar.

SPOONER, EPHRAIM, deacon, a venerable, much esteemed citizen of Plymouth, Mass., died Sunday, March 22, 1818, aged 82. He was a merchant and a judge, a representative and councillor. He was most courteous, and he performed all the acts of kindness promised by his manners. In the Revolution he was a zealous patriot. For thirty-four years he was a faithful deacon of the church. His wife, Elizabeth Shurtleff, died a month before him; he departed in peace. His sons, James and Ebenezer, survived him. — *Thacher's Plymouth.*

SPOONER, WILLIAM, M. D., died in Boston, his native town, in 1836, aged nearly 76. He graduated at Harvard in 1778. He studied with Dr. Danforth, and then served as a surgeon in a ship-of-war. He afterwards studied at Edinburgh under Cullen, Monro, and Black. In 1786 he

settled in Boston, where he obtained a good share of medical practice. He was benevolent and public-spirited, and in his manners affable and courteous. His eldest son, William Jones S., a lawyer of Boston, died in 1824; the author of a phi beta kappa oration, whose memoir is in the hist. coll., vol. x. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

SPOTSO, DANIEL, was an Indian teacher at Nantucket in 1698. There were then on the island two churches, five congregations, and five hundred Indians. Some of the other preachers were Job Mukemuk, John Asherman, Netowah, Wunnohson, and Noah.

SPRAGUE, RICHARD, captain, an early settler of Charlestown, Mass., died in 1668, aged 63, bequeathing about 30 pounds to the church. He and his brothers Ralph and William began the settlement of C. in 1628, two years before Winthrop and his company arrived in the *Arabella*. His son, Captain Richard, died in 1703, bequeathing a parsonage-house and lands to the church. William removed to Hingham. H. Sprague of Hingham published an account of the Spragues in 1828. — *Budington's Hist. of Charlestown.*

SPRAGUE, JOHN, a physician in Newburyport, died in 1784, aged 73. He graduated at Harvard in 1730.

SPRAGUE, JOHN, M. D., a physician in Boston, died in 1797, aged 84. He was graduated in 1737; married the daughter of Dr. Lewis Dalhonde, a French physician; and had extensive, profitable practice. He retired to Dedham with a second wife, a lady of fortune. In 1779 he was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention. — *Thacher.*

SPRAGUE, EDWARD, minister of Dublin, N. H., died in 1817, aged 78. He was the son of Dr. Sprague, an eminent physician of Dedham, and graduated at Harvard in 1770. He was ordained at Dublin before 1780. Coming into possession, by inheritance, of a large estate, which he sold for 50,000 dollars, the consequence was injurious by reason of his foolish expenses. He died from wounds by the upsetting of his carriage. He left his estate to his parish.

SPRAGUE, DEBORAH, wife of Seth Sprague, died at Duxbury Nov. 2, 1843, aged 82. She lived with her husband sixty-four years, and was the mother of fifteen children, all of whom lived to have families; in all, her descendants at the time of her death were one hundred and seventy-seven.

SPRAGUE, SAMUEL, died in Boston June 20, 1844, aged 90; a soldier of the Revolution. He was an enterprising and successful mechanic, many public buildings being the monuments of his skill and labor. He lived happy with his wife and children, and respected and esteemed by his

many friends. The name of his son, Charles Sprague, skilled in the construction of good verse, is well known.

SPRAGUE, SETH, the son of Phineas of Duxbury, was born July 4, 1760, and died July 8, 1847, aged 87. A soldier of the Revolution, he settled in Duxbury in husbandry and other business, and was long a magistrate and senator. He was a democrat in politics. In various moral reforms he took an early part. He was the father of many children, one of whom is Peleg, born April 27, 1793, judge of the U. S. district court.

SPRAGUE, TIMOTHY D., editor of the literary magazine at Andover, Conn., died in Oct., 1849, aged 30. He graduated at Yale in 1845.

SPRAGUE, JOSEPH E., sheriff of Essex, died of apoplexy at Salem Feb. 22, 1852, aged 69. Born in S., the son of Dr. William Stearns, he assumed the name of his grandfather Sprague, and graduated at Harvard in 1804. A member of the Essex bar, he was an active politician of the Jefferson school. He was clerk of court, postmaster, and high sheriff. He published orations, July 4, 1810, and 1813.

SPRAGUE, WILLIAM, governor of Rhode Island, died in Providence Oct. 19, 1856, aged 56. He was the son of William of Cranston; was a representative to Congress in 1835; governor in 1838; senator of the United States in 1842. He was connected with the largest cotton manufactory in the State. He had talent and judgment, firmness and integrity, and in his habits was plain and abstemious.

SPRING, ALPHIUS, minister of Eliot, Maine, died in 1791, aged about 46. He graduated at Princeton in 1766, and was settled in 1768. John Rogers, the first minister, was settled in 1721.

SPRING, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Newburyport, Mass., died March 4, 1819, aged 73. He was born in Northbridge Feb. 27, 1746, and graduated at Princeton college in 1771. He was the only chaplain in Arnold's detachment, which penetrated through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in 1775. On his return in 1776 he left the army. He was ordained Aug. 6, 1777. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Hopkins, minister of Hadley; his two sons were ministers in New York and in Hartford, Conn. Besides his labors as minister, Dr. Spring performed various other important public services; he was one of the founders of the Massachusetts missionary society in 1799, and its president; he assisted also in founding the theological seminary at Andover, and the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, of which he was one of the prudential committee. In his theological views he accorded with Drs. Hopkins, Bellamy, and West, who were his teachers. He was distinguished for metaphysical acuteness. He published friendly dialogue on the nature of duty, 1784; disquisi-

tion and strictures on Rev. D. Tappan's letters to Philalethes, 1789; thanksgiving sermon, 1794; a missionary sermon, 1802; at the ordination of B. Bell, 1784; of C. Coffin, 1804; of S. Walker, 1805; inauguration of E. D. Griffin; at three thanksgivings; on the death of Washington; of T. Thompson; of N. Noyes, 1810; on sinners coming to Christ immediately, 1780; on family prayer; to missionary society, 1802; to humane society, 1807; on agency of God and man in salvation, 1807; to benevolent society, 1818; on the duel between Hamilton and Burr, 1804; two discourses on Christ's self-existence, 1805; two fast sermons, 1809, which occasioned a letter from Mr. Aikin; before the American foreign mission society, 1818. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SPRING, MARSHALL, M. D., a physician, died in Jan., 1818, aged 75. He was born in Watertown, Mass.; graduated at Harvard college in 1762; and settled at Waltham, where he had extensive practice. He disapproved of the resistance to Great Britain, and was a tory; yet in 1801 he was a democrat, or an adherent of Mr. Jefferson. To his son he left a fortune of between two and three hundred thousand dollars; but bequeathed nothing to religious or charitable institutions. He had a high reputation for medical skill. Many resorted to him as to an oracle. He was a man of keenness of wit. — *Thacher*.

SPROAT, JAMES, D. D., minister in Philadelphia, died in 1793, aged 71. He was born at Scituate, Mass., April 11, 1722, and was graduated at Yale college in 1741. While a member of this seminary he heard a sermon by Gilbert Tennent, which made the most permanent impressions upon his mind. He was ordained Aug. 23, 1743, a minister in Guilford, where he was highly popular and very useful. Thence he removed to Philadelphia, and succeeded Mr. Tennent at the close of the year 1768. Here he continued till his death. Dr. Green, his colleague, survived him. The manner of his funeral showed the high esteem in which he was held. It was at the time when the yellow fever made such ravages in the city, and when even two or three mourning friends were seldom seen attending a corpse to the grave. About fifty persons followed him, and some religious negroes voluntarily offered themselves to carry the bier. He was a respectable divine, and in his preaching he loved to dwell on the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. His life exhibited a most amiable view of the influence of religion. The copious extracts from his diary in the assembly's magazine evince his piety and submission to the will of God under the heaviest afflictions, and give an affecting account of the distress occasioned by the yellow fever.

SPROAT, EBENEZER, colonel, died at Marietta suddenly in Feb., 1805, aged 53. He was the

son of Col. Ebenezer S. of Middleborough, Mass. In the war he had the rank of major; and was noble in appearance, six feet four inches high, with a model form. He loved his fellow-soldiers, and he loved a joke. Once three soldiers dined on poor fare at his mother's inn: when the bill was asked for, he went to his mother, and inquired "How much it was worth to pick those bones?" She said, "A shilling." He returned, and from the money-drawer paid each man a shilling, much to their satisfaction. He was appointed a surveyor of lands in Ohio. The Indians called him Hetuck or Big Buckeye; hence the name of Buckeye to the natives of Ohio. He was sheriff fourteen years of the county of Washington. — *Hildreth's Biog. Memoirs.*

SPURZHEIM, JOHN GASPAR, M. D., died at Boston Nov. 10, 1832, aged 55. He was born near Treves on the Moselle in Germany, and became acquainted with Dr. Gall in 1800, and became his fellow-laborer. After lecturing in Europe he came to America, and commenced some courses of lectures on phrenology Sept. 17, and soon died after an illness, by the typhus fever, of three weeks.

SQUANTO, a noted Indian at Plymouth, called also Sisquantum and Tisquantum, was a native of Plymouth, and joined the Pilgrims as their interpreter in 1621. He had been carried off in 1614 with seven other Indians by Thomas Hunt, and sold as a slave at 20 pounds in Malaga. His services were important. He taught the people how to plant corn and catch fish. He died in Dec., 1622.

SQUAW, SACHEM, queen of the Indians in New England, was the wife of Webbaowitts, who was a powah or powwow, and king in right of his wife. She submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1644.

STACEY, WILLIAM, colonel, died in Marietta in 1804. A native of Massachusetts, he was a patriot soldier. He was taken prisoner by the tories and Indians at Cherry Valley, and was a prisoner four years. In 1789 he emigrated from New Salem to Marietta. — *Hildreth.*

STACEY, JOSEPH, the first minister of Kingston, died in 1741, aged 47. Born in Cambridge, he graduated at Harvard in 1719, and was settled in 1720. His successors were Maccarty, Rand, and Willis. He was very abstemious, and took delight in fishing and fowling; but diligent in his ministerial duties and of eminent piety. This parish was set off from Plymouth, and Major John Bradford gave him two acres of land, on which he built his house.

STAFFORD, WARD, minister in New York, died in 1851, aged about 60. Born in Washington, N. H., he graduated at Yale in 1812; and was settled over the Bowery church, which place he resigned in 1828. He was afterwards settled

at Youngstown, Ohio. His successors at New York were J. S. Christmas and Dr. Woodbridge.

STANDISH, MILES, the hero of New England, died in Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 3, 1656, aged about 72. He was born in Lancashire about the year 1584. After having served for some time in the army in the Netherlands, he settled with Mr. Robinson's congregation at Leyden. Though not a member of the church, he embarked with the company that came to New England in 1620, and was chosen captain or chief military commander at Plymouth. In every hazardous enterprise, he was foremost; he was resolute and daring; and often, when in great danger, was guarded by the providence of God. His wife, Rose, died Jan. 29, 1621. His second wife was Barbara. His children were Alexander, Miles, Josiah, and Lora; also Charles and John, who died early. Alexander married Sarah Alden, and left children; Miles married Sarah Winslow, and lived in Boston; Josiah, captain, lived in Norwich or Preston, Conn., and had nine children. Lora died before her father. Her sampler is preserved in Pilgrim's hall, Plymouth, as follows:

"Lora Standish is my name.
Lord, guide my heart that I
May doe thy will. Also fill
My hands with such convenient skill,
As may conduce to virtne void of shame;
And I will give the glory to thy name."

In 1623 he was sent to Wessagusset or Weymouth, to protect the settlers there from a conspiracy of the Indians, which Massasoit had disclosed. Having chosen eight men, he went to the plantation under pretence of trade, and he found it in a most perilous condition. The people, by their unjust and disorderly conduct, had made themselves contemptible in the eyes of the Indians. To give the savages satisfaction on account of corn which had been stolen, they pretended to hang the thief, but hung in his stead a poor, decrepid old man. After Standish arrived at Weymouth he was insulted and threatened by the Indians, who had been named as conspirators. Taking an opportunity, when a number of them were together, he killed five, without losing any of his men. He himself seized Pecksuot, a bold chief, snatched his knife from his neck, and killed him with it. The terror with which this enterprise filled the savages was of great advantage to the colonists. When the report of this transaction was carried to Holland, Mr. Robinson, in his next letter to the governor, exclaimed, "O that you had converted some, before you killed any!" Captain Standish was one of the magistrates or assistants as long as he lived. At Duxbury he had a tract of land, known by the name of "Captain's hill." Mr. Hubbard says of him: "A little chimney is soon fired; so was the Plymouth captain, a man of a very small stature, yet of a very hot and angry temper. He had been bred a

soldier in the low countries, and never entered into the school of Christ, or of John the Baptist." It does not appear, however, that in his military expeditions he exceeded his orders. Morton says, that he fell asleep in the Lord.—*Belknap's Amer. Biog.* i. 310-336.

STANDISH, WILLIAM, a descendant of Miles S., died in Pembroke, Mass., in November, 1828, aged 93.

STANFORD, JOHN, D. D., a Baptist minister, died in New York Jan. 14, 1834, aged 80.

STANFORD, JOSHUA, died in Dublin, N. H., Dec. 12, 1856, aged 103 years and 8 months.

STANLEY, JOHN, an eminent lawyer of North Carolina, died in 1833. He was a member of congress.

STANLEY, ANTHONY D., died in East Hartford March 16, 1853, aged 42, professor of mathematics in Yale college, where he was graduated in 1830. He published a treatise on spherical trigonometry, an edition of Day's algebra, and a set of mathematical tables; and left projected labors unfinished.

STANTON, EDWARD, died in Stonington in 1832, aged 71; a defender of fort Griswold. Shot through the body, Col. Van Buskirk gave him a silk cap to place in the wound, and gave him a cup of water,—the only acts of kindness that day: honor to the name of this British officer. S. kept the cap till his death.

STANTON, HENRY, brigadier-general, died at fort Hamilton Aug. 2, 1856, aged about 70. He was of the quartermaster's department.

STANWIX, colonel, commanded a considerable force in 1757, designed for the protection of the western frontiers. In 1758 he erected a fort on the north side of the Mohawk, at the carrying-place to Wood creek, and called it fort Stanwix. It was designed in part for the security of the friendly Indians. He then had the rank of brigadier-general.

STAR, COMFORT, a minister in England, died at Leeds in Sussex in 1711, aged 86. His father, of the same name, a physician, came from Ashford, E., and lived in Cambridge in 1634; then in Duxbury; last in Boston, where he died in 1660. Born in Ashford, he graduated at Harvard in the fifth class in 1647, and was a tutor and fellow. Returning to E., he was a minister in Cumberland till deprived by the act of uniformity; then at Leeds.

STARK, JOHN, major-general, died May 8, 1822, aged 93. He was the son of Archibald S., a native of Glasgow, who married in Ireland; was born at Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 28, 1728. In 1736 his father removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, on the Merrimac. While on a hunting expedition, he was taken prisoner by the St. Francis Indians in 1752, but was soon redeemed at an expense of 103 dollars, paid by Mr. Wheel-

wright of Boston. To raise this money, he repaired on another hunting expedition to the Androscoggin. He afterwards served in a company of rangers with Rogers, being made a captain in 1756. On hearing of the battle of Lexington, he repaired to Cambridge, and, receiving a colonel's commission, enlisted in the same day eight hundred men. He fought in the battle of Breed's hill, June 17, 1775, his regiment forming the left of the line, and repulsing three times, by their deadly fire, the veteran Welsh fusileers, who had fought at Minden. His only defence was a rail-fence, covered with hay to resemble a breastwork. In May, 1776, he proceeded from New York to Canada. In the attack on Trenton he commanded the van of the right wing. He was also engaged in the battle of Princeton. Displeased at being neglected in a list of promotions, he resigned his commission in March, 1777, and retired to his farm. In order to impede the progress of Burgoyne, he proposed to the council of New Hampshire to raise a body of troops, and fall upon his rear. In the battle of Bennington, so called, though fought six miles northwest from B., in the borders of New York, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1777, he defeated Col. Baum, killing two hundred and seven, and making seven hundred and fifty prisoners. The place was near Van Schaack's mills, on a branch of the Hoosuck, called by Dr. Holmes Walloon creek; by others Walloom-sack, and Walloom-schaick, and Looms-chork. This event awakened confidence, and led to the capture of Burgoyne. Of those who fought in this battle, the names of T. Allen, J. Orr, and others, are recorded in this volume. In September he enlisted a new and larger force, and joined Gates. In 1778 and 1779 he served in Rhode Island, and in 1780 in New Jersey. In 1781 he had the command of the northern department at Saratoga. At the close of the war, he bade adieu to public employments. In 1818 congress voted him a pension of 60 dollars per month. John, his third son, died in Manchester, N. H., in 1844, aged 82.—He was buried on a small hill near the Merrimac; a granite obelisk has the inscription, "Maj. Gen. Stark." A memoir of his life was published, annexed to reminiscences of the French war, 12mo., 1831.

STARK, ANDREW, LL. D., pastor of the associate Presbyterian church, New York, thirty years, died in Scotland Sept. 18, 1849, aged 58, a faithful and useful minister.

STARR, PETER, minister of Warren, Conn., died in 1829, aged 84. Born in Danbury, he graduated at Yale in 1764; was a pastor sixty years; and was the oldest minister in the State. Hart Taleott was settled in 1825.

STARR, JOHN, a physician, died at Northwood, N. H., Sept. 8, 1851, aged 67. The son of Dr. Ebenezer S. of Dunstable, he graduated at Har-

vard in 1804, and studied physic with Dr. M. Spaulding. He commenced practice in Peterborough. After three years he removed to Northwood, where he toiled in his profession thirty-six years.

STAUGHTON, WILLIAM, D. D., died at Washington Dec. 12, 1829, aged 59; a Baptist, formerly president of Columbia college. He was on his way to Georgetown college, Ky. He came from England in 1798; and had been pastor of a church in Philadelphia six years, from 1805. He published an eulogium on Dr. Rush, 1813; address at opening of Columbia college at Washington, 1822.

STAUNTON, BENJAMIN, an eminent physician of Newport, R. I., died at a very advanced age in 1760. Other physicians of N., who died before him, were James Noyes and Clarke Rodman, and his son William.

STEARNS, JOSIAH, died in Epping, N. H., July 25, 1788, aged 56, in the thirtieth year of his ministry. He was the son of John of Billerica, and of Esther, who was descended from the celebrated Capt. Edward Johnson. His ancestor John lived in B. at its incorporation in 1665, and his earliest ancestor in this country was Isaac of Watertown, in 1630, who died Aug. 29, 1676, leaving sons Isaac, Samuel, and probably others. He graduated at Harvard in 1751. He had two wives, Sarah Abbot of Andover, and Sarah Ruggles of Billerica, and had six sons and six daughters. He published two sermons on the love of God, preached at Exeter for the benefit of the students of the academy; also at ordination of S. Gile, 1807; of T. Skelton, 1808; of E. P. Sperry, 1813; on the death of D. Bacon, 1810; of E. Stone, 1822; on the peace, 1815; at a dedication, 1817; to society for Christian knowledge, 1820. — *N. H. Repos.*; *Sprague's Annals*.

STEARNS, CHARLES, D. D., died at Lincoln July 26, 1826, aged 74. A native of Leominster, a graduate of 1773, he was ordained in 1781 the successor of William Lawrence, the first minister. He published a sermon on music, 1792; a poem, 1797; principles of religion, 1807; on the death of E. Brooks, 1807; before a bible society; convention sermon, 1815.

STEARNS, SAMUEL, son of Rev. Josiah S., died at Bedford, Mass., Dec. 26, 1834, aged 66, in the thirty-ninth year of his ministry. He was highly respected. He was a grandson of Rev. Samuel Ruggles of Billerica, and father of W. A. Stearns, president of Amherst college. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1794, and studied theology with Rev. Jonathan French of Andover, whose daughter he married. Ordained April 27, 1795, he, in consequence of a division, became, June 5, 1833, the minister of the Trinitarian Congregational society, yet pastor of the same church. He published a sermon at the ordination of Sam-

uel Gile, 1807; of T. Skelton, Foxborough, 1808; on the murder of David Bacon, 1810; at the ordination of E. P. Sperry, Dunstable, 1813; at the dedication of a meeting-house in B. in 1817; before Mass. society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1820; at the funeral of Mr. Stone, of Reading; address at Draeut on the return of peace, 1814. — *Boston Recorder*, Jan. 2, 1835; April 24.

STEARNS, SAMUEL HORATIO, a minister in Boston, died in Paris July 15, 1837, aged 35. He was the son of the preceding, born at Bedford Sept. 12, 1801; was graduated at Harvard in 1823; and ordained over the old south church in Boston April 16, 1834. In ill health, he was invited by Rev. E. E. Salisbury to visit with him the south of Europe. He died in France. A volume of his life and discourses was published in 1838. The interesting account of him, in one hundred and ninety-two pages, was prepared by his brother, W. A. Stearns, now president of Amherst college. — *Sprague's Annals*.

STEARNS, ASAHIEL, LL. D., professor of law at Cambridge, died Feb. 5, 1839, aged 64. He was born at Lunenburg in 1774, graduated at Harvard in 1797, and practised law many years at Chelmsford. He was a member of Congress in 1815–1817. He was professor from 1817 till 1829, when he resigned his place. He died at Cambridge. He published a volume on real actions, 1824, and was one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the commonwealth. He was a skilful lawyer, a zealous advocate, and a man of integrity.

STEARNS, SILAS, a Baptist minister, died in Bath, Me., in 1840, aged 55.

STEARNS, JOHN, M. D., died in New York March 18, 1848, aged nearly 78; president of the N. Y. medical society. A native of Wilbraham, Mass., he graduated at Yale college in 1789. He was a devoted practitioner and a consistent Christian, being connected with Dr. Milnor's church. He was one of the founders of the tract society, and chairman of the finance committee. He died in peace.

STEBBINS, STEPHEN WILLIAMS, minister of Westhaven, Conn., died Aug. 15, 1843, aged 85. Born in Longmeadow in 1758, the grandson of Dr. Stephen Williams, he graduated at Yale in 1782. He declined an invitation to succeed his grandfather at L., and was settled at Stratford, where he remained twenty-nine years, and then for twenty-eight years was the pastor of Westhaven. His form was erect and noble, his countenance was bland and expressive: he had intellect, judgment, feeling. He was humble, self-denying, condescending, and holy; and his death was peace.

STEBBINS, CYRUS, D. D., died at Waterford, N. J., in 1841, aged 68.

STEBBINS, DANIEL, Dr., died in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 7, 1856, aged 90 years and 6 months. He was the son of Joseph of Wilbraham, a descendant of Rowland, who came from England in 1634 and was among the first settlers of Springfield in 1636. To this ancestor, from whom Dr. S. descended in the seventh generation, he erected a granite monument in Northampton, where he died in 1671. He graduated at Yale in 1788, leaving only two survivors of his class, Rev. Daniel Waldo, chaplain in congress, aged 94, and Judge John Woodworth of Troy. He was educated as a physician, and practised a few years. He came to Northampton in 1806. For thirty-five years he was the county treasurer, annually chosen by the people. He was a man of integrity and piety, industrious, interested in all the objects which conduce to the public welfare. His last days were embittered by suffering, and by the decay of his intellectual powers; but he cherished the hope, through the gospel, that they would flourish anew, subject to no second decay.

STEDMAN, C., published a history of the American war, 2 vols. 4to., London, 1794.

STEEL, STEPHEN, the first minister of Tolland, Conn., died in 1759, aged 62, in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry. Born in Hadley, Mass., he graduated at Yale in 1718. Nathan Williams was his successor.

STEELE, JOHN, a useful magistrate at Hartford in 1636, was the first secretary of the government. He removed to Farmington in 1651, and died in 1664. He was one of the legislators, who, to what was called Newtown, gave the name of Hartford, probably because Mr. Stone was born in H., England. The seal of Hartford, by Mr. Hartley, is a hart fording a stream; the crest an eagle, with the motto, "Post nubila Phoebus." It is described in "Hartford in the olden time."

STEELE, JOHN, general, died near Salisbury, N. C., August, 1815. He was a member of congress soon after the adoption of the constitution, and comptroller of the treasury; a man of profound knowledge and strong reasoning powers.

STEELE, MARSHFIELD, minister of Machias, Me., died in 1832, aged 60. Born in Hartford, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1790, and was ordained in 1800.

STEELE, JOHN, M. D., missionary, died at Madura Oct. 6, 1842, aged 38. Born in Hebron, N. Y., he embarked at Boston in 1836. He was highly respected; his end was perfect peace. His wife was Mary Snell of Plainfield, Mass.

STEERS, GEORGE, a distinguished shipbuilder, died on Long Island Sept. 25, 1856. He was riding, when his horse ran away and threw him, the injury causing his death. He constructed the famous yacht America, which won the race at Cowes in 1851. The steamers Niagara and Adri-

atic, built by him, exhibited great beauty and symmetry.

STEPHENS, JOHN L., a traveller, died at New York Oct. 13, 1852, aged 46. Born in Shrewsbury, N. J., he graduated at Columbia college in 1822. He studied and practised law, but ill health compelled him to travel. From 1834 to 1836 he visited Europe, Greece, and Turkey. President Van Buren sent him as ambassador to Central America in 1839 in order to negotiate a treaty. He was concerned in the first lines of steamers to Europe; was a director in the ocean steam navigation company, and president of the Panama railroad company, and passed the winter of 1851 on the isthmus of Darien. The iron track between the Atlantic and the Pacific will be forever associated with his name. He published incidents of travel in Egypt, etc., 1837; in Greece, Turkey, etc., 1838; in Central America, 1841; in Yucatan. — *Cycl. of Am. Lit.*

STEPHENSON, JAMES, D. D., died in Maury county, Tenn., in 1832.

STETSON, ELLEN, Miss, a missionary to the Cherokees, died at Dwight Dec. 29, 1848, aged 65. Born at Kingston, Mass., she entered upon her labors as teacher of the female school in 1821 at "Old Dwight." In 1829 she removed to the new station. She was very humble, yet full of peace; a most faithful and useful laborer for the good of Cherokee girls during 27 years.

STEBBEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, baron de, a major-general in the American army, died at Steubenville, N. Y., in 1794, aged 61. He was a Prussian officer, who served many years in the armies of Frederick, and afterwards entered the service of Prince Charles of Baden. He had the rank of lieutenant-general, and was also a canon of the church. With an income of 2500 dollars a year, he passed his winters at Paris, and there became acquainted with Franklin. He arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., in Nov. 1777, with strong recommendations to congress. He claimed no rank, and only requested permission to serve as a volunteer. He was soon appointed to the office of inspector-general with the rank of major-general. He established a uniform system of manœuvres, and by his skill and persevering industry effected during the continuance of the troops at Valley Forge a most important improvement in all ranks of the army. He was a volunteer in the action at Monmouth, and commanded in the trenches of Yorktown on the day which concluded the struggle with Great Britain. He was an accomplished gentleman and a virtuous citizen, of extensive knowledge and sound judgment. His aids were North, Popham, and Walker. The following anecdotes will illustrate his character. When in Virginia, a militia-colonel rode up with a boy, and said, "I have brought you a recruit." The baron patted the boy on his head, and asked

his age, and in his indignation at the cheat ordered the colonel to be dismounted, unspurred, and turned into the ranks; and said to the lad, "Go, my boy, take the colonel's spurs and horses to his wife;—make my compliments, and say, her husband has gone to fight for the freedom of his country, as an honest man should do. By platoons! to the right wheel! forward march!" On the arrival of the corps at Roanoke, the colonel escaped, and applied in vain to Governor Jefferson for redress. At a review in Morristown he arrested a Lieut. Gibbons for a fault of which he was innocent; but, ascertaining his innocence, he desired him to come to the front, when he said: "Sir, the fault which was committed would have been perilous in the presence of an enemy, but it was not yours; I ask your pardon; return to your command;" and this was said with his hat off, and the rain pouring on his reverend head. What officer would not respect the veteran? On leaving a sick aid-de-camp in Virginia, he said, "There is my aukley, and here is half of my money; I can do no more." For amusement he sometimes miscalled words in English, similar in sound. Mrs. Washington, at the dinner-table, asked him once what he had caught, when he went a-fishing. He replied that he had caught two fish, adding, "I am not sure, but I think one of them was a *whale*."—"A whale, baron, in the North river?"—"Yes, I assure you, a very fine whale; was it not?" appealing to one of his aids, who replied, "An *eel*, baron." At the house of Mrs. Livingston, the mother of the chancellor, he was introduced to a Miss Sheaff. "I am happy," said he, "to be presented to you, though at a great risk; from my youth I have been cautioned against *mischiefs*, but I had no idea that her attractions were so powerful!" When the army was disbanded, and the old soldiers shook hands in farewell, Lieut. Col. Cochran, a Green Mountain veteran, said, "For myself I could stand it, but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them."—"Come," said the baron, "I will pay my respects to Mrs. C. and her daughters;" and when he left them their countenances were brightened, for he gave them all he had to give. This was at Newburg. On the wharf he saw a poor wounded black man, who wanted a dollar to pay for his passage to his home. Of whom the baron borrowed the dollar, it is not known; but he soon returned, when the negro hailed the sloop, and cried, "God bless you, master baron!" The State of New Jersey gave him a small farm. New York gave him 16,000 acres in Oneida county; a pension of 2500 dollars was also given him. He built him a log house at Steubenville, gave a tenth part of his land to his aids and servants, and parcelled out the rest to twenty or thirty tenants. His

library was his chief solace. Having little exercise, he died of the apoplexy. Agreeably to his request he was wrapped in his cloak and buried in a plain coffin without a stone. He was a believer in Jesus Christ, a member of the reformed Dutch church, New York. An abstract of his system of discipline was published in 1779, and in 1784 he published a letter on the subject of an established militia and military arrangements.

STEVENS, JOSEPH, minister of Charlestown, Mass., the son of Joseph S., died of the small pox Nov. 16, 1721, aged 40. He was born in Andover; was graduated at Harvard college in 1703; and was ordained colleague with Mr. Bradstreet Oct. 13, 1713. He was a fervent and eloquent preacher, cheerful though serious in conversation, gentle as a father, and beloved by all his congregation. There was published from his manuscript his last sermon, entitled, another and a better country in reserve for all true believers; and annexed to it a discourse on the death of Mr. Brattle of Cambridge. He was the great-grandfather of Joseph Stevens Buckminster.

STEVENS, TIMOTHY, first minister of Glas-tenbury, Conn., died April, 1726, aged 60. He was the son of Timothy of Roxbury, and graduated at Harvard in 1687. His wife was Eunice, the daughter of John Chester; his second wife was Alice, the widow of Rev. John Whiting of Lancaster.

STEVENS, PHINEAS, first minister of Bos-eawen, N. H., died in 1755, aged about 43. He was born in Andover, and graduated at Harvard in 1734; was settled Oct. 8, 1740. Three of his successors were R. Morrill, N. Merrill, S. Wood.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN, D. D., minister of Kittery, Maine, the son of Rev. Joseph, was graduated at Harvard college in 1740, and ordained May 1, 1751. He died May 18, 1791, aged 70, having been respected in life as an able minister of the gospel, an exemplary Christian, and a modest and humble man. His only child, Sarah, married Rev. Joseph Buckminster. He gave his library to the ministers of York and Kittery. He published a sermon on the death of Andrew Pepperell, 1752; on the death of Sir W. Pepperell, 1759; at the election, 1760; at the convention, 1764.—*Sprague's Annals*.

STEVENS, EDWARD, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Virginia Aug. 17, 1820. A native of Virginia, he served with distinction during the whole war. He was the friend of Washington and Greene. At the battle of the Great Bridge near Norfolk, he commanded a battalion of riflemen. At the battle of Brandywine for his good conduct he received the public thanks of the commander-in-chief; and in the same way was honored at the battle of Germantown. Promoted to the command of a brigade, he fought

in the battle of Camden. In that of Guilford court-house, he was severely wounded in the thigh; but he brought off his troops in good order. His military career ended at the siege of Yorktown. From the adoption of the State constitution until 1790 he was a member of the senate of Virginia.

STEVENS, EBENEZER, major-general, a soldier of the Revolution, died in 1823, aged 71. He was born in Boston in 1751, and entered the army as an artificer. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery. On the return of peace he settled in New York, and was an enterprising merchant. For many years he commanded the division of the artillery of the State.

STEVENS, EDWIN, missionary to China, died at Singapore Jan. 5, 1837, aged 36. Born at New Canaan, he graduated at Yale in 1828, at New Haven seminary in 1831. He was a chaplain at Canton in 1832, and was skilled in the Chinese language.

STEVENS, JOHN II., died at Stoneham, Mass., July 9, 1851, aged nearly 85; for thirty-two years pastor of the church at S. Born at Canterbury, Conn., he was pastor of Methuen, Mass., from 1791 to 1795; of Stoneham from 1795 to 1827; of the east parish of Haverhill from 1828 to 1833. He published two sermons on the death of a young man, 1803; and two fast sermons. — *Sprague*.

STEVENS, JOHN, died in Talbot county, Md., in April, 1856. He had recently given 36,000 dollars for a packet to be in the service of the Liberian colonization.

STEVENS, ROBERT L., died at Hoboken April 20, 1856, aged 68. He was remarkable for his inventive powers. His father, John S., was connected with John Fitch in the improvement of navigation by steam. His inventions are described in the Tribune of April 22. He is said to have died worth two millions of dollars.

STEVENSON, JAMES, D. D., died in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1832.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, a Methodist minister, died at Rock Run, Md., in 1839, aged 74. Edward S., also a Methodist minister, died at Snow Hill, Md., in 1839, aged 45.

STEVENSON, ANDREW, a Virginia statesman, died of the pneumonia in Albemarle county, in 1857, aged 73. He was in early life an eminent pleader at the bar. As a member of congress he was chosen speaker of the house, and presided with great dignity and ability. Next to Mr. Clay he was regarded as best qualified for that station. From congress he was sent as a minister to England, and in that position was distinguished, for his character was dignified, his appearance splendid, his social accomplishments remarkable. On his return he was rector of the university of Vir-

ginia, to which he devoted much care, as also to the pursuits of agriculture.

STEWART, ANTIPAS, first minister of Ludlow, Mass., died in Belchertown in 1814, aged 80. Born in Marlborough, he graduated at Harvard in 1760; was ordained in 1793, and dismissed in 1803. He well understood Hebrew and was a good scholar.

STEWART, JOSEPH, a painter, died in April, 1822, aged 69. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1780. He became a preacher; but losing his health he devoted himself to painting, being instructed by Trumbull. He established a museum at Hartford, Conn.

STEWART, DANIEL, general, died in Liberty county, Georgia, in 1829, aged 69; a patriot of 1776.

STEWART, ZURIAH, widow of David S., died at Kingwood, N. J., Oct. 31, 1843, aged 103. By her first husband, G. Opdycke, she had eleven children. She left eighty-four grandchildren, one hundred and eighty great-grandchildren, and thirty-nine great-great-grandchildren.

STEWART, SARAH, wife of Rev. C. S. Stewart, died June 16, 1854; a woman of great excellence of character. — *Observer*, July 17.

STEWART, JAMES, M. D., died at Baltimore Jan. 31, 1846, aged 90. Born in Annapolis, he studied medicine in Edinburgh; in 1780 he came to B., and served in the army. He saw in the city an increase from fifteen thousand inhabitants to one hundred thousand.

STILES, ISAAC, died at North Haven May 14, 1760, aged 62. He was the son of John, whose father John came from Milbrook, England, and settled in Windsor in 1635. Born in Windsor, a graduate of 1722, he was ordained at North Haven Nov. 11, 1724; and was succeeded by Dr. Trumbull. His predecessor, Mr. Wetmore, had become an Episcopalian. He was a zealous and eloquent preacher. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Edward Taylor; and President Stiles was her only child. He published election sermon, 1742; at the ordination of his son at Newport, 1755; duty of soldiers, 1755. — *Sprague's Annals*.

STILES, ABEL, minister of Woodstock, north society, died July 25, 1783, aged 74, in the forty-sixth of his ministry. A brother of the preceding, he graduated in 1733, was a tutor, a good scholar, and eminent theologian. Besides these two sons, John, their father, had twelve children.

STILES, EZRA, D. D., president of Yale college, died at New Haven May 12, 1795, aged 67. He was the son of Isaac Stiles, minister of North Haven, Conn.; was born Dec. 15, 1727. He was graduated in 1746, and in 1749 was chosen tutor, in which station he remained six years. After having preached occasionally, his impaired health

and some doubt respecting the truth of Christianity induced him to pursue the study of the law. In 1753 he took the attorney's oath at New Haven, and practised at the bar till 1755. But, having resumed preaching, he was ordained Oct. 22, 1755, minister of the second Congregational church in Newport, Rhode Island. In March, 1776, the events of the war dispersed his congregation, and induced him to remove to Dighton. He afterwards preached at Portsmouth. In 1777 he was chosen president of Yale college, as successor of Mr. Clap, and continued in this station till his death. It seems, from the private journal of Mr. Stiles, that he was earnestly opposed to the new-fangled doctrines of Dr. Hopkins and Stephen West, of which he speaks thus: "The people begin to be tired of the unintelligible and new points, as 1. that an unconverted man had better be killing his father than praying for converting grace; 2. that true repentance implies a willingness to be damned; 3. that we are to give God thanks that he caused Adam to sin and involved all his posterity in total depravity; that Judas betrayed, etc.; 4. that the children of none but communicants are to be baptized; 5. that the church and ministers are so corrupt that no communion is to be held with them." When he was a candidate for the presidency of the college, Dr. James Dana wrote to him, that there was a party for Elizur Goodrich, but that if he was chosen "there would be another college." The nine ministers, constituting the trustees, with Mr. Goodrich, chose Mr. Stiles. He was one of the most learned men of whom this country can boast. He had a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, the former of which he learned when he was about forty years of age; he had made considerable progress in the Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic; on the Persian and Coptic he had bestowed some attention; and the French he read with great facility. He was also well versed in most branches of mathematical knowledge. Next to sacred literature, astronomy was his favorite science. He had read the works of divines in various languages, and very few have had so thorough an acquaintance with the fathers of the Christian church. He possessed an intimate acquaintance with the Rabbinical writings. He was a most impressive and eloquent preacher, for he spoke with that zeal and energy which the deepest interest in the most important subjects cannot fail to inspire. His early discourses were philosophical and moral; but he gradually became a serious and powerful preacher of the momentous truths of the gospel. In the room of labored disquisitions, addressed rather to the reason than to the conscience and heart, he employed his time in preaching repentance and

faith; the great truths respecting our disease and cure; the physician of souls and our remedy in him; the manner in which the sinner is brought home to God in regeneration, justification, sanctification, and eternal glory; the terrors and blessings of the world to come; the influence of the Holy Spirit and the efficacy of the truth in the great change of the character, preparatory for heaven. The doctrines of the trinity in unity, of the divinity and atonement of Christ, with the capital principles of the great theological system of the doctrines of grace, he believed to have been the uninterrupted faith of eight-tenths of Christendom from the ascension of Jesus Christ to the present day. He delighted in preaching the gospel to the poor. Among the members of his church at Newport were seven negroes. These occasionally met in his study, when he instructed them, and, falling on their knees together, he implored for them and for himself the blessing of that God with whom all distinction excepting that of Christian excellence is as nothing. In the cause of civil and religious liberty he was an enthusiast. He contended that the right of conscience and private judgment was unalienable; and that no exigencies of the Christian church could render it lawful to erect any body of men into a standing judicatory over the churches. He engaged with zeal in the cause of his country. He thought that the 30th of January, which was observed by the Episcopalians in commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I., "ought to be celebrated as an anniversary thanksgiving, that one nation on earth had so much fortitude and public justice as to make a royal tyrant bow to the sovereignty of the people." He was catholic in his sentiments, for his heart was open to receive all who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity. He was conspicuous for his benevolence, as well as for his learning and piety. The following extracts from his diary furnish evidence of his Christian goodness: "The review of my life astonishes me with a sense of my sins. May I be washed in the blood of Jesus, which cleanseth from all sin. Purify and sanctify me, O blessed Spirit! I hope I love my Saviour for his divine excellences, as well as for his love to sinners; I glory in his divine righteousness; and earnestly beseech the God of all grace to endue me with true and real holiness, and to make me like himself. I have earnestly importuned the youth of this university to devote themselves to that divine Jesus who hath loved them to the death. And, praised be God, I have reason to hope the blessed Spirit hath wrought effectually on the hearts of sundry, who have, I think, been brought home to God, and experienced what flesh and blood cannot impart to the human mind. Whether I shall ever get to heaven, and through many tribula-

tions enter into rest, God only knows. This I know, that I am the most unworthy of all the works of God."

He was a man of low stature, and of a small though well-proportioned form. His voice was clear and energetic. His countenance, especially in conversation, was expressive of benignity and mildness; but, if occasion required, it became the index of majesty and authority. He published a funeral oration in Latin on Governor Law, 1751; a discourse on the Christian union, preached before the Congregational ministers of Rhode Island, 1760; in this work he recommends harmony among different Christians, and shows an intimate acquaintance with the ecclesiastical affairs of the country; a sermon at the installation of S. Hopkins, 1770; a Latin oration on his induction into his office, 1778; the United States elevated to glory and honor, an election sermon, preached May 8, 1783, which exhibits the eloquence, and patriotism, and glowing sentiments of liberty, with which the august occasion could not fail to inspire him; account of the settlement of Bristol, 1785; a sermon at the ordination of H. Channing, 1787; history of the three judges of King Charles I., Whalley, Goffe, and Dixwell, 12mo., 1795; in this work he discloses very fully his sentiments on civil liberty, and predicts a republican renovation in England. He left an unfinished ecclesiastical history of New England, and more than forty volumes of manuscripts. An interesting account of his life was published by his son-in-law, Dr. Holmes, in 1798. — *Sprague.*

STILLMAN, SAMUEL, D. D., minister in Boston, died March 13, 1807, aged 70. He was born in Philadelphia Feb. 27, 1737. When he was but eleven years of age his parents removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and in an academy in that city he received the rudiments of his education. The preaching of Mr. Hart was the means of teaching him that he was a sinner, and of converting him. Being ordained at Charleston Feb. 26, 1759, he immediately afterwards settled at James Island; but his impaired health induced him in 1760 to remove to Bordentown, New Jersey, where he preached two years, and then went to Boston. After being an assistant about a year in the second Baptist church, he was installed the minister of the first, as successor of Mr. Condry, who now resigned his office, Jan. 9, 1765. In this church he continued his benevolent labors, universally respected and beloved, till his death by a paralytic shock. As an eloquent preacher of the gospel Dr. Stillman held the first rank. Embracing the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion, he explained and enforced them with clearness and with apostolic intrepidity and zeal. He possessed a pleasant and most commanding voice, and, as he felt what

he spoke, he was enabled to transfuse his own feelings into the hearts of his auditors. The total moral depravity of man was a principle on which in his preaching he much insisted, and he believed that the Christian was dependent on God's immediate agency for the origin and continuance of every gracious exercise. From his clear apprehension of the eternal personal election of a certain number of the human race to salvation, he was led to believe the perseverance unto eternal glory of all those who are regenerated by the Spirit of God. The Godhead and atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ were his frequent themes. He was a preacher of righteousness, and his own life was holy. In the chamber of sickness and affliction he was always among different denominations a welcome visitor. His uncommon vivacity and energy of feeling were united with a perfect sense of propriety, and with affability, ease, and politeness. He published a sermon on the repeal of the stamp act, 1766; enlistments, 1769; dangers of youth, 1771; at the artillery election, 1770; at the ordination of S. Shepard, 1771; of Stephen S. Nelson, 1797; of Thomas Waterman, 1801; of Lucius Bowles, 1805; on the death of Mary Stillman, 1768; of S. Ward, 1776; election sermon, 1779; on charity, 1785; before a society of freemasons, 1789; apostolic preaching in three discourses, 1790; on the death of N. Brown, 1791; of Washington, 1800; of H. Smith, 1805; at the execution of Levi Ames, 1773; thanksgiving sermon on the French revolution, 1794; on the national fast, 1799; on opening the Baptist meeting-house in Charlestown; on the first anniversary of the female asylum, 1801; on the first anniversary of the Massachusetts Baptist missionary society, 1803. A volume of twenty sermons was published, 8vo., 1808, of which eight had never before been published.

STILLWELL, JARRAT, general, died in New York in 1843, aged 86; a Revolutionary soldier.

STILLWELL, WILLIAM, Methodist minister, died at Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1851, aged 64. He was thirty-one years pastor in Christie street, New York. He performed the marriage service eight thousand times; the funeral service seven thousand times.

STIRLING, earl of, see William Alexander.

STITH, WILLIAM, president of William and Mary college, Virginia, was a native of that colony, and for some years a respectable clergyman. He withdrew from the laborious office which he sustained in the college, soon after the year 1740, and died in 1750. He published a history of the first discovery and settlement of Virginia, Williamsburg, 8vo., 1747. It brings down the history only to 1624. An appendix contains a collection of charters relating to the period comprised in the volume. Besides the copious ma-

terials of Smith, the author derived assistance from the manuscripts of his uncle, Sir John Randolph, and from the records of the London company, put into his hands by Col. William Byrd, president of the council, and from the valuable library of this gentleman. Mr. Stith was a man of classical learning, and a faithful historian; but he was destitute of taste in style, and his details are exceedingly minute.

STOCKBRIDGE, CHARLES, M. D., died at Scituate, Mass., in 1806, aged 72, leaving a son Charles, a physician, who died in S. in 1827, aged 38. His father, Benjamin, was a distinguished physician before him in S. — *Dean's Hist. of S.*

STOCKBRIDGE, JOSEPH, captain, died at Bath, Maine, Aug. 9, 1835, aged 76; a soldier of the Revolution, engaged in various battles.

STOCKBRIDGE, CHARLES, M. D., a physician of Scituate, died in Oct., 1827, aged 38.

STOCKING, JEREMIAH, minister of Glastenbury, Conn., died in 1853, aged 85.

STOCKING, WILLIAM R., late missionary at Oroomiah, Persia, died at New York April 30, 1854, aged 44.

STOCKTON, RICHARD, a statesman of New Jersey, died near Princeton Feb. 28, 1781, aged 50. He was the son of John S., and grandson of Richard S., who died in possession of a large landed estate at Princeton in 1720; was born at Princeton Oct. 1, 1730; was graduated in the first class in 1748; and studied law with David Ogden of Newark. In 1766 he visited England. In 1774 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, and in 1776 a member of congress. In debate he took an active part, and signed the declaration of independence. November 30th, a party of royalists captured him and threw him into prison at New York, where his sufferings destroyed his health. Congress interposed for his release. The enemy destroyed his library and devastated his lands. At the bar Mr. S. appeared with unrivalled reputation and success, refusing to engage in any cause which he knew to be unjust, and standing forth in defence of the helpless and the injured. He filled the office of judge with integrity and learning. His superior powers of mind, which were highly cultivated, were united with a flowing and persuasive eloquence; he was also a sincere Christian. His son, Richard S., LL. D., a distinguished lawyer and a senator of the United States, and for thirty years a trustee of Princeton college, died at Princeton in 1828.

STODDARD, ANTHONY, the first in this country of the family of Stoddards, died at Boston March 15, 1687, aged about 70. He lived in Boston as early as 1639, and was a representative more than twenty years. His first wife was a daughter of Emanuel Downing, and by her he had sons, Solomon, Samson, and perhaps Simeon.

His second wife was Barbara, the widow of J. Weld, and her son was Stephen. His third wife was Christiana, and by her he had Anthony, Joseph, and Ebenezer.

STODDARD, SOLOMON, minister of Northampton, Mass., died Feb. 11, 1729, aged 85. He was the eldest son of Anthony Stoddard, was born in Boston in 1643, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1662. He was afterwards appointed a fellow. His health being impaired, he went to Barbadoes as chaplain to Gov. Serle, and preached to the dissenters on that island near two years. After his return, being ordained Sept. 11, 1672, as successor to Mr. Mather at Northampton, he continued in that place till his death. His ministerial labors were interrupted for but a short time. His colleague, Mr. Edwards, survived him. His wife was Esther, the daughter of John Warham, and widow of his predecessor, E. Mather; she died in 1736, aged 91. Besides his children, here mentioned, Anthony and John, he had sons Samuel and Aaron, and daughters Mary, the wife of Rev. Stephen Mix; Esther, of Rev. Timothy Edwards; Christina, of Rev. William Williams of Hatfield; and Sarah, of Rev. Samuel Whitman of Farmington. Mr. Stoddard was a learned man, well versed in religious controversies, and himself an acute disputant. He engaged in a controversy with Increase Mather respecting the Lord's supper, maintaining that the sacrament was a converting ordinance, and that all baptized persons, not scandalous in life, may lawfully approach the table, though they know themselves to be unconverted, or destitute of true religion. As a preacher his discourses were plain, experimental, searching, and argumentative. He was blessed with great success. He used to say that he had five harvests; and in these revivals there was a general cry, What must I do to be saved? He was so diligent in his studies, that he left a considerable number of sermons which he had never preached. He wrote so fine a hand, that one hundred and fifty of his discourses are contained in a small 12mo. manuscript volume. He published the trial of assurance, 1696; doctrine of instituted churches, London, 4to., 1700, in which he maintained that the Lord's table should be accessible to all persons not immoral in their lives; that the power of receiving and censuring members is vested exclusively in the elders of the church; and that synods have power to excommunicate and deliver from church censures. He published also the necessity of acknowledging offences, 1701; the danger of degeneracy, 1702; election sermon, 1703; sermon on the death of John Pynchon, 1703; on the neglect of the worship of God, relating to the supper, etc., 1707; the falseness of the hopes of many professors, 1708; at the ordination of J. Willard, 1718; of Thomas

Cheney, 1718; examination of the power of the fraternity, 1718; appeal to the learned on the Lord's supper, against the exceptions of I. Mather, 1709; plea for tithes; divine teachings, 1712; a guide to Christ, or the way of directing souls in the way to conversion, compiled for young ministers, 1714; three sermons, showing the virtue of Christ's blood to cleanse from sin, that natural men are under the government of self-love, that the gospel is the means of conversion, and a fourth annexed to stir up young men and maidens to praise the Lord, 1717; a treatise concerning conversion; the way to know sincerity and hypocrisy, 1719; answer to cases of conscience, 1722; defects of preachers, 1723; whether God is not angry with the country for doing so little towards the conversion of the Indians, 1723; safety of appearing at the judgment in the righteousness of Christ; this work was republished at Edinburgh, 8vo., 1792. — *Colman's Sermon on his Death*.

STODDARD, SAMPSON, minister of Chelmsford, Mass., died in 1740, aged about 60. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1701, and was settled in 1706. His predecessors were J. Fiske and T. Clark. He was succeeded by E. Bridge and H. Packard.

STODDARD, ANTHONY, minister of Woodbury, Conn., died Sept. 6, 1760, aged 82. He was the son of Solomon S. of Northampton, born in 1678; graduated at Harvard in 1697; was ordained as successor of Z. Walker, May 27, 1702; and preached sixty years with great success, having four hundred and seventy-four admissions to his church. He was also clerk of probate forty years, and was to his people a lawyer and physician; and was one of the largest farmers in the town. His wife from 1701 to 1714 was Prudence Wells; he next married Mary Sherman, who died in 1720. He had eleven children. Among his descendants were Major Amos, of Boston, and Col. Henry Stoddard of Ohio. He published election sermon, 1716. — *Colthren's Hist. Woodbury*.

STODDARD, ISRAEL, sheriff of Berkshire county, died in Pittsfield in 1782, aged 41. He was the son of John and the grandson of Rev. Solomon S.

STODDARD, JOHN, a member of the council of Massachusetts, the son of Rev. Solomon, died at Boston June 19, 1748, aged 66. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1701. He discharged the duties of several important stations with great ability and uprightness. He was many years in the council, was chief justice in the court of common pleas, and colonel of a regiment. With a vigorous mind and keen penetration he united an accurate acquaintance with the concerns of the colonies and of the neighboring tribes of Indians. Thoroughly established in

the principles and the doctrines of the first fathers of New England, he greatly detested what he considered the opposite errors of more modern divinity. His wife was Prudence Chester of Wethersfield. — *Edwards' Sermon*.

STODDARD, AMOS, major, died in 1813, aged 54. His father was Anthony of Woodbury, Conn., who was a grandson of Rev. Anthony S. He was a soldier from 1779 to the close of the war; then clerk of the supreme court in Boston. He settled as a lawyer in Hallowell, Me., about 1792; in 1799 he was appointed a captain of artillery in the army. In the battle at fort Meigs he was wounded by a shell, and in consequence died of the lockjaw. He was civil commander of upper Louisiana. He was a man of talents. He published the political crisis, London; and sketches of Louisiana, 12mo., 1812.

STODDARD, SOLOMON, JUN., died at Northampton Nov. 11, 1847, aged 47. A graduate of Yale college in 1820, he was a professor of languages at Middlebury college. He was a descendant of Solomon, the second minister of Northampton. His father, Solomon of Northampton, still lives, aged 86 years, Feb. 18, 1857, the son of Solomon, high sheriff of Hampshire, who was the son of Colonel John. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Tappan. In 1836 he united with Professor Andrews in preparing their Latin grammar. He was a good scholar and highly esteemed teacher and professor.

STODDARD, HARRIET, wife of David T. S., missionary in Persia, died of the cholera at Trehizond Aug. 2, 1848, aged 26; the daughter of Dr. C. Briggs of Marblehead. She was a most active and useful member of the mission at Oromiah. Mr. S., with his family, was on a journey for his health to Constantinople. — *N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 25.

STODDARD, SILAS, captain, died in Macedon, Conn., July 3, 1850, aged 91. He served and fought in the war of independence on board the ship Discovery.

STOLL, JACOB, seventy years a minister of the Dunkers, died in Lancaster county, Pa., in April, 1822, aged 91.

STONE, SAMUEL, one of the first ministers of Hartford, Conn., died July 20, 1663. He was a native of Hertford, England, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. To escape persecution he came to this country with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hooker, and was settled as an assistant of the latter at Cambridge Oct. 11, 1633. He removed with him in 1636 to Hartford. While he was regarded as one of the most accurate and acute disputants of his day, he was also celebrated for his wit, pleasantry, and good humor. Being eminently pious, he abounded in fastings and prayer, and was a most strict observer of the Christian Sabbath. His wife was Elizabeth Al-

len, who lived till 1681. His daughter Elizabeth married William Sedgwick, the son of Robert, from whom she was divorced on account of his absence in the West Indies and neglect, and then married John Roberts. He left a son Samuel, who was a preacher: he fell down the bank of a rivulet in the evening and was killed. His daughter Mary married Joseph Fitch, and Sarah married Thomas Butler. His estate was 563 pounds; his books were estimated at 127 pounds, nearly a quarter of the whole estate of this minister in the wilderness. He published a Congregational church, etc., London, 1652. In this work, which is a curious specimen of logic, he endeavors to demolish the system of a national, political church. He left in manuscript a confutation of the antinomians, and a body of divinity. The latter was so much esteemed as to be often transcribed by theological students. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 62, 116-118.

STONE, NATHANIEL, first minister of Haverhill, now Brewster, died in 1755, aged about 85. A graduate of 1690, he was ordained at the gathering of the church, Oct. 16, 1700: his successor was J. Dunster. He published election sermon, 1720; before the superior court April 24, 1728; the state of man by the fall, 1731.

STONE, THOMAS, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Port Tobacco, Md., Oct. 5, 1787, aged 44. He was a descendant of William S., governor of Maryland in 1649, the son of David S. Having studied law, and married a daughter of Dr. G. Brown, with whom he received 1000 pounds, he purchased a farm. Being in 1776 and in subsequent years a member of congress, he signed the declaration of independence. In 1783 and 1784 he was also in congress. A deep melancholy settled upon him in consequence of the death of his wife by the small pox. He died suddenly, leaving a son, who died in 1793, and two daughters. He was amiable in disposition, and a professor of religion of sincere piety. — *Goodrich*.

STONE, TIMOTHY, first minister of Goshen, in Lebanon, Conn., died in 1797, aged about 56. He was a descendant of Rev. Samuel S., a clergyman in England in the reign of Elizabeth, the father of Rev. Samuel S. of Hartford, by his son John, an emigrant to Salem in 1636, and to Guilford. He graduated at Yale in 1763, and was ordained in 1767. His successors were W. B. Ripley and E. Ripley. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Williams of Lebanon. His son Timothy, minister of Cornwall from 1803 to 1827, died in 1852. He published a sermon on selfishness, 1778; on the death of Faith Trumbull, 1780; at election, 1792; at ordination of L. Rockwell at Lyme, 1794. — *Sprague's Annals*.

STONE, JONATHAN, captain, died in 1801, aged 50. Born in New Braintree, Mass., he

served in the war, and then lived at Brookfield. He reared his log cabin at Belpre, Ohio, in Dec., 1789. His son, Col. John, occupied the farm in 1852. — *Hildreth*.

STONE, JOHN HOSKINS, governor of Maryland, died in 1804. He was a patriot of the Revolution. In early life and at an early period of the Revolution he was the first captain in the celebrated regiment of Smallwood. At the battles of Long Island, White Plains, and Princeton, he was highly distinguished. In the battle of Germantown Oct. 4, 1777, he received a wound which deprived him of bodily activity for the remainder of his life. But he still bent his exertions to promote the same cause for which he had bled. He was governor from 1794 to 1797. He died at Annapolis, leaving behind him the reputation of an honest and honorable man, an intrepid soldier, a firm patriot, and a liberal, hospitable, friendly citizen.

STONE, ELIAS, minister of Reading, Mass., died Aug. 31, 1822, aged 85. Born in Framingham, the son of Micah, he graduated at Harvard in 1758; was ordained in 1761; and was pastor sixty-one years. He published a sermon at ordination of E. Hubbard, 1783; of M. Stone, his son, at Brookfield, 1801; at funeral of I. Morrill, 1794; at the fast, 1799; on the death of C. Prentiss, 1803; a half-century sermon, 1811.

STONE, DAVID, governor of N. C., died at Raleigh in 1818. He had been a judge, and a senator of the U. S.

STONE, BENJAMIN, the first preceptor of Leicester academy, died in 1832, aged 76. Born in Shrewsbury, he graduated in 1776, and began his labors in the academy June 7, 1784. After three years of useful service he became the preceptor of Westford academy; but for many years he lived in retirement on a farm in Shrewsbury, where he died. The first boy who entered his school, became the governor of a neighboring State, — W. L. Marey, late secretary of State of the U. S.

STONE, ATOSSA, missionary in India, died at Bombay Aug. 7, 1833, aged 35. She was the daughter of Col. Joseph Frost of Marlborough, N. H., and educated at Keene, Plainfield, and Bradford, Mass. She married Rev. Cyrus Stone, missionary, and embarked for Calcutta in June, 1827, in company with Mrs. Allen; and she was buried near her and Mrs. Hervey. In her sickness she referred to the hymn in Worcester's book, beginning with "Thou dear Redeemer," as expressive of her state of mind. It was sung at her funeral. She died, as an English officer at Bombay wrote, —

"Scattering the good seed on the moral waste.

Compared with her's, earth's highest deeds how mean

Achievements anthem'd in a nation's shout,

The pompous vapors of a little day!"

It were well if all soldiers felt like this one ; and better, if the masters of soldiers felt so.

STONE, ISAAC, minister of Douglass, Mass., died in 1837, aged 89. Born in Shrewsbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1770, and was pastor from 1771 to 1805. W. Phipps was the first minister, in 1747.

STONE, WILLIAM M., Episcopal bishop of Maryland, died in 1838, aged 58.

STONE, JOHN, M. D., died in Springfield, Mass., in 1838, aged 73. Born at Rutland, he commenced practice at Greenfield, whence about 1819 he removed for a short time to Providence; afterwards he lived at S. He died universally lamented. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

STONE, JOSIAH, a Baptist minister, died at New Boston, N. H., in 1839, aged 76.

STONE, WILLIAM, minister at East Ridge, N. Y., died in 1840, aged 82.

STONE, WILLIAM L., died at Saratoga Springs Aug. 15, 1844, aged 52; for many years editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser. His wife was a sister of President Wayland. He published a memoir of Brant, in 2 volumes; the life of Red Jacket; and a work on the history of Wyoming. For many years he was the useful superintendent of the common schools in the city of New York.

STONE, NOAH, Dr., died at Oxford, Conn., 1851, aged 68.

STONE, ENOS, colonel, died Oct. 23, 1851, aged 76. He was the first settler of Rochester, N. Y., and built the first house there.

STONE, TIMOTHY, died in S. Cornwall, Conn., May 14, 1852, aged 78; many years pastor of the church. His end was peace. He was active in forming the Cornwall mission school.

STONE, MICAH, minister of Brookfield, Mass., died Sept. 20, 1852, aged 82. Born in Reading in 1770, the son of Rev. Eliab Stone, he graduated at Harvard in 1790, and was pastor of South Brookfield from 1801 to 1827. Then he withdrew, with the church, from the parish, and formed a new society. His last sermon, at the age of eighty, was delivered on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, and gave evidence of unimpaired intellect. As a neighbor, friend, and minister he was highly esteemed. He published a sermon on the death of Mary Reed, 1804; a fast sermon, 1812; a semi-centennial sermon, 1851.

STORER, SETH, minister of Watertown, Mass., died in 1774, aged 72. Born in Saco, the son of Col. Joseph S., he graduated at Harvard in 1720, and was settled in 1724 as successor of H. Gibbs.

STORER, EBENEZER, an officer in the Revolutionary war, died at Gorham, Me., Jan. 20, 1846, aged 87. He was born in Wells: his mother was a sister of Gov. Langdon. He was a mer-

chant of Portland and New York, and a Christian. — *Christian Mirror*, Feb. 12.

STORK, WILLIAM, published a description of East Florida, with a journal of J. Bartram, 4to., 1774.

STORKE, CHARLES A. G., minister at Rowan, N. C., died in 1831, aged 66.

STORRS, JOHN, minister of Southold on Long Island, died in Mansfield, Conn., in 1799, aged about 65. He graduated at Yale in 1756; was a tutor in 1761; was ordained in 1763. In consequence of the war he left his charge from 1776 to 1782, living in Mansfield, where his patrimony lay, and acting sometimes as chaplain in the army. He resigned his charge at Southold in 1787, and returned to Mansfield. He was the father of Rev. R. S. Storrs; and published a sermon at his ordination, 1786.

STORRS, RICHARD SALTER, minister of Longmeadow, Mass., died Oct. 3, 1819, aged 54. Born in Mansfield, Conn., the son of Rev. John S., he graduated at Yale in 1785, and was ordained Dec. 7, 1785, succeeding S. Williams, and was succeeded by B. Dickinson in 1823. His preaching was fervent and rich in evangelical truth, and his ministry was very acceptable. His wife was Sally, a daughter of Rev. N. Williston: he was the father of distinguished sons, one of whom is Rev. Dr. S. of Braintree, who is the father of a distinguished son, Rev. Dr. S. of Brooklyn. His earliest ancestor in America was Samuel of Mansfield, the son of Samuel of Sutton in England; next was Samuel, then John, then again John, then Samuel of Mansfield, then Rev. John Storrs of Southold, who was his father. He was named after Rev. Richard Salter, who adopted and educated him in consequence of some family ties.

STORRS, WILLIAM, minister of Ashford, Conn., died in 1824, aged about 50. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1788.

STORRS, CHARLES B., president of a college in Ohio, died at Braintree, Mass., Sept. 15, 1833, aged 39. He was the son of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, and studied theology from 1817 three years at Andover seminary. From 1822 to 1828 he was the pastor of Ravenna, Ohio. Afterwards he was professor of theology and president of the Western Reserve college at Hudson, Ohio. In ill health he visited his brother, Rev. Dr. Storrs at Braintree, there to die. He was a man resolute in purpose and persevering in effort, of learning and deep piety.

STORRS, HENRY RANDOLPH, died in New Haven July 29, 1837, aged 49. Born in Middletown, he graduated at Yale in 1804. He settled as a lawyer at Utica, and was a member of congress 1819–21, 1823–31; of powerful eloquence, and a debater of high rank. From Utica he removed to New York. — *Goodrich's Recollections*.

STORRS, NATHANIEL, died in Boston June 16, 1851, aged 77; a distinguished teacher many years. He was a native of Lebanon, N. H.

STORRS, JOHN, minister of Winchendon, Mass., died in 1854, aged 52. Born in Mansfield, Conn., he had been pastor in Barre and Holliston, also in Norwich, Conn.; and was agent of the American bible society.

STORY, DANIEL, first minister of Marietta, died Dec. 30, 1804, aged 49. An uncle of Judge J. Story, he was born in Boston in 1755, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1780. While preaching at Worcester, he was engaged in 1789 to go as a chaplain to Ohio, and commenced his labors in the spring, preaching at Marietta and at the settlements of Waterford and Belpre; at the latter place under the shade of a wide-branching tree. From 1791 to 1795 he preached in the chamber of the block-house of Campus Martius at Marietta. He preached also at the mouth of the Muskingum on the left bank, fort Harmer being on the right bank. He was accustomed to go to Belpre, fifteen miles, and to Waterford, twenty miles, in a canoe. He collected a church of members from various places in 1796, over which as pastor he was ordained,—not on the spot, for there was no minister west of the mountains, but at Danvers in Mass., Mr. Cutler preaching the sermon, Aug. 15, 1797. He was dismissed at his own request, being in bad health, March 15, 1804; and died in the same year. He owned lands; but he left debts, which the sale of them was only sufficient to pay. His property and his life were sacrificed for the religious benefit of the west. He was a good preacher; in prayer greatly gifted. In his conversation he was cheerful and animated. He was never married. His name is remembered with honor. Mr. Robbins succeeded him. — *Hildreth's Biog. Memoirs.*

STORY, ISAAC, minister of Marblehead, died in 1816, aged about 70. He graduated at Princeton in 1768; was ordained colleague with S. Bradstreet of Marblehead in 1771; and married his daughter. After thirty years he left the ministry and engaged in secular business. He published an epistle from Yareio to Inkle; a thanksgiving sermon, 1774, 1795; eulogy on Washington; oration at Worcester, 1801; Parnassian shop, 1801. — *Sprague.*

STORY, JOSEPH, judge, died in Cambridge Sept. 10, 1845, aged nearly 66. He was the son of Dr. Elisha Story of Marblehead, and was born Sept. 18, 1779, and graduated at Harvard in 1798. He became a member of the legislature in 1805, and was elected speaker; he was also a member of congress. Mr. Madison appointed him in 1811 a judge of the supreme court, an office he held thirty-four years till his death. In 1830 he was appointed Dane professor in the law school at Cambridge. It is said he acquired the largest

fortune of any lawyer from his practice and his books; the income from his books being 10,000 dollars a year. His wife, Sarah Waldo Wetmore, was the daughter of Judge William Wetmore. He left a son; also a daughter, who married George W. Curtis. In regard to lawyers' fees Judge Story relates a pleasant anecdote. Judge Parsons was once consulted by letter, and his opinion asked, and a fee of 20 dollars was sent. He made no answer. After a while came a second letter, to which the judge replied that he had examined the case and formed an opinion, but "somehow or other it stuck in his throat." The gentleman took the hint and sent him 100 dollars. In his politics Judge Story was a republican, denominated a jacobin, an adherent of Mr. Jefferson; and he drew upon himself not a little odium, living in the midst of warm federalists. But he rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer, for he was always a hard student, and he had talents and genius. His political attachments did not prevent him from making some important discoveries and from uttering some indignant New England feelings: "Virginia has ruled us by the old maxim, divide and conquer." "We have foolishly suffered ourselves to be wheedled by southern politicians, until we have almost forgotten that the honors and the constitution of the Union are as much our birthright and our protection as of the rest of the United States." He combined in his character some traits which are seldom united. He was a writer of poetry and a learned, philosophical jurist: he was the life of social parties, and almost unequalled in conversation, yet a hard and laborious student. In the extent of his invaluable legal writings he stands almost alone. His commentaries and his written judgments in his circuit make twenty-seven volumes; and his judgments in the supreme court form an important part of thirty-four volumes more. The reporters of the circuit cases were J. Gallison, W. P. Mason, C. Sumner, and W. W. Story. His commentaries on the constitution of the United States are in three volumes; and on the conflict of laws in one volume; on equity jurisprudence in two volumes; on the law of pleadings in one; on the law of bailments in one. He wrote also on the law of agency; of partnership; of bills of exchange; of promissory notes. In his last sickness he said to his wife: "I shall die content, and with a firm faith in the goodness of God. We shall meet again." He was a member of the Unitarian church in Cambridge; but, although the author of the account of his life says of him, "he believed in the inspiration and doctrines of Christ, in the immortality of the soul, in the unity of God," there does not seem to be any evidence, in the two volumes of his life, that he regarded the Son of God as any thing more than an inspired man: not one word

occurs in them intimating his belief of the teachings of Scripture concerning the pre-existence and incarnation of the Son of God, and his death as a propitiation for the sins of the world. In noticing the diversities of construction among learned men of the same Divine word, every reflecting man must feel it to be his duty to judge for himself, and not to build his faith on the persuasion of another. As to his poetry, if the remarks of a critic are true, the defects of his *Power of solitude*, written in early life, are "an exaggeration of feeling, confusion of imagery, and a want of simplicity of expression. The style is stilted and artificial." His life was published by his son, William Wetmore Story, in 2 vols., 1851.

STOUGHTON, WILLIAM, lieutenant-governor of Mass., died at Dorchester July 7, 1701, aged 70. He was the son of Col. Israel Stoughton, who commanded the Massachusetts troops in the Pequot war. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1650, and becoming a preacher was for some years resident in England. After the restoration in 1660 he was ejected from a fellowship in Oxford, and repaired to New England in 1662. Though not a settled minister he was appointed to preach the election sermon in 1668. This sermon has been ranked among the best delivered upon the occasion. After the death of Mr. Mitchell he declined an invitation to become his successor in the care of the church at Cambridge. In 1671 he was chosen a magistrate, and in 1677 went to England as an agent for the province. He was a member of the council, and chief justice of the superior court. Being appointed lieutenant-governor in 1692, he was commander-in-chief from 1694 to 1699, and again in 1700. He was a man of great learning, integrity, prudence, patriotism, and piety. He was a generous benefactor of Harvard college, giving to that institution about 1,000 pounds. Stoughton hall was erected at his expense in 1698. He left a tract of land for the support of students, natives of Dorchester, at the college, and another tract for the benefit of schools. He was never married. — *Willard's Sermon*.

STOUGHTON, JUAN, don, Spanish consul, died at Boston in 1820, aged 75. He had been consul at B. for thirty years.

STOW, SAMUEL, first minister of Middletown, Conn., died May 8, 1704, aged 82. He was the son of Thomas of Concord, and was born in England; was graduated in 1645, in the third Harvard class; and went to Middletown in 1645, remaining in the ministry ten years. He then relinquished his profession, and was for the remainder of his life a much-respected citizen. His wife was Hope, daughter of William Fletcher of Concord; his daughter Hope married George Phillips of Middletown. He gave a lot of land

to the town for the benefit of education. He left in manuscript ten Essays for conversion of the Jews.

STOWE, WILLIAM B., died at Ridgeville, O., in 1855, aged 73. Born in Marlborough, he graduated at Williams college in 1811, and was for many years a minister in New England and New York, and performed much missionary labor.

STRAWBRIDGE, WILLIAM, a Baptist minister, died at Lower Providence, Pa., in 1830, aged 73.

STREET, NICHOLAS, minister of Taunton and New Haven, died in 1674. He came from England; was colleague with Mr. Hook at Taunton, where he remained twenty years; and then was colleague with Mr. Davenport in 1659, and remained at New Haven till his death. He was pious, modest, judicious, and a good preacher. His first wife was a sister of Elizabeth Pool; his second, the widow of Gov. Newman. — *Sprague's Annals*.

STREET, SAMUEL, minister of New Haven, the son of Nicholas S., died Jan. 16, 1712, aged 82. He had been minister forty-two years. His daughter married Theophilus Yale.

STREET, SAMUEL, first minister of Wallingford, Conn., died Jan. 16, 1717, aged 82. He was the son of Rev. Nicholas S., and ordained in 1674, then 40 years of age. The church was strictly Congregational, rejecting the Saybrook platform, when formed. Mr. Whittelsey was ordained in 1710.

STREET, NICHOLAS, minister of East Haven, Conn., died in 1806, aged 76. He graduated at Yale in 1751, and was settled in 1755, succeeding the first pastor, J. Hemingway. He was distinguished for piety, prudence, and benevolence. — *Sprague*.

STREETER, ZEBEDEE, a Universalist minister, died at Surry, N. H., in 1808, aged 70.

STRICKLAND, JOHN, a minister, died at Hudson, N. H., in 1823, aged 84. Born at Hadley, he graduated at Yale in 1761. He was pastor at Oakham, Mass., from 1768 to 1773; was installed at Nottingham West in 1774; at Turner, Me., in 1774; at Andover, N. H., in 1786.

STRINGER, SAMUEL, Dr., died at Albany in 1817, aged 82. Born in Maryland, he was a surgeon in the army in 1758, and after the war settled and married in Albany. In the Revolutionary war, he was director-general of the hospitals at the north. He was esteemed as a physician. In his habits he was frugal and temperate. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

STRINGHAM, JAMES S., M. D., a physician of New York city, died at St. Croix in 1817, aged about 42. Born in N. Y., he graduated at Columbia college in 1793. He studied medicine in part in Edinburgh. He succeeded Mitchell as

professor of chemistry in Columbia college; then was professor of medical jurisprudence. He wrote for various journals. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

STRONG, JON, died Sept. 30, 1751, aged 27, at Portsmouth, N. H., where he had been a minister two years. He was a native of Northampton; a graduate of Yale in 1747; a missionary among the Indians a short time. A letter of his is preserved in Brainerd's life.

STRONG, THOMAS, first minister of New Marlborough, died Aug. 23, 1777, aged about 60. Born in Northampton, he graduated at Yale in 1710, and was settled Oct. 31, 1744. T. Tatlow of Marlborough, Conn., bequeathed Henry's commentary, in six large volumes, to the church, to be lent out to the members: they were a treasure in the wilderness. His successors were C. Alexander and J. Catlin. Mr. S. married Elizabeth Barnard; and his son, Thomas Barnard Strong, a graduate of Yale in 1800, is a citizen of Pittsfield.

STRONG, NATHAN, minister of Coventry, Conn., the first in the north society, died in 1795, aged about 75. He graduated at Yale in 1742.

STRONG, JOSEPH, minister of Williamsburg, Mass., died in 1803, aged 73. The son of Joseph of Coventry, he graduated at Yale in 1749, and was first the minister of Granby, Conn., from 1752 to 1770; was a chaplain in the army; and was settled in W. in 1781. His son, Joseph, minister of Glastenbury, South Hadley, Belchertown, and Preble, N. Y., died in 1823, aged 67; the father of Prof. Theodore Strong of Clinton. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Graves; on the death of G. Mills; the church one, 1783; two sermons in a volume, 1799. — *Sprague's Annals.*

STRONG, SIMEON, LL. D., judge, died at Amherst, Mass., Dec. 14, 1805, aged 69. Born in Northampton, his father removed to Amherst; he graduated at Yale in 1756; was at first a preacher, but was admitted to the bar in 1761, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1800. He was a learned lawyer, an upright judge, a pious Christian, conversant with family and closet devotions.

STRONG, NEHEMIAH, professor of mathematics in Yale college, died in 1807, aged 79. Born in Northampton, he graduated at Yale in 1755; was tutor three years; then ordained in Simsbury, now Granby; and was professor from 1770 to 1781. He died at Bridgeport. He published astronomy improved, the substance of three lectures.

STRONG, CYPRIAN, D. D., minister of Chatham, now Portland, Conn., died in 1811, aged 67. Born at Farmington, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1763, and was settled in 1767. The first minister was Daniel Newell, settled in 1721, the town being then a part of Middletown. Dr. Strong's

ministry continued fifty-four years. He published a sermon on owning the covenant, 1780; remarks on sermons of J. Lewis, 1789; inquiry on baptism, 1793; at ordination of S. Shepard, 1795; of E. Gridley, 1797; of J. Bushnell, 1800; at election, 1799; at the request of masons; a fast sermon. — *Sprague's Annals.*

STRONG, JONATHAN, D. D., minister of Randolph, Mass., died Nov. 9, 1814, aged 50. He was born in Bolton, Conn., Sept. 4, 1764; his parents removed to Orford, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1786; ordained as the colleague of Mr. Taft in Jan., 1789. His successor was Thaddeus Pomeroy. His daughter married W. Cogswell, D. D. In three periods of successful toil during his ministry he numbered more than two hundred converts. He was a faithful preacher, of unpolished but powerful eloquence, firm in his attachment to the great truths of the gospel. A memoir of him by Rev. Mr. Storrs is in the panoplist, vol. XII. He wrote much for the Massachusetts missionary magazine, and also for the panoplist. He published a sermon at the thanksgiving, 1795; at the ordination of L. White, 1798; on the landing of our forefathers, 1803; on the death of Dr. Z. Bass, 1804; before the missionary society, 1808; on the national independence, 1810; at a dedication, 1814. — *Sprague's Annals.*

STRONG, JOHN, general, died at Addison, Vt., in 1816, aged 79. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and first judge of Addison county.

STRONG, NATHAN, D. D., minister of Hartford, Conn., died Dec. 25, 1816, aged 68. He was the son of Nathan S., minister of Coventry; was born in 1748; graduated at Yale college in 1769; and was ordained Jan. 5, 1774. In the war he was a patriot and a chaplain in the army. He was a learned and very useful minister, distinguished for his discernment and knowledge of men. Of the missionary society of Conn. he was the principal founder in 1798. For some years he was the editor of the Connecticut evangelical magazine. Dr. S. issued a prospectus for his sermons. As the poet Trumbull one day met him, he inquired, "When are your sermons to be out?" The Dr. replied, "I cannot exactly tell; I am waiting to find a text to suit a man who never comes to church, except when he has a child to be baptized." He published the doctrine of eternal misery reconciled with the benevolence of God, in answer to Huntington, 8vo.; a sermon at the execution of M. Dunbar, 1777; of R. Doane, 1797; on the death of Washington; of S. Williams, 1800; of C. Backus, 1804; of J. Cogswell, 1807; of C. Goodrich, 1815; at election, 1790; at two thanksgivings; at ordination of J. Strong, 1778; of J. L. Skinner, 1794; at convention of a church; before a benevolent society; on mutability of life; on the use of time; a century ser-

mon, 1801; sermons, 2 vols. — *Sprague's Annals*; *Am. Quar. Reg.*, Nov., 1840.

STRONG, CALEB, LL. D., governor of Massachusetts, died suddenly at Northampton, Nov. 7, 1819, aged 74. He was the son of Caleb S., descended from John S., who arrived from Taunton, England, in May, 1630, and settled at Dorchester, and thence removed to Windsor, and in 1659 to Northampton. He was born at N. in Jan., 1745, and graduated at Harvard college in 1764. He studied law with Mr. Hawley, but from ill health did not commence the practice till 1772. In 1776 he was a member of the legislature with Mr. Hawley, and continued in that body an active friend of his country till 1780, when he was chosen a councillor. In 1779 he assisted in forming the constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1787 that of the United States. Under the new national government he was eight years a senator, from 1789 to 1797. He was governor from 1800 till 1807, when Mr. Sullivan was elected; and was again chosen governor during the difficult period of the war, from 1812 to 1815. His wife, the daughter of John Hooker, the minister of Northampton, died in 1817. He was a man of sound judgment, and of exemplary piety. He wrote the address of the government to the insurgents in 1786. His speeches from 1807 to 1808 were published, 8vo., 1808.

STRONG, JOSEPH, D. D., died at Norwich, Conn., Dec. 18, 1834, aged 80. He descended from John Strong; his grandfather removed from Windsor to Woodbury; his father, Rev. Nathan S., of the second church in Coventry, was graduated in 1742. He was a brother of Nathan Strong of Hartford. His son, Henry Strong, LL. D., died at Norwich, Nov. 11, 1852, aged 64. Dr. S. succeeded B. Lord. J. Fitch was the first pastor. He had as a colleague C. B. Everett. He published a sermon on the death of Gov. Huntington, 1796; of Washington; of Dr. J. Lathrop, 1803; of J. Murdock; of A. Hooker, 1813.

STRONG, TITUS, D. D., Episcopal minister in Greenfield, died June 11, 1855, aged 68.

STRYKER, ISAAC P., missionary for Borneo, died at Batavia March 27, 1842. He sailed from Boston in 1840, Capt. John Codman giving him a free passage to Batavia in the ship Sarah Parker. After a residence for some time at B., he had embarked for Borneo, when he was attacked with a fatal fever.

STUART, GILBERT, or Gilbert Charles, a portrait-painter, died Wednesday, July 9, 1828, aged 73. He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1755. He was a pupil of Benjamin West in London. He was applauded in England, but he returned to America in 1790 or 1794, and resided chiefly in Philadelphia and Washington till about 1801,

when he removed to Boston. He was long racked with the gout. He left a daughter, Mrs. Stebbins, a painter. He was thoroughly acquainted with his art, and as a portrait and historical painter was unequalled in this country. He was also a man of a strong mind and interesting conversation. His picture of Washington presents a head of calm and majestic wisdom, familiar to all Americans. His pictures of Madison and Jefferson are in the gallery of Bowdoin college.

STUART, DUNCAN, an early shipbuilder in Newbury, Mass., died in Rowley in 1717, aged 100. He removed to R. before 1680.

STUART, ROBERT, died at Chicago Oct. 20, 1848, aged 63. He lived as an enterprising merchant at Mackinaw, connected with the great west; but his chief residence was Detroit. He went to Illinois for a temporary abode, as connected with the internal improvements in that State. Full of joyous hopes as to rejoining his family in Detroit, he fell a victim to the great destroyer. But he was an exemplary Christian and an elder in the church. He was Indian agent, and held various offices of trust. — *Obs.*, Nov. 18.

STUART, DAVID, died at Detroit, Nov. 22, 1853, aged 88; one of Astor's agents in his expedition to Columbia river in 1810.

STUART, ROBERT, D. D., died near Nicholasville, Aug. 10, 1856; the oldest minister of the synod of Kentucky, an excellent and venerable man.

STUART, MOSES, died at Andover Jan. 4, 1852, aged 71. The son of Isaac, he was born at Wilton, Conn., March 26, 1780; was graduated at Yale in 1799; was two years tutor, from 1802 to 1804. He first studied law, then theology, and was ordained as successor of Dr. Dana over the central church, New Haven, March 5, 1806; but in 1810 removed to Andover as professor of sacred literature, where he passed the remainder of his life. He had been a preacher forty-seven years, a teacher forty-one, a professor in the theological seminary thirty-eight. In person he was tall; he was frank, noble, independent, simple in manners; though at times sarcastic and severe, yet always honest and highly respected for his integrity and directness. His wife, Hannah Clark of Danbury, died in 1855. Three sons graduated at Yale, two of whom entered the profession of law, and one that of medicine. One of his daughters married Professor Phelps of Andover, and died in 1852: she was a gifted writer. Professor Stuart may be regarded as eminently the father of biblical literature in this country. His more important writings may be divided into four or five classes. First, his grammars and other aids to the theological student;

next, his various commentaries on several books of the Old Testament, and on the epistle to the Romans, on that to the Hebrews, and on the Apocalypse of the New Testament. Then come his letters relating to the Unitarian writings of Dr. Channing of Boston; and lastly his controversy with Professor Miller of Princeton. But it was in the lecture-room that, in the judgment of Professor Stowe, who was one of his students, he was more remarkable than even in his writings, for "his readers can never feel the kindling enthusiasm that was never wanting among his hearers." The controversy in 1822 and 1823 between this learned professor at Andover and Dr. Miller, the head of the theological school at Princeton, concerning the Sonship of Christ, is an event of note in the theological history of our country. What was the doctrine of Professor Stuart? He believed that the title of Son was not given to Christ in reference to his pre-existing nature, but only in respect to his human nature, and that he was the Word, and not the Son of God from eternity. He also believed that "infinite power, wisdom, justice, benevolence, etc., all belong to God in his simple unity," and that these attributes are not to be distinguished from his substance or essence, which is numerically one. Dr. Miller maintained, with the ancient fathers of the church, that Christ was the Son of God in his pre-existing nature, before he came into the world, and was generated from the divine essence of the Father. Yet he was afraid to use the word *derived*, though the word generated can have no other meaning. He says: "The generation of the Son was eternal. This language is to be understood in a Divine and ineffable sense, excluding derivation, inferiority, or subordination." It were well for all our theologians who wish to teach any thing, not to use words in an "ineffable sense." So also Mr. Stuart denies a derivation of the Logos: "I believe that the Logos is really and verily Divine, — self-existent, uncaused, independent, immutable in himself." Yet he admits that he departs from the opinion of antiquity, saying, "the Nicene fathers and the Greek commentators, one and all, held that Christ as to his divine nature was *derived* from the Father." It was also the doctrine of the fathers of the three first centuries, as he admits, that the Son was derived from God. Notwithstanding, in his view, whatever was the opinion of the ancients, it is impossible "to make the idea of time and proper divinity harmonize with that of derivation and consequent dependence." The ancient fathers believed that the self-existent, eternal God had a Son generated before the creation of the world, in time or before all time, derived from God the Father. These two American professors, on the contrary, believed that the

being called the Word or the Son was underived, independent, equal with him who is called the Father, God himself, or one of three equal persons or beings, constituting God. So that the controversy between them relates entirely to the application of the term Son to Christ before he came into the world. The conscientious inquirer, who wishes to settle the question whether the bible does not teach that Christ was the Son of God in heaven, by whom God created the world, and that he came to the earth to tabernacle in human flesh, himself to suffer, in order to make atonement for the sins of man, will not build his faith on human authority; though, if authority were to govern, the ancient fathers stand higher than the modern professors. But he will search the Scriptures with his own eyes and reason. It is pleasant to record it, that both these eminent men recommend a free, untrammelled, manly inquiry after truth. Dr. Miller says, "I rejoice that our lot is cast in an age and a country, in which the most unlimited freedom of inquiry reigns." Mr. Stuart expresses the hope that the time will come when we shall "hold ourselves more and more free to canvass the opinions of uninspired men, and faster bound to the simple instructions of the bible." Surely, what is plainly taught in God's book is to be received, however discordant it may be with the teaching of venerated creeds and of learned professors and doctors of theology. Among Mr. Stuart's writings are his communications to the biblical repository; Hebrew grammars; commentaries on the Hebrews, Romans, Daniel, Ecclesiastes, Proverbs, Apocalypse; a critical history of the Old Testament canon; a volume of miscellanies, including his letters to Dr. Channing on the trinity; two sermons at New Haven, 1810; letters to Dr. Miller on the eternal generation of the Son, 1822; two sermons on the atonement, 1824; at a dedication; at election, 1827; at ordination of W. G. Schaaffler; on the Lamb of God; on the death of Mrs. Woods; at ordination of T. Punderson; of Fisk, Spaulding, etc., 1819; on finishing the seminary building, 1821; sketch of Mrs. E. Adams; on distilled liquors, 1830; hints on the prophecies; letters to Dr. Channing on religious liberty; on the Old Testament canon; on the wine question, 1848; various translations of learned works; course of Hebrew study, 1830; on baptism, 1833; a grammar of the New Testament dialect; conscience and the constitution, 1851; commentary on Ecclesiastes; on the Proverbs. — *Sprague's Annals*.

STUBER, HENRY, Dr., died in Philadelphia, about 1792, aged about 22. He was a young man of learning and of great promise. He wrote a continuation of the life of Franklin. — *Williams*.

STUFFLEBEAN, JOHN, died in Illinois Jan. 16, 1844, aged 110 years and 11 months. Born near Albany, he served in the Revolutionary war; in Kentucky he fought the Indians; he finally lived with a son near Kaskaskias. He was three times married.

STURTEVANT, ZENAS, a soldier, died at Plympton April 5, 1851, aged 81. By his grandmother Sturtevant he was the sixth in descent from Robert Cushman and from Isaac Allerton. He was in the army of Gen. St. Clair in the Indian battle near the forks of the Miami in Ohio, Nov. 4, 1791. In the disastrous defeat he was twice wounded and fell, but concealed himself from the Indians and reached fort Jefferson in three days. His company were all killed and wounded but three: among the killed was Lieut. Winslow Warren, son of Gen. James W. of Plymouth, and Ensign Cobb, son of Gen. D. Cobb of Taunton.

STURTEVANT, NEWELL, a merchant of Boston, died of apoplexy Oct. 20, 1856, aged 48. On the same day, from the same cause, died another Boston merchant, E. D. Peters; both natives of Maine. Mr. S. was born in Winthrop. He was a pioneer in shipping coal from Pennsylvania, in which business he acquired an ample fortune. He was honorable, and was esteemed.

STUYVESANT, PETER, the last Dutch governor of New York, began his administration in 1647. He was continually employed in resisting the encroachments of the English and Swedes upon the territory intrusted to him. In 1664 an expedition from England was sent out against the Dutch possessions. Three or four frigates under the command of Col. Nichols appeared before New Amsterdam or New York, and Gov. Stuyvesant was summoned to surrender; but, as he was a good soldier, having lost a leg in the service of the States, he was by no means disposed to comply. He returned a long letter vindicating the claims of the Dutch, and declaring his resolution to defend the place. He was, however, obliged to capitulate Aug. 27. The whole of the New Netherlands soon became subject to the English. He remained in this country, and at his death was buried in a chapel on his own farm a few miles from New York.—*Smith's New York*, 5-23.

STUYVESANT, PETER G., of New York, died at Niagara Falls Aug. 16, 1847, aged 75. In good health, he died in the plunging bath near the hotel. He was an early member of the historical society and its president, and vice-president of the American bible society. His property was reported to amount to 15,000,000 dollars.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, LL. D., major-general in the American army, and president of New Hamp-

shire, died in Durham Jan. 28, 1795, aged 54. He was appointed by congress a brigadier-general in 1775, and in the following year, it is believed, a major-general. He superseded Arnold in the command of the army in Canada June 4, 1776; but was soon driven out of that province. He afterwards, on the illness of Greene, took the command of his division on Long Island. In the battle of Aug. 27, he was taken prisoner with Lord Stirling. In a few months, however, he was exchanged. When Lee was carried off, he took the command of his division in New Jersey, Dec. 20. Aug. 22, 1777, he planned and executed an expedition against Staten Island, for which, on an inquiry into his conduct, he received the approbation of the court. In Sept. he was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, and Oct. 4 in that of Germantown. In the winter he was detached to command the troops in Rhode Island. In Aug., 1778, he laid siege to Newport, then in the hands of the British, with the fullest confidence of success; but, being abandoned by the French fleet under D'Estaing, who sailed to Boston, he was obliged, to his unutterable chagrin, to raise the siege. Aug. 29 an action occurred with the pursuing enemy, who were repulsed. On the 30th, with great military skill, he passed over to the continent, without the loss of a single article, and without the slightest suspicion on the part of the British of his movements. In the summer of 1779 he commanded an expedition against the six nations of Indians in New York. Being joined by Gen. Clinton, Aug. 22, he marched towards the enemy under the command of Brant, the Butlers, and others, at Newton, between the south end of Seneca Lake and Tioga river; attacked them in their works; and completely dispersed them. He then laid waste the country, destroyed all their villages, and left not a single vestige of human industry. This severity was necessary to prevent their ravages. General Sullivan had made such high demands for military stores, and had so freely complained of the government for inattention to those demands, as to give much offence to some members of congress and to the board of war. He in consequence resigned his command Nov. 9. He was in 1774 a member of the first congress, and also a member in 1780. In the years 1786, 1787, and 1789 he was president of New Hampshire, in which station, by his vigorous exertions, he quelled the spirit of insurrection which exhibited itself at the time of the troubles in Massachusetts. In Oct., 1789, he was appointed district judge.

SULLIVAN, JAMES, LL. D., governor of Massachusetts, the brother of the preceding, died in Boston Dec. 10, 1808, aged 64. He was born at Berwick, Me., April 22, 1744. His father, a man

of liberal education, came to this country about the year 1723: he took the sole charge of the education of his son, James, and lived to see him distinguished in the world; dying in July, 1795, aged 105. Governor Sullivan was destined for military life; but the fracture of a limb in his early years induced him to bend the vigorous powers of his mind to the investigation of the law. After pursuing the study of this science under his brother, General Sullivan, and opening an office at Biddeford, on Saco river, he soon rose to celebrity, and was appointed king's attorney for the county of York, in which he resided. On the approach of the Revolution he took an early and active part on the side of his country. Being a member of the provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1775, he was intrusted, together with two other gentlemen, with a difficult commission to Ticonderoga, which was executed in a very satisfactory manner. Early in the following year he was appointed a judge of the superior court. Soon afterwards he purchased a farm in Groton and removed his family to that place. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State in 1779 and 1780. In Feb. 1782, he resigned his office of judge, and returned to the practice of the bar, first at Cambridge, then at Boston, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was appointed a delegate to congress in 1783; and in the ensuing year was one of the commissioners in the settlement of the controversy between Massachusetts and New York respecting their claims to the western lands. He was repeatedly chosen to represent the town of Boston in the legislature; in 1787 he was a member of the executive council and judge of probate for Suffolk; and in 1790 was appointed attorney-general, in which office he continued till June, 1807, when he was called to the chief magistracy of the commonwealth, as successor of Governor Strong. He was appointed by President Washington agent under the fifth article of the British treaty for settling the boundaries between the United States and the British provinces. Of the American academy of arts and sciences he was one of the members from its first institution; a principal founder and many years president of the Massachusetts historical society; and president of the Massachusetts Congregational charitable society. He was the projector of the Middlesex canal, to which object he devoted a great portion of time and labor. Soon after his second election to the office of governor his health became enfeebled, and he suffered a long and distressing confinement, which terminated in his death. The various public offices, which he sustained during a period of forty years, were conferred upon him by the free and unbiased suffrages of his countrymen. As he was

not assisted in his progress to distinction by the advantage of opulence or family connections, the stations which he held were a proof of his talents, of his indefatigable industry, and of the confidence that was reposed in his integrity. As a judge he was universally acknowledged to have displayed the most perfect impartiality. As the public prosecutor of the State he tempered the sternness of official severity with the rarer tenderness of humanity. His style of eloquence was original, and adapted, with judicious discrimination, to the occasion, the subject, and to the tribunal before which it was called forth. Deeply versed in the science of the law, and equally well acquainted with the sources of persuasion in the human mind, he was alike qualified for the investigation of the most intricate and complicated questions of legal discussion, and for the development of the issues of fact before juries. As the chief magistrate of the State, he considered himself as the delegated officer, not of a political sect, but of the whole people, and endeavored to mitigate the violence of parties. In all the relations of domestic and social life his conduct was exemplary. He early made a profession of Christianity, and his belief of its truth was never shaken. When his frame was evidently shattered, and he had reason to think that God was calling him to his great account, the faith of Jesus was ever gaining a new ascendancy in his views, and his thoughts expatiated with singular clearness on the scenes which awaited him, on the mercy of his God, his own unworthiness, and the worth of the Redeemer. His private prayers and his domestic devotions, expressing at times both the joy and the anguish of his feelings, proved that his passions were not all given to the world. He closed his laborious life with the unshaken assurance of renewing his existence in another and better state. Amidst the great and constant pressure of business which occupied him, he still found time for the pursuits of literature and science. He was ever ready to contribute the efforts of his powerful and original mind to the purposes of public utility. He published observations on the government of the United States, 1791; dissertation on the stability of the States; the path to riches, or dissertation on banks, 1792; history of the district of Maine, 8vo., 1795; history of land titles in Massachusetts, 8vo., 1801; dissertation on the constitutional liberty of the press, 1801; history of the Penobscot Indians in the historical collection. — *Buckminster's Sermon on his Death.*

SULLIVAN, GEORGE, died at Exeter, N. H., June 14, 1838, aged 64. He was born at Durham, the son of Gen. John S., an officer of the Revolutionary army, was graduated at Harvard in 1790, and for more than forty years practised

law at Exeter. He was a member of congress in 1811 and 1813, and attorney-general of New Hampshire from 1816 to 1835. He was highly respected for his talents, his useful life, and his religious character.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM, LL. D., brigadier-general, died in Boston Sept. 3, 1839, aged 64. He was the son of Governor James S.; was graduated in 1792; and for many years practised law in Boston. He published orations in 1803 and 1813; familiar letters; moral class-book, 1831; political class-book, 1831; on temperance, 1832.

SUMMERFIELD, JOHN, a minister, died at New York June 13, 1825, aged 27. He was born in Lancashire, England, Jan. 31, 1798. After early dissipation he became pious, and preached in the Methodist connexion in Ireland. He came to New York in 1821, and preached almost with the popularity of Whitefield. His ill health induced him in 1823 to visit France, where, as a delegate from the American bible society, he addressed the Paris bible society. Few ministers have exhibited such meekness, humility, disinterestedness, and benevolence in life; few have been so eloquent in discourse. His memoirs by J. Holland, with his portrait, were published, 8vo., 2d edit., 1830.

SUMNER, INCREASE, governor of Massachusetts, died in Roxbury June 7, 1799, aged 52. He was the son of Increase, who died in 1774; his previous ancestors were Edward, George, and William of Dorchester, who was born in England in 1605. He was born in Roxbury Nov. 27, 1746, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1767. After entering upon the profession of the law he was chosen a representative of his native town in the legislature, and then a senator. In 1782 Governor Hancock placed him on the bench of the supreme court. As a judge he was dispassionate, impartial, and discerning. In 1797 he was chosen governor as successor of S. Adams, and he was reelected in the succeeding years till his death. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Hyslop. His son, William Hyslop Sumner, a graduate of 1799, still lives. He possessed a strong and well-balanced mind. His judgment was correct, and, though he maintained an unusual degree of self-command, yet his coolness of temper was to be ascribed rather to the influence of religious discipline, than to constitutional temperament. He was mild, candid, and moderate, being remarkably free from every appearance of party spirit. In the intercourse of domestic and private life he was affectionate and faithful. Soon after he commenced the practice of the law, he made a public profession of his belief in Christianity, and his life was exemplary. An interesting memoir by his son, W. H. Sumner, with a fine portrait, is in New England Register, April, 1854.

SUMNER, JOSEPH, D. D., died at Shrewsbury Dec. 9, 1824, aged 84. Born in Pomfret, he graduated at Yale in 1759, and was ordained as the successor of J. Cushing in 1762. He was present at the regular administration of the Lord's supper for sixty-two years. In the Revolution he was an earnest patriot, a useful friend of learning, long a trustee of Leicester academy. His white wig and venerable air gained respect. He published a sermon at the ordination of his son Samuel at Southborough, 1791; at thanksgiving, 1799; at ordination of Wilkes Allen, 1803; half-century sermon, 1812.

SUMNER, CHARLES P., died in Boston April 2, 1839, aged about 62. He graduated at Harvard in 1796, and was the sheriff of Suffolk. He was the father of the eminent senator of the United States, Charles Sumner; also of George Sumner, whose memoir of the pilgrims at Leyden is in hist. coll., vol. IX., third series. He published the compass, a college poem, 1795; eulogy on Washington, 1800; letter on freemasonry, 1829; discourse on the sheriff's office, 1829.

SUMTER, THOMAS, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died June 1, 1832, aged 97. After the capture of Charleston, S. C., by the British, he fled to North Carolina. But he soon returned at the head of a little band of exiles. July 12, 1780, a part of his corps routed a detachment of the British; this success soon increased his troops to six hundred men. Gov. Rutledge promoted him and Marion from the rank of colonels to that of brigadiers in the militia. He was younger than Marion; of a larger frame, fitted for the toils of war; with a stern countenance, and determined patriotism, and indomitable courage. He attacked, August 1st, three times unsuccessfully the post of Rocky Mount; August 6th, he attacked the British at Hanging Rock, and destroyed Col. Brown's regiment. About the time that Gates was defeated at Camden, he captured a British convoy. But through his own negligence he was surprised near Catawba ford, by Tarleton, August 18th, at the head of nine hundred and sixty men, and his force of eight hundred men instantly dispersed, and his artillery lost. He retrieved his character in the remainder of the campaign. He resolutely kept the field for three months. Nov. 12th he defeated the British under Major Wemyss, and Nov. 20th, at Blackstock hill, near Tyger river, he repulsed Tarleton, who in vain attempted to dislodge him. The wounded of the enemy were left to the humanity of Sumter. In this action he was himself severely wounded, and in consequence long detained from the field; but he was consoled by the thanks of congress and the applause of his country. In 1811 he was chosen a senator of the United States. He died suddenly at his residence at South Mount, near

Camden. His only son, Col. Thomas, died in 1840, aged 72.

SUMTER, THOMAS, colonel, only son of Gen. S. of Revolutionary memory, died at his residence near Stateburg, S. C., in 1840, aged 71. His son, J. I. S., was a member of congress.

SUNSEETO, a Mohegan Indian, whose epitaph is at Norwich:

"Here lies the body of Sunseeto,
Own son to Uncas, grandson to Onecko,
Who were the famous sachems of Mohegan;
But now they are all dead, I think it is Werheegen."

The meaning of Werheegen is, all's well, or good news. The epitaph was written by Mr. Worthington of Norwalk, son of Rev. Mr. W. of Saybrook. His irregularity of measure is almost equal to that of some of our popular poets at the present day.

SUTHERLAND, DAVID, minister of Bath, N. H., died of disease of the heart, July 25, 1855, aged 78. He was long a very useful minister in that part of the State in which he resided. He published election sermon, 1815.

SUTHERLAND, COLIN, died at East Corra, Canada, Oct. 15, 1856, aged 103, a native of Scotland.

SWAIN, JOSEPH, minister of Wenham, Mass., died in 1792, aged about 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1744, and was ordained in 1750.

SWAN, JOSIAH, minister of Dunstable, N. H., died in 1777, aged about 66. Born in Lancaster, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1733. The first minister, from 1695 to 1702, was Thomas Weld.

SWAN, ROSWELL S., minister of Norwalk, Conn., died in 1819, aged 40. Born in Stonington, he graduated at Yale in 1798, and was ordained in 1807. The admissions to his church were two hundred and sixty-one persons in twelve years. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SWAN, JAMES, colonel, died in Boston or Dorchester about 1831. He went with Judge W. Lathrop from Cambridge, and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a representative of Dorchester. He published an essay on the fisheries, 1784; observations on the fisheries of Massachusetts, 1786; dissuasion from the slave trade; on the obstructions to the commerce between this country and France, in French, 1790.

SWAN, TIMOTHY, died at Northfield in 1812, aged 82; skilled in sacred music, the author of China and other pieces.

SWEAT, MOSES, first minister of Sanford, Maine, died in 1822, aged about 60. He was ordained when the church was formed in 1786. Harvard gave him a degree in 1790.

SWEET, BENONI, died in Lebanon, Conn., August, 1840, aged 80; a celebrated surgeon.

SWEETZER, THOMAS W., died in Salem in

1854, bequeathing 10,000 dollars to furnish the poor with cooking-stoves.

SWETT, BENJAMIN, captain, was killed by the Indians at Black Point, N. H., 1677. He removed from Newbury, Mass., to Hampton before 1664.

SWETT, JOHN BARNARD, M. D., died of the yellow fever at Newburyport in 1796, aged 44. The son of Samuel S. of Marblehead, he graduated at Harvard in 1767, and studied physic in Edinburgh. On his return he joined the American army as a surgeon. After settling in 1780, he had a wide surgical practice. He was intelligent, social, frank, good-humored, of polished manners, a general favorite. His widow, a daughter of W. Bourne of Marblehead, married Gov. John T. Gilman. — *Thacker's Med. Biog.*

SWETT, JOHN A., Dr., was born in Boston, graduated in 1828, practised with high reputation in New York, and died in 1854, aged 45. His work on diseases of the chest, 1852, is a valuable text-book. He was connected with the New York city hospital, and was a professor of the theory and practice of physic in the university of New York.

SWIFT, JOHN, the first minister of Framingham, Mass., died in 1745, aged 67. Born in Milton, he graduated at Harvard in 1697, and was settled in 1701. His successors were M. Bridge, D. Kellogg, G. Trask, and D. Brigham. Two other churches have been formed. His son John was a graduate of 1733, and minister of Acton thirty-seven years from 1738, dying in 1775, aged 72. He published a sermon on the death of R. Breck, 1731; election sermon, 1732. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SWIFT, JOB, D. D., minister of Bennington, Vt., died Oct. 20, 1804, aged about 61. He was born in Sandwich, Mass., in 1743, and was graduated at Yale college in 1765. About the year 1766 he was ordained at Richmond, where he continued seven years, making every exertion to instruct his people in the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. He was afterwards the minister of Nine Partners in New York; of Manchester, Bennington, and Addison in Vermont. In Bennington he lived about sixteen years. While he was on a mission, in the northern part of Vermont, undertaken at his own expense, he died at Enosburgh. He rejoiced that his life was to terminate at a distance from his friends, without witnessing the distresses of his family. The patience with which he endured the pains of his last sickness, and the composure with which he met the king of terrors, excited the greatest astonishment in an unbeliever who was present. While suffering a great variety of evils in life, he never uttered a complaining word; and, when he discovered uneasiness or discontent in any of

the members of his family, he inculcated upon them the duty of submission, and reminded them of the undeserved blessings which they were yet permitted to enjoy. His wife was Mary Ann, the sister of Judge Sedgwick. She died in 1826. Benjamin, a senator from Vermont, and Samuel, secretary of State, were their sons. A volume of his sermons was published, 12mo., 1805. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SWIFT, SETH, minister of Williamstown, Mass., died in 1807, aged 58. Born in Kent, the brother of Rev. Job S., he graduated at Yale in 1774; studied theology with Dr. Bellamy; and was ordained in 1776, the successor of the first minister, Whitman Welch, and was succeeded by Walter King. He was the father of Rev. E. G. Swift of Stockbridge, and of Rev. Elisha P. Swift, professor in the Alleghany theological seminary. He was warm in his temper, and zealous and energetic, yet prudent, revered, and loved.

SWIFT, ZEPHANIAH, LL. D., chief justice of Connecticut, died Sept. 27, 1823, aged 64. He was born in Wareham, Mass., in Feb., 1759; his father removed to Lebanon. He graduated at Yale college in 1778. After being a member of congress from 1793 to 1796, he accompanied Mr. Ellsworth as secretary to France. In 1801 he was elected a judge. From 1806 to 1819 he was chief justice. In 1814 he was a member of the Hartford convention. He died at Warren while on a visit to Ohio. An oration on account of his death was pronounced by S. Perkins at Windham, the place of his residence. He left a widow, Lueretia Webbs, and seven children. Unaided by family friends, he rose to distinction. He was a learned and upright judge. He published oration on domestic slavery, 1791; a system of the laws of Connecticut, 2 vols., 1795; a digest of the law of evidence, and a treatise on bills of exchange, 1810; digest of the laws of Connecticut, 2 vols., 1823.

SWIFT, HEMAN, DR., died in Bennington Jan. 30, 1856, aged 62; an eminent physician and Christian. The son of Rev. Dr. Swift, he graduated at Middlebury in 1811.

SYKES, JAMES, M. D., of Maryland, died of the gout in 1722, aged 61. He was born near Dover. As a physician he practised four years at Cambridge, on the eastern shore; then removed to Dover. While there he discovered that a dreadful cholera, causing many deaths, was produced by adulterated Peruvian bark. A workman in Philadelphia, employed in pulverizing bark, had mixed with it oxide of lead, to increase the weight. In 1814 he removed to New York; but after a few years returned to Dover. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

SYME, ARCHIBALD, D. D., died in Petersburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1845, aged 92; a respected

Episcopal minister and useful teacher. He was born in Scotland.

SYMMEs, ZECHARIAH, the second minister of Charlestown, Mass., the son of Rev. William S., died Feb. 4, 1671, aged 71. He was born in Canterbury, April 5, 1599; came to New England in 1634 in the same ship with Ann Hutchinson and J. Lathrop; and settled as colleague with Mr. James, being chosen teacher Dec. 22, 1634. His son, Zechariah, the first minister of Bradford, was born in 1638; was ordained Dec. 27, 1682, and died March 27, 1707, aged 69. He preached the election sermon, 1648. — *Sprague's Annals*.

SYMMEs, THOMAS, second minister of Bradford, Mass., died Oct. 6, 1725, aged 47. He was the son of Zechariah S., the first minister of that town. He was born Feb. 1, 1678; was graduated at Harvard college in 1698; was ordained the first minister of Boxford Dec. 30, 1702, but was dismissed from that town in 1708, and succeeded his father at Bradford in the same year. He was a man of strong powers of mind and of very considerable learning; an animated, popular, faithful, and successful preacher. His exertions to do good in private and public were rewarded by large accessions to his church. He was remarkable for the sanctity of his life, for secret devotion, and for his regard to days of fasting and prayer. He published monitor to de-laying sinners; artillery election sermon, 1720; against prejudice; at the ordination of J. Emerson, 1721; joco-serious dialogue on singing, 1723; on the support of ministers, 1724; historical memoirs of the fight of Pigswacket, May 9, 1725, with a sermon on Lovewell's death. An account of his life was published by J. Brown, to which is annexed his advice to his children and to the church.

SYMMEs, WILLIAM, D. D., minister of Andover, Mass., died in 1807, aged 77. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1750, and from 1755 to 1758 was a tutor in that seminary; he was ordained Nov. 1, 1758. His sermons were written with great care and in a style remarkably neat and correct. He was distinguished for his prudence; was hospitable, dignified in his manners and pure in his principles and conduct. He published election sermon, 1785, and two other occasional discourses.

SYMMEs, JOHN CLEVES, captain, author of the theory of the hollow earth, died at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, June 19, 1829. He was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated at an early age to the west. He was the son, as I suppose, of J. C. S., a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, a member of congress, and in 1788 a judge of the northwest territory, who died at Cincinnati in March, 1814, whose wife was Su-

sanna, daughter of Gov. Livingston, and whose daughter married Gen. William H. Harrison. For some years he was a captain in the army. During the war of 1812, he distinguished himself by his intrepidity on the Niagara. He was an amiable and exemplary man. On his strange theory of the earth he lectured in many cities and towns, apparently in full persuasion of its truth. He supposed that the hollow earth, open at the poles for the admission of light, had within it six or seven concentric hollow spheres, also open at their poles.

TACKANASH, JOHN, Indian minister on Martha's Vineyard, died Jan. 22, 1684. He was ordained colleague with Hiacoones Aug. 22, 1670, the day of the formation of the first Indian church on the island. He possessed considerable talents, and was exemplary in his life. Allowing himself in few diversions, he studied much, and seemed to advance in piety, as he became more acquainted with the truths of the gospel. Of Indian preachers he was the most distinguished. In prayer he was devout and fervent; faithful in his instructions and reproofs; strict in the discipline of his church, excluding the immoral from the ordinances till they repented. So much was he respected, that the English, when deprived of their own minister, attended his meetings and received the Lord's supper from his hands. He died in the peace and hope of the Christian. His place of residence was at Nunn-pang at the east end of Martha's Vineyard. The preacher in 1698, at the visitation of Mr. Rawson, was Joseph Tackquannash, as his name was written, having charge of eighty-four Indians at Nunnepoag. — *Mayhew's Indian Conv.* 15–16.

TADEUSKUND, principal chief of the Delawares, died in 1763. He was burnt to death at Wyoming on the Susquehannah. It is supposed that he was made drunk, and then that his house was set on fire, with the rest of the village. He had been a useful man to his tribe.

TAFT, MOSES, one of the ministers of Braintree, died in 1791, aged about 60. Born in Mendon, he graduated at Harvard in 1751, and was ordained in 1752. E. Eaton preceded him, and Dr. J. Strong succeeded him.

TAFT, BEZALEEL, the son of Senator B. Taft, was born in Uxbridge, and died in 1846, aged 66. A graduate of Harvard in 1804, he had no occasion to depend for his support on the profession of the law, but lived on a beautiful farm on the banks of the Blackstone. He was representative, senator, and councillor.

TAGGART, SAMUEL, minister of Colerain, Mass., died in 1825, aged 71. For some years he was a member of congress. Born in Londonderry, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1774; was settled in 1777 and resigned in 1818. He was a member of congress. He published address to

electors, 1811; on impressments, 1813; on final perseverance, 1801.

TAGGART, CYNTHIA, a writer of poetry, died in 1849, aged 47. She was born in Rhode Island. Her grandfather, an old soldier, had a farm at Middletown six miles from Newport, which in the war the British laid waste, and made her father a prisoner. From the jail at Newport he escaped through a window which had wooden bars, and he crossed to the main land at Bristol ferry on a raft of rails. She was many years an invalid. Many pieces of poetry, of a melancholy cast, she wrote on her sick bed. Some of them were collected and published in a small volume. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

TAILER, WILLIAM, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, died in 1732, aged 55. He came from England with his commission from the queen in 1711, and was stern for the prerogative, and an Episcopalian; but pleasant and facetious. Marrying a relative of Gov. Stoughton, he came in possession of his estate at Dorchester. — *Eliot's Biog.*

TALCOTT, JOHN, major, probably of Hartford, a distinguished officer in the Indian war of 1676, resigned the office of treasurer of Connecticut on receiving his military appointment. A small army of four hundred and fifty men, of whom two hundred were Mohegan and Pequot Indians, was assembled at Norwich, and he marched in June into the Nipmuck country, where nineteen Indians were killed and thirty-three made prisoners. Thence he marched to Quabang or Brookfield, and Northampton. After he arrived at N., about seven hundred Indians attacked the garrison at Hadley; but he crossed the river for its relief, and thus saved the town, and probably other towns, from destruction. He scoured the country as far as the falls above Deerfield. Then he marched to Providence and did good service in the Narraganset country. In all, about four hundred and twenty Indians fell in battle and were captured. He returned to Connecticut in July, and having recruited, marched to Westfield, and thence to the Housatonic river, where he again fought the enemy successfully. The sachem of Quabang was killed, and forty-one Indians killed or taken. About the same time Capt. Church killed King Philip, Aug. 12, 1676, and the savages generally submitted to the English or fled. Major T. was probably the son of John T., who was of Cambridge in 1632, and was an assistant at Hartford in 1654. — *Trumbull's Hist. Conn.*

TALCOTT, JOSEPH, governor of Connecticut from 1724 to 1741, died Oct. 11, 1741, full of days, and was succeeded by Gov. Law. He had long served his country. Eminent for piety, he called the periods of revival in his last years times of refreshing; but Gov. Law was rather

disposed to suppress by rash legal enactments what he deemed enthusiasm. His sister married R. Edwards.

TALCOTT, HART, minister of Warren, Conn., died suddenly in 1836, aged 45. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1812. He was pastor of Killingworth, the successor of A. Mansfield, from 1818 to 1824. He succeeded P. Starr at W. in 1825.

TALCOTT, SAMUEL A., attorney-general of New York, died at New York in 1836, aged 45. Born at Hartford, he graduated at Williams college in 1809. He had brilliant talents, but, unhappily wanting self-discipline, he was the grief of his friends. With what mighty weight for good ought the notes of such warnings to come upon the ears of the young and tempted?

TALIAFERRO, JOHN, died in Virginia in 1853, aged 85. For more than twenty years he was a member of congress, and for several years was librarian of the treasury department at Washington.

TALLMADGE, JAMES, colonel, died at Poughkeepsie in 1828, aged 78. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and commanded a company of volunteers at the capture of Burgoyne.

TALLMADGE, BENJAMIN, colonel, died at Litchfield, Conn., March 6, 1835, aged 81. He was born at Brookhaven, L. I.; was graduated in 1773; from 1776 he served in the army until the close of the war, and was a distinguished officer. He had the custody of Major André, and regarded him with great affection. In many actions he was unhurt, and he gratefully acknowledged the divine protection. From 1784 till his death he lived as a merchant in Litchfield. In 1817 he was a member of congress. His religious impressions began in 1793, from reading the life of Col. Gardiner. He was an eminent Christian, and he died in triumph.

TALLMADGE, JAMES, general, died suddenly at New York in 1853, aged 75. He was born in Stamford, Dutchess county, N. Y.; his father, James, was born in Sharon, Conn., and was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1798 he graduated at Brown university; from Dutchess county he was sent to congress in 1817. He opposed Mr. Clay in regard to the extension of slavery beyond the Mississippi, maintaining the principles of the Wilmot proviso in an able speech; and it is said Mr. Clay's hostility prevented him from being in the cabinet of J. Q. Adams, or from being sent as a minister to England. He visited Russia in 1835. For twenty-five years he lived in New York in the winter, and at his seat on Wappinger's Creek in the summer; and there he was a practical and skillful farmer. He had great talents as a public speaker. Of the American institute he was the president.

TALLMAN PELEG, a merchant, died in Bath,

Me., in 1841, aged 72. Born at Tiverton, R. I., he entered the privateering service in 1778, at the age of fourteen. In 1780 one of his arms was shot off. From 1781 to 1783 he was a prisoner. He next commanded a merchant vessel, and he became a rich merchant.

TALMADGE, MATTHIAS BURNET, general, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1819, aged 45. Born at Stamford, N. Y., he graduated at Yale in 1795. He was a judge of the district court. His wife was a daughter of George Clinton. His only daughter married John Suydam.

TALMAGE, JEMIEL, died at Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 26, 1854, aged 69. He was twenty-three years pastor of Knowlton, and then a minister in Ohio, laborious and earnest. He was buried beside his Christian parents in Somerville. His son, P. S. T., is minister of Bloomfield, at whose house he died.

TANTEQUIGGEN, LUCY, an Indian, the widow of John T., died at Mohegan, Conn., in June, 1830, aged 97. She was the sister of Samson Oecom, the celebrated Indian preacher, and a descendant by her mother from Uncas. She was regarded as a pious woman; in her last days she expressed her willingness to die, that "she might go where she should sin no more." A few weeks after her death a Sunday-school was opened at her house, where three or four generations of her descendants lived, and this commencement of benevolent efforts for the remnant of a once powerful tribe has led to the erection of a meeting-house and the establishment of a teacher among these Indians.

TAPPAN, or TOPPAN, PETER, Dr., was the son of Abraham, a settler in Newbury, Mass., in 1637, and Susannah Goodale. He was born in England in 1634; his sons were Peter, Samuel, and Christopher. His last child was born in 1674. He was killed by a fall. One of the sons or grandsons of Abraham emigrated to New York, and from him, it is supposed, the town of Tappan and Tappan Sea derived their name.

TAPPAN, EDMUND, a physician in Hampton, N. H., died in 1739, aged about 40. He was the son of Christopher, and grandson of Dr. Peter. His mother was Sarah Angier of Cambridge.

TAPPAN, AMOS, minister of Kingston, N. H., died in 1771, aged 35. Born in Newbury, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1768.

TAPPAN, DAVID, D. D., professor of divinity in Harvard college, died Aug. 27, 1803, aged 51. He was the son of Benjamin Tappan, minister of Manchester, and was born April 21, 1753. The name was formerly written Toppan. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1771. After pursuing the study of divinity for two or three years he commenced preaching, and was ordained minister of the third church in Newbury in April, 1774. In this place he continued about eighteen

years. His successor was Leonard Woods. In June, 1792, he was elected professor of divinity in Harvard college in the place of Dr. Wigglesworth, who had resigned, and after anxious deliberation and the advice of an ecclesiastical council he was inaugurated Dec. 26, 1792. When he was introduced into this office, the students of the university were uncommonly dissolute. For some time they had received no regular instruction in theology, and the tide of opinion began to run in the channel of infidelity. But the lectures of Dr. Tappan, which combined entertainment with information, which were profound and yet pathetic, elegant in style and conclusive in argument, and which came warm from a pious heart, soon checked the progress of profaneness and dissipation, and put open irreligion to shame. He was succeeded by Dr. Ware. His widow, Mary, died in Sept., 1831, aged 72. His son, Benjamin T., was the minister of Augusta, Me. He possessed much activity and vigor of mind, fertility of invention, and force of imagination. He had a facility in fixing his attention, and discriminating and arranging his thoughts. His readiness of conception and command of language enabled him both in speaking and writing to express what he thought and felt with propriety, perspicuity, and force. The religious principles which he embraced were the doctrines of the eternal counsels of Jehovah; man's fallen, ruined state; the electing love of God; the atonement of Christ; justification by grace; and the efficacy of the Divine Spirit in renewing sinners and preparing them for glory. The doctrine of redemption by a crucified Saviour constituted in his view the basis of the gospel. In such a light did he regard the proper divinity of Jesus Christ, that he declared it to be "the rock of his eternal hopes." To benevolence and candor, sincerity in speech, and uprightness in conduct, he joined the careful cultivation and practice of the personal virtues. He was superior to all fretful and anxious thoughts about his temporal affairs, and to all vanity of external appearance. When tried by the ignorance and stupidity or by the perverseness and injustice of men, he was calm and collected. For the conduct of those, who had treated him with the most painful unkindness, he invented the most charitable excuses, and even sought opportunities of doing them good. His religion as well as his nature disposed him to sympathy, tenderness, and love. Kind affections lighted up his countenance, gave a glow to his conversation, and cheerfulness to his active benevolence. When arrested by his last sickness, and warned of his approaching dissolution, he was not discomposed. With many expressions of humility and self-abasement intermingled, he declared his hope in the infinite mercy of God through the atonement of Christ.

When his wife expressed some of the feelings which were excited by the thought of parting with him, he said: "If God is glorified, I am made forever. Can't you lay hold of that?" To his sons, he said: "I charge you to love God supremely, and to love your neighbor as yourselves; for without these there is no true religion." He had such a sense of the evil of sin and of his own ill desert, that nothing could afford him consolation but the all-sufficient grace of the Redeemer. In Jesus Christ his soul found rest. He published two discourses, preached on the Sabbath after his ordination, 1774; a discourse on the character and best exertions of unregenerate sinners, 1782; a sermon on the fast, 1783; on the peace, 1783; on the death of M. Parsons, 1784; of eight persons drowned, 1794; of J. Russell, 1796; of Washington, 1800; of S. Phillips, 1802; of Dr. Hitchcock, and Mary Dana, 1803; two friendly letters to Philalethes, 1785; at the ordination of J. Dickinson, 1789; of J. T. Kirkland, 1794; of J. Kendall; of N. H. Fletcher, 1800; installation of H. Packard, 1802; address to the students of Andover academy, 1791; at the election, 1792; before an association at Portsmouth, 1792; farewell sermon at Newbury; on the fast, 1793; a discourse to graduates; address to students at Andover; to the class which entered college, 1794, 1796, and 1798; on the thanksgiving, 1795; before the convention, 1797; on the fast, 1798. Since his death there have been published sermons on important subjects, 8vo., and lectures on Jewish antiquities, 8vo., 1807. — *Panoplist*, 1.

TAPPAN, SAMUEL, died at Portsmouth April 29, 1806, aged 45; the highly esteemed teacher of one of the public schools, a very eminent Christian. He was the son of Rev. Mr. T. of Manchester.

TAPPAN, AMOS, died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1821, aged about 53. He was the son of Rev. Benjamin T.; was graduated at Harvard in 1788; and for nearly thirty years taught a classical school in P. His wife was Isabella, the sister of Rev. Joseph Buckminster.

TAPPAN, BENJAMIN, minister of Manchester, Mass., died in 1790, aged about 70. He was the son of Samuel, a farmer of Newbury, and grandson of Dr. Peter T., and his wife, Abigail Wigglesworth, was the daughter of the minister of Malden. He had twelve children; two of his sons, David and Amos, were graduates. He wished also to educate Benjamin; but, settled on a salary of eighty pounds, his son, who overheard him speaking of his poverty, nobly resolved that he would not go to college. He graduated at Harvard college in 1742; his name appears in the catalogue as Toppan.

TAPPAN, BENJAMIN, a merchant of Northampton, Mass., died Jan. 29, 1831, aged 83. Of

his ancestors, who wrote the name Toppan instead of Tappan, Abraham was the first in this country; he came from Yarmouth, England, and settled at Newbury in 1637, dying in 1672, leaving sons, Peter, Abraham, Jacob, John, and Isaac, whose descendants have been many. He was the son of Rev. Benjamin T., and the eldest of twelve children. He served his time with William Homes, a goldsmith of Boston, a descendant of Rev. W. H., and the grandfather of Henry Homes, and whose wife was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Dawes, Dr. Franklin's sister, the mother of William Dawes, a worthy citizen. He settled in Northampton as a goldsmith in 1769, and afterwards was a merchant, of the firm of Tappan and Whitney. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and marched with other volunteers from Northampton to meet the forces of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was a man of most exemplary character, of integrity and prudence, of Christian principle and feeling, who brought up his large family in the paths of virtue and honor, and who lived to be rewarded, as many other New England parents have been, by seeing his children industrious, upright, enterprising, prosperous, and some of them men of distinction in our country. Instead of remembering and honoring such a citizen and head of a family, why is it that a mere adventurer, of no principle, who in perhaps an unjust war loses an arm or only feels the breath of a cannon-ball, is applauded through the land, and elevated to some office, and pensioned with an annual bounty from the public treasury during the remainder of his life? Is it not because the race of fools is not extinct? or, to speak more calmly, because we the people are not wise? The children of Mr. Tappan knew how to honor the memory of such parents as God had given them. There assembled in the place of their birth, June 1, 1848, from different States six brothers, — still living in 1857, — and three sisters, between the ages of 60 and 77, namely: Benjamin, a democratic lawyer of Ohio, who had been a senator of the United States; William, a farmer of Binghamton, N. Y.; John, long a merchant in Boston, whose life forty years before Providence had preserved, when the ship *Jupiter*, in which he was returning from England, struck an iceberg and sunk with most of the passengers, and who is well known for his benevolent deeds; Arthur, one of the founders of Oberlin college, a merchant of New York, who had failed with high honor, for with a debt of a million of dollars he paid up the whole; Charles, a bookseller in Boston; Lewis, a merchant in New York, whose talents and zeal have been manifested in the anti-slavery cause; Sarah, since deceased, the wife of Solomon Stoddard of Northampton; Rebecca, the wife of Col. William Edwards of New York; Lucy, the widow of Rev. Dr.

John Pierce of Brookline. Of this family of nine there were a hundred children, among them six or eight ministers, or the wives of ministers, — one, David Tappan Stoddard, a missionary in Persia. Besides these, Mr. Tappan's daughter Elizabeth, who died in 1819, was the wife of a minister, Rev. Alexander Phoenix.

TAPPAN, SARAH, wife of Benjamin T., died at Northampton March 26, 1826, aged 78. She was the daughter of William Homes, goldsmith, who was an excellent Christian, a descendant of Rev. W. Homes. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Dawes of Boston. Her life was a Christian life and her end was peace. She left nine children, and sixty-one grandchildren. Her memoir was published in 1834.

TAPPAN, ENOCH S., M. D., died in Augusta, Me., in 1847, aged 65. The son of Professor T., he graduated at Harvard in 1801.

TAPPAN, CHRISTOPHER, died at Newbury July 23, 1747, aged 75, having been minister of the first church fifty years. He was the son of Peter T.; graduated at Harvard in 1691, and was ordained in 1696. He was a man of learning and piety, a very successful minister, and a useful physician and surgeon, demanding no fees.

TAPPAN, WILLIAM BINGHAM, a religious poet, died in West Needham, Mass., in 1849, aged 54; general agent of the American Sunday school union. His father was Samuel T. of Beverly, a teacher, who died when he was twelve years old. His only schooling was for six months. An apprentice, he ascribed much in the preservation of his morals to his mother's prayers. He toiled and studied; for four years he was not absent from church. Of twelve apprentices with him, all but two came to ruin. He was a successful teacher six years in Philadelphia. After his marriage he became a religious man. Removing to Boston, he zealously engaged in Sabbath schools, and was salesman of the Sunday school union. In Cincinnati he prosecuted the same benevolent object; also again four years in Philadelphia; then the rest of his life in Boston. In 1840 he obtained a license to preach, and he preached with great interest at Mattapoisett the last Sabbath before his death. His attack was sudden and violent, but his faith failed not; he said, "I'm going, — my sight is gone, — wife, daughter, farewell; Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Such a benefactor of men deserves honorable remembrance. He died a poor man at Grantville, Needham. He published several volumes of poetry, but without pecuniary profit.

TAPPAN, JAMES, colonel, died at Gloucester Feb. 6, 1853, aged 85. His death was occasioned or hastened by a fall on the ice. As he was the early schoolmaster of D. Webster, he frequently in his old age was the grateful recipient of his bounty. Such a record is most honorable to his

great scholar, who preceded him in the descent to the grave.

TAPPEN, JOHN, an officer in the Revolutionary war, died at Fallsburgh in 1846, aged 92.

TARLETON, B., lieutenant-colonel in the British service, published a history of the southern campaigns of 1780 and 1781, 4to., London, 1787.

TASIL, THOMAS, colonel, a brave officer in the French and Revolutionary wars, died in New Durham, N.H., in 1809, aged 87. Born in Durham, he lived twenty years in N. D., in the settlement of which town he was active.

TASSEMAKER, Mr., the first minister settled in Schenectady, was murdered with all his family by the Indians, who burned that city in 1690. He was of the Dutch church. Rev. J. Fonda could obtain no information of his age and character, the annals of the Dutch church having perished.

TATHAM, WILLIAM, an engineer and drunkard, threw himself before the mouth of a gun, fired at Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1819, on the birthday of Washington, and was blown to pieces, aged 67. A native of England, a lawyer in North Carolina, Mr. Monroe gave him an office in the arsenal in Virginia. He compiled an analysis of Virginia, and published two tracts relating to the canal between Norfolk and North Carolina.

TAWANQUATUCK, the first sachem converted to Christianity on Martha's Vineyard, lived on that island when the English first settled there in 1642. He died about the year 1670. His conversion, through the labors of Mr. Mayhew, was a circumstance very irritating to his copper-colored brethren, who were indignant that he should turn away from the religion of their fathers. One night, after an assembly of the Indians, as Tawanquatuck lay asleep upon a mat by a little fire, an Indian approached him and let fly a broad-headed arrow, intending to drench it in his heart's blood; but it struck his eyebrow, and being turned in its direction by the solid bone, glanced and slit his nose from the top to the bottom. The next morning Mr. Mayhew visited the sagamore, and found him praising God for his great deliverance. He afterwards became a Christian magistrate to his people, and discharged faithfully the trust reposed in him as long as he lived. — *Mayhew's Indian Converts*.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH, minister of Southampton, L. I., died in 1682, aged 30. He graduated at Harvard in 1669, and succeeded Rev. Robert Fordham in 1680.

TAYLOR, JOHN, minister of Milton, Mass., died in 1749, aged 56. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1721, and was ordained in 1728, the successor of P. Thacher. His successor was N. Robbins. He was a classmate of

Dr. Chauncy, to whom he left his papers with orders to burn them, and who says of him that few men were more universally beloved. — *Hist. Coll.*, vol. X.

TAYLOR, NATHANIEL, minister of New Milford, Conn., died in 1800, aged 78, in the fifty-second year of his ministry. Born in Danbury, he graduated at Yale in 1745, and was ordained in 1748. He was a scholar and a teacher of youth preparing for college, and a trustee of the college. In 1759 he was a chaplain at Ticonderoga, and a patriot in the war of the Revolution, in one year relinquishing his salary to his people. S. Griswold became his colleague in 1790. By his first wife, who was a daughter of Rev. D. Boardman, the first minister of New Milford, he had a son, Nathaniel, who was the father of Rev. Dr. N. Taylor of the theological seminary at New Haven. He published a sermon at Crown Point, 1762; at the ordination of D. Brownson, 1764. — *Sprague's Annals*.

TAYLOR, EDWARD, first minister of Warrenton or Westfield, Mass., was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1642, and died June 29, 1729, aged 87. A graduate of Harvard in 1671, he in the same year went to Westfield to preach; Philip's war delayed his settlement till Aug. 27, 1679. N. Bull was his colleague in 1726. Subsequent ministers have been J. Ballantine, N. Atwater, I. Knapp and E. Davis. He married in 1674 Elizabeth, daughter of James Fitch of Norwich. His second wife, in 1692, was Ruth, daughter of Samuel Wylls of Hartford. By her he had five daughters, who married ministers; Ruth, who married Rev. B. Colton of West Hartford; Naomi, who married Rev. E. Devotion of Suffield; Anne, who married Rev. B. Lord of Norwich; Mehitable, who married Rev. W. Gager of Lebanon; and Keziah, who married Rev. Isaac Stiles, and was the mother of President Stiles. He had four other daughters, who married ministers in Connecticut. His descendants remain in W. Among his descendants is H. W. Taylor of Canandaigua, a judge of the supreme court of New York. He left fourteen quarto volumes of four hundred pages each; much of it in poetry. — *Holland's Hist.* II. 142; *Sprague's Annals*.

TAYLOR, GEORGE, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Easton Feb. 23, 1781, aged 65. He was born in Ireland in 1716. On his arrival at Durham on the Delaware, he engaged in labor in the iron works of a Mr. Savage, who paid the expenses of his voyage. Advanced to be clerk, after the death of Mr. S. he married his widow, and became a man of fortune. Being a member of congress soon after the declaration of independence was passed, he signed the engrossed copy Aug. 2, 1776. — *Goodrich*.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, died in Pitt county, N. C., in Oct., 1794, aged 114. He was a native of Virginia.

TAYLOR, HEZEKIAH, first minister of Newfane, Vt., died in 1814, aged 66. Born in Grafton, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1770 and was settled in 1774.

TAYLOR, JOHN, colonel, a senator of the United States, died suddenly in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 20, 1824, at an advanced age. He was distinguished for his attention to agriculture. He published construction construed; an inquiry into the principles and policy of the government of the United States, 1814; and other works.

TAYLOR, RICHARD, commodore, died in Oldham county, Ky., in 1825, aged 78. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

TAYLOR, JAMES, minister of Sunderland, Mass., died in 1831, aged 47. He graduated at Williams college in 1804.

TAYLOR, JOHN, colonel, governor of South Carolina from 1826 to 1828, died in 1832. He had been a member of congress.

TAYLOR, JOHN, a Baptist minister, died in Franklin county, Ky., in 1835, aged 82.

TAYLOR, SARAH LOUISA, died in 1838, aged 27. Her memoir was written by Rev. Lot Jones.

TAYLOR, JOHN, minister, died at Bruce, Mich., in 1840, aged 77. He graduated at Yale in 1784.

TAYLOR, JOHN, minister of Deerfield, Mass., died in 1840, aged about 76. Born in Westfield, he graduated at Yale in 1784, and was pastor from 1787 to 1806, the successor of J. Ashley, and was succeeded in 1807 by Rev. Dr. Willard, who still lives in this year, 1857. He published century sermon, 1804; farewell at Deerfield, 1806.

TAYLOR, PHILIP W., a minister for sixty years, died in Shelby county, Ky., about 1840, aged upwards of 80. Born in Caroline county, Va., he was a soldier of the Revolution, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1781 he was a pioneer settler in Kentucky. He was not only a preacher, but for two years high sheriff.

TAYLOR, JOHN M., colonel, died in Philadelphia in 1843, aged 92. He was commissary-general of the American army in 1775, at the siege of Quebec, and he remained in the service with honor till 1779.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL AUSTIN, missionary to Constantinople, died at Worcester in 1847, aged 28. He graduated at Amherst in 1837, and at Andover theological seminary in 1842.

TAYLOR, JAMES, general, died at Newport, Ky., in 1848, aged 80. His last political act was voting, on his sick bed, on the day of his death, for his relative, President Taylor. He served in

the war of 1812. It was thought his landed estate was worth 3 or 4,000,000 of dollars.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, president of the United States, died at Washington July 9, 1850, aged 65. The son of Col. Richard T., he was born in Orange county, Va., Sept. 24, 1784. Perhaps Zachary Taylor, who arrived in Virginia in 1635, was his ancestor. In 1808 he entered the army. In 1810 he married Margaret Smith of Maryland. In the war of 1812 he served at the west; in 1816 he commanded at Green Bay. He served under Scott in the Black Hawk war. He was also in the Florida war, and was intrusted with the command of all the troops. At the close of the war he purchased an estate and settled at Baton Rouge. He distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican war, and among other victories, gained, Feb. 23, 1847, the memorable one of Buena Vista over Santa Anna. The whig convention of 1848, smitten with his military fame, nominated him for the presidency. He was inaugurated March 4, 1849. He was ill only five days, was in office sixteen months, and was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore. He left a widow, one son, and two daughters: Ann, married to Dr. R. C. Wood, surgeon in the army; Bessy, to Major W. W. S. Bliss. A daughter deceased, Sarah Knox, was married to Col. Jefferson Davis.

TAYLOR, OLIVER ALDEN, minister of Manchester, Mass., died Dec. 18, 1851, aged 50. Born at Yarmouth, his mother was the daughter of Rev. T. Alden. His parents emigrated to Hawley, where he had no advantages of early education. At the age of sixteen he joined the church with fifty-three others. Having prepared to enter college at an academy, he borrowed 10 dollars, and made a journey on foot to Alleghany college, where his uncle, T. Alden, was president. He graduated at Union college in 1825, and studied theology at Andover, where he lived twelve years, devoted to literary pursuits. He was the minister of M. from 1839 till his death; and was eminent for learning and piety. His wife was a daughter of Dr. N. Cleaveland. In 1836 he was a teacher of sacred literature in the seminary at Andover. He published various articles in the biblical repository and spirit of the pilgrims; brief views of the Saviour, for the young, 1835; the music of the Hebrews, a translation; memoirs of Reinhard; catalogue of the seminary library, 1838; memoir of Andrew Lee, 1844; also some poetical effusions. A memoir of him by his brother, Rev. T. A. Taylor, was published in 1853. — *Sprague's Annals*.

TAYLOR, STEPHEN, D. D., died at Richmond, Va., in 1853, aged 56. He graduated at Williams college in 1815, and was for a quarter of a century one of the most useful ministers in Virginia. He was a professor in the theological seminary; but, not concurring in the acts of the

general assembly in 1838, he resigned that office. He had peace in death.

TAYLOR, RICHARD, second chief of the Indian Cherokee nation, died at Tahlequah, Arkansas, in 1853. He commanded under Jackson in the Creek war.

TAYLOR, JOHN W., a distinguished statesman, died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1854, aged 70. He died in the family of his son-in-law, W. D. Beattie. Born in Saratoga county, N. Y., he studied law in Albany, and was a member of congress from 1813 to 1833, and was speaker in 1821. He was most earnestly opposed to the admission of Missouri as a slave State. He survived the great debaters on that subject, King, Tallmadge, Clay, Holmes, Randolph, Pinckney, and Storrs.

TAYLOR, STEPHEN W., LL. D., president of Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y., died in 1856, aged 66. He had been wasting away by disease two or three years. He was a graduate of Hamilton college, having borrowed the money necessary to defray the expenses of his education. About 1816 he was at the head of Black river academy at Lowville; in 1834 he took charge of the grammar school at Hamilton. In 1846 he went to Pennsylvania and built up a Baptist college. In 1850 he became president of Madison university. His son, B. F. Taylor, was an editor at Chicago; and his son, A. H. Taylor, principal of Hamilton academy. He was gentlemanly, affectionate, and generous. He had an iron will. He said to students in poverty, "Every boy in this country can acquire a liberal education, if he wills it."

TECUMSEH, an Indian chief, died Oct. 5, 1813, aged 43. He was the son of a Shawnee warrior, and was born on the Scioto river, Ohio. He was engaged in many incursions into Kentucky, and intercepted many boats descending the Ohio. It is supposed that about 1806 he and his brother, Elskwatawa the prophet, formed the project of uniting all the western Indians in a war against the Americans. When Gen. Harrison attacked and defeated the prophet in the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, Tecumseh was absent, on a visit to the south. In the war of 1812 he was an ally to the British, with the rank of brigadier-general. At the siege of fort Meigs, and at the second assault in July, he was present, being at the head of two thousand warriors. In the battle at Moravian town, on the Thames, Gen. Harrison had for his aids Gen. Cass and Com. Perry. Col. R. M. Johnson commanded on the left, and came in personal conflict, it is said, with Tecumseh. His horse being killed and himself wounded by three balls in his right thigh and two in the left arm, the savage chief rushed upon him with his tomahawk; but, drawing a

pistol from his holster, Johnson laid him dead at his feet. In this battle, Col. J.'s brother, Lieut.-Col. James J., was killed. The project of uniting all the western Indians against the Americans, and the efforts made to execute the project, display a savage energy and perseverance, but indicate very little wisdom. The prophet as well as the warrior being now deceased, such a combination will probably never be made again. King Philip; Pontiac, the Ottawas chief, who in 1763 captured Michillimackinac and invested Detroit; the Prophet, and Tecumseh, may be regarded as the most remarkable of the savage warriors of America. His life was written by Dr. Daniel Drake, 1841.

TEFFT, ELIZA, wife of Rev. J. C. Tefft, missionary in Africa, died at the Mendi station June 10, 1851, aged 26. She was the daughter of E. C. Benton of Pittsfield, Mass., afterwards of Seville, Ohio.

TELFER, Dr., died at Toronto, Upper Canada, March 7, 1857, an eminent physician.

TEMPLE, DANIEL, a missionary in Malta, died in Reading, Mass., Aug. 9, 1851, aged 61. Born in Reading, the eldest of thirteen children, he worked at the trade of a shoemaker till the age of twenty-one, when he became a Christian convert. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1817; at the theological seminary in Andover in 1820. Having been an agent for the American board of missions one year, he was ordained in 1821. He sailed as a missionary for Malta in 1822, and carried with him the first printing-press for the east. His wife, Rachel, the daughter of Col. T. Dix of Boscawen, N. H., died in Malta in 1827. In 1830 he married Martha Ely of Longmeadow, Mass., and sailed again for Malta. From 1833 to 1844 he lived in Smyrna, occupied with his press. But now, a change being determined upon in the Greek department of the mission in Turkey, to which he was specially devoted, it was deemed best that he should return to America. He was employed as an agent of the board, and in preaching in various places. In 1847 he was installed at Phelps in New York, where he continued two years. He died in his paternal home, in the midst of his relatives, in the confidence that he was going to his eternal home in the heavens. He said: "I am a happy man. I am looking forward to an eternity of blessedness." His name was venerated in the east by Turks and Greeks. They knew him long and well. He was not only noble in looks, but truthful and generous in character. He published a sermon at Boston, 1822. In connection with his press he prepared books in the modern Greek, Italian, and Armenian languages; he wrote many Scripture histories, and edited a magazine in Greek. — *Sprague's Annals*.

TEN BROECK, PETRUS, Episcopal minister at Portland, Me., died at Danvers, Mass., in 1849, aged 57.

TEN EYCK, SARAH, died in Somerset county, N. J., in 1844, aged 101 years.

TENNENT, JOHN, a physician of Virginia, published at Williamsburgh, in 1736, an essay on the pleurisy, which was reprinted in New York in 1742. In this work he first brought into view the virtues of the Seneca snake-root. The immediate cause of a pleurisy or peripneumony, in his opinion, is a visciditv of blood of the same nature with that produced by the venom of the rattlesnake; and, as the rattlesnake root had been found a cure for the bite of the snake, he proposed it as a cure for the pleurisy. — *Ramsey's Rev.* 36.

TENNENT, WILLIAM, a useful scholar and minister of a Presbyterian church at Neshaminy, Penn., died about 1743. He received Episcopal ordination in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1718, with four sons, Gilbert, William, John, and Charles. After his arrival he renounced his connection with the Episcopal church, and was admitted into the synod of Philadelphia. He spent a short time in the State of New York, and then in 1721 or 1722 removed to Bensalem, Penn. Here he remained not more than four or five years; for in 1726 he settled at Neshaminy, about twenty miles north of the city of Philadelphia, where he became pastor of a small Presbyterian congregation. Here he established a seminary of learning, which soon received the name of the "log college," by which it was long known. But this institution, though humble in name, was the nursery in which many ministers of the gospel were trained up for eminent usefulness. Among these were his four sons, who were educated under his sole instruction, and Messrs. Rowland, Campbell, Lawrence, Beatty, Robinson, and Samuel Blair. He had the happiness to see all his sons employed in the service of the church for several years before his death. As the calls for ministerial service were urgent, he sent them out as soon as they were qualified for the work. Of these, John died in early life, and the others lived to an advanced age, and were among the most useful and respectable ministers of their time. He was a man of great integrity, simplicity, industry, and piety; and to his labors and benevolent zeal the American churches are in no small degree indebted. — *Boudinot's Life of T.*

TENNENT, GILBERT, minister of Philadelphia, the son of the preceding, died about 1765, aged 62. He was born in Ireland. At the age of 14 he began to be anxious for the salvation of his soul; he was often in great agony of mind, but at length the character of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners filled him with peace. Still he

was diffident of his Christian character, and in consequence pursued the study of physic for a year, but afterwards devoted himself to theology. In the autumn of 1726 he was ordained minister of New Brunswick in N. J. For some time he was the delight of the pious, and was honored by those who were destitute of religion. But, when God began to bless his faithful labors to the awakening of secure sinners, and to their conversion from darkness unto light, he presently lost the good opinion of false professors; his name was loaded with reproaches, and the grossest immoralities were attributed to him. But he bore all with patience. Though he had sensibility to character as well as other men, yet he was willing to encounter disgrace, rather than neglect preaching the truth, however offensive to the sinful, whom he wished to reclaim. Towards the close of the year 1740 and in the beginning of the year 1741, he made a tour in New England, at the request of Mr. Whitefield. An astonishing efficacy accompanied his labors. Visiting various towns, he was everywhere remarkably useful. In this tour the dress, in which he commonly entered the pulpit, was a great coat, girt about him with a leathern girdle, while his natural hair was left undressed. His large stature and grave aspect added a dignity to the simplicity or rather rusticity of his appearance. In 1743 he established a new church in Philadelphia, consisting of the followers of Mr. Whitefield. In 1753, at the request of the trustees of New Jersey college, he went to England to solicit benefactions for that seminary. After a life of great usefulness he died in much peace, and was succeeded by Dr. Sproat. For more than forty years he had enjoyed a habitual, unshaken assurance of his interest in redeeming love. As a preacher, he was in his vigorous days equalled by but few. His reasoning powers were strong, his language forcible and often sublime, and his manner of address warm and earnest. His eloquence, however, was rather bold and awful than soft and persuasive. When he wished to alarm the sinner, he could represent in the most awful manner the terrors of the Lord. He was bold, courageous, ardent, and independent. A number of Presbyterians, both among the clergy and laity, who were considered as mere formalists in religion, violently opposed Mr. Whitefield and Mr. T. The consequence was that the synod of Philadelphia was split into two synods, which treated each other with great censoriousness. At length Mr. T., who had been principally concerned in promoting the separation, became desirous of restoring harmony, and labored with great industry for this purpose. His longest and most elaborate publication, entitled the peace of Jerusalem, was upon this subject. The synods were united in 1758. The whole transaction illustrates his character. An ardent

love to what he conceived to be truth and duty always triumphed over all considerations of a personal kind. He published the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees considered; a sermon on justification; remarks upon a protestation to the synod, 1741; the examiner examined, or Gilbert Tennent harmonious, in answer to Mr. Hancock's pamphlet, entitled the examiner, or Gilbert against Tennent; three sermons on holding fast the truth against the Moravians; at the ordination of C. Beatty, 1743; on the victory of the British arms; two sermons at Philadelphia, on account of a revival of religion in Prince's Christian history, 1744; on the success of the expedition against Louisburg; discourses on several subjects, on the nature of justification, on the law, and the necessity of good works vindicated, 12mo., 1745; on the lawfulness of defensive war, 1747; on the consistency of defensive war with true Christianity; defensive war defended; a fast sermon; before the sacramental solemnity, 1748; essay on the peace of Jerusalem; at a thanksgiving; on the displays of divine justice in the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ, 1749; sermons on important subjects, adapted to the present state of the British nation, 8vo., 1758; at the opening of the Presbyterian church. — *Assembly's Miss. Mag.* i. 238–248; ii. 46.

TENNENT, WILLIAM, minister, of Freehold, N. J., died March 8, 1777, aged 71. He was the brother of the preceding, and was born in Ireland, June 3, 1705. He arrived in America when in the 14th year of his age. Having resolved to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel, his intense application to the study of theology under the care of his brother at New Brunswick so impaired his health as to bring on a decline. He became more and more emaciated, till little hope of life was left. At length he fainted and apparently expired. The neighbors were invited to attend his funeral on the next day. In the evening his physician, a young gentleman who was his particular friend, returned to the town and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. On examining the body he affirmed that he felt an unusual warmth, and had it restored to a warm bed, and the funeral delayed. All probable means were used to restore life; the third day arrived, and the exertions of the doctor had as yet been in vain. It was determined by the brother that the funeral should now be attended, but the physician requested a delay of one hour, then of half an hour, and finally of a quarter of an hour. As this last period nearly expired, indications of life were discovered. The efforts were now renewed, and in a few hours Mr. T. was restored to life. His recovery, however, was very slow; all former ideas were for some time blotted out of his mind, and it was a year before he was perfectly restored. To his friends he re-

peatedly stated that, after he had apparently expired, he found himself in heaven, where he beheld a "glory which he could not describe, and heard songs of praise before this glory which were unutterable. He was about to join the throng when one of the heavenly messengers said to him, "You must return to the earth." At this instant he groaned and opened his eyes upon this world. For three years afterwards the sounds which he had heard were not out of his ears, and earthly things were in his sight as vanity and nothing.

In Oct., 1733, he was ordained at Freehold, as the successor of his brother, John T. It was not long before his inattention to worldly concerns brought him into debt. In his embarrassment a friend from New York told him that the only remedy was to get a wife. "I do not know how to go about it," was the answer. "Then I will undertake the business," said his friend; "I have a sister-in-law in the city, a prudent and pious widow." The next evening found Mr. T. in New York, and the day after he was introduced to Mrs. Noble. Being pleased with her appearance, when he was left alone with her he abruptly told her that he supposed she knew his errand, that neither his time nor inclination would suffer him to use much ceremony, and that if she pleased he would attend his charge on the next Sabbath, and return on Monday and be married. With some hesitation the lady consented; and she proved an invaluable treasure to him. About the year 1744, when the faithful preaching of Mr. T. and John Rowland was the means of advancing in a very remarkable degree the cause of religion in New Jersey, the indignation and malice of those who loved darkness rather than light, and who could not quietly submit to have their false security shaken, were excited against these servants of God. There was at this time prowling through the country a noted man, named Tom Bell. One evening he arrived at a tavern in Princeton, dressed in a parson's frock, and was immediately accosted as Rev. Mr. Rowland, whom he much resembled. This mistake was sufficient for him. The next day he went to a congregation in the county of Hunterdon, and, declaring himself to be Mr. Rowland, was invited to preach on the Sabbath. As he was riding to church in the family wagon, accompanied by his host on an elegant horse, he discovered, when he was near the church, that he had left his notes behind, and proposed to ride back for them on the fine horse. The proposal was agreed to, and Bell, after returning to the house and rifling the desk, made off with the horse. Mr. Rowland was soon indicted for the robbery, but it happened that on the very day in which the robbery was committed he was in Pennsylvania or Maryland; and this circumstance being proved by the testimony of

Mr. T. and two other gentlemen, who accompanied him, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Rowland could not again be brought before the court; but the witnesses were indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. The evidence was very strong against them, for many had seen the supposed Mr. Rowland on the elegant horse. Mr. T. employed John Cox, an eminent lawyer, to conduct his defence. He went to Trenton on the day appointed, and there found Mr. Smith of New York, one of the ablest lawyers in America, and of a religious character, who had voluntarily attended to aid in his defence. He found also at Trenton his brother Gilbert, from Philadelphia, with Mr. Kinsey, one of the first counsellors in the city. Mr. Tennent was asked who were his witnesses; he replied that he had none, as the persons who accompanied him were also indicted. He was pressed to delay the trial, as he would most certainly be convicted; but he insisted that it should proceed, as he trusted in God to vindicate his innocence. Mr. Cox was charging Mr. T. with acting the part of an enthusiast, when the bell summoned them to court. The latter had not walked far in the street, before he was accosted by a man and his wife, who asked him if his name was not Tennent. The man said that he lived in a certain place in Pennsylvania or Maryland; that Mr. T. and Mr. Rowland had lodged at his house, or at a house where he and his wife had been servants, at a particular time, and on the next day preached; that, some nights before he left home, he and his wife both dreamed repeatedly that Mr. T. was in distress at Trenton, and they only could relieve him; and that they in consequence had come to that town, and wished to know what they had to do. Mr. T. led them to the court house, and their testimony induced the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, to the astonishment of his enemies. He was well skilled in theology, and professed himself a moderate Calvinist. The doctrines of man's depravity, the atonement of Christ, the necessity of the all-powerful influence of the Holy Spirit to renew the heart, in consistency with the free agency of the sinner, were among the leading articles of his faith. With his friends he was at all times cheerful and pleasant. He once dined in company with Gov. Livingston and Mr. Whitefield, when the latter expressed the consolation he found in believing, amidst the fatigues of the day, that his work would soon be done, and that he should depart and be with Christ. He appealed to Mr. T. whether this was not his comfort. Mr. T. replied: "What do you think I should say if I was to send my man, Tom, into the field to plough, and at noon should find him lounging under a tree, complaining of the heat, and of his difficult work, and begging to be discharged of his hard service? What

should I say? Why, that he was an idle, lazy fellow, and that it was his business to do the work that I had appointed him." He was the friend of the poor. The public lost in him a firm assertor of the civil and religious rights of his country. Few men have ever been more holy in life, more submissive to the will of God under heavy afflictions, or more peaceful in death. His account of the revival of religion in Freehold and other places is published in Prince's Christian history. — *Assembly's Miss. Mag.* II. 97–103, 146, 202, 233.

TENNENT, WILLIAM, minister of Norwalk, Conn., died in 1777, aged about 40. He graduated at Princeton in 1758; was settled in 1763, the successor of M. Dickinson, and was succeeded by M. Burnet.

TENNEY, DANIEL, died at Hopkinton, N. H., in 1816, aged 82; a soldier in the Revolutionary war, whose brother was killed at his side in the battle of Bunker Hill.

TENNEY, SAMUEL, M. D., a physician and judge, died in 1816, aged about 65. He was born at Byfield, Mass., and graduated at Harvard college in 1772. Having studied physic, he repaired to the army on the day of Breed's Hill battle, and was employed in the night in dressing the wounded. He served in the Rhode Island line during the war, at the close of which he settled at Exeter, N. H., but did not resume his profession. He was judge of probate from 1793 till 1800, when he was elected a member of congress. He was a man of literature, and science, and religion. In the collections of the historical society he published an account of Exeter, and communications in various journals. — *Thacher*.

TENNEY, DAVID, a missionary, died at Shoal Creek, Ill., Oct. 21, 1819, aged 34; a native of Massachusetts.

TENNEY, TABITHA, the widow of Dr. Samuel T., died at Exeter, N. H., in 1837, aged 75. Her father was Samuel Gilman; her mother was of the name of Robinson. She published the new pleasing instructor; female quixotism, 2 vols., 1829. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

TENNEY, CALEB JEWETT, D. D., died at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 28, 1847, aged 67. He was a son of William T., of Hollis, N. H., a descendant of Thomas, who came over from England with Rev. E. Rogers in 1638, and settled at Rowley. His mother was Phebe Jewett of Rowley. He was born in Hollis May 3, 1780. At the age of twelve a good Providence preserved his life, as the wheel of a cart, loaded with wood, went over him, across his hips as he lay on his face. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, receiving the highest appointment, the valedictory oration, at commencement. Daniel Webster was a member of his class. He had become pious at

the age of sixteen, in consequence of reading Davies' sermons, by request of his mother. Having studied theology a little while with Drs. Burton and Spring, he was ordained at Newport, R. I., in September, 1804, as successor of Dr. Hopkins, and there remained twelve years: and there he married Ruth Channing, the daughter of John Channing. For twenty-four years he was the minister of Wethersfield, Conn., from 1816 to 1840, although from ill health he ceased to preach in 1833. So successful were his labors in 1820 and 1821, that two hundred persons were added to his church. His predecessors in this ancient town were H. Smith, Russell, Bulkley, Rowlandson, Woodbridge, Mix, Lockwood, Marsh. Removing in 1812 to Northampton, he there suffered the great affliction of the death of his wife. His last years were spent in the acceptable service of the colonization society. He was a learned theologian and a useful preacher, doctrinal, instructive, solemn, affectionate, and earnest; a judicious and faithful pastor; and a man of eminent and steady piety, amiable, just, and generous, a true philanthropist. He was sick but one week, and not thought dangerous till just before he died. He said, "I have a comfortable hope." His wife, Ruth, the daughter of John Channing, of Newport, died in 1842, aged 60: his daughter, Ruth, has died since his decease. His diary is preserved. He published a sermon on baptism; at ordination of R. Robbins, 1816; New England distinguished, 1827; on the death of Dr. Marsh, 1821; of Dr. Austin, 1830; of A. Mitchell, 1832. — *N. Y. Observer*, April 1, 1848; *Sprague's Annals*.

TERRELL, WILLIAM, M. D., died in Sparta, Geo., July 4, 1855; a member of congress from 1817 to 1821. He took an interest in agriculture, and in 1853 made a liberal donation of 20,000 dollars to found an agricultural professorship in the university of Georgia.

TERRY, NATHANIEL, died at his son's in New Haven June 14, 1844, aged 76. A graduate of Yale in 1786, he lived in Hartford, and was a member of congress, a useful and respected man. His father was Ephraim of Enfield, who married Ann Collins, the daughter of Rev. N. Collins, and a descendant by her mother, Alice Adams, from Gov. Bradford. Besides Seth Terry of Hartford, he had brothers, Samuel, Ephraim, Elijah, Eliphalet.

TERRY, ELI, died at Terrysville, Conn., Feb. 24, 1852, aged 80; the most extensive clock manufacturer in the United States.

TESCHEMACHER, J. E., died in 1853; a geologist and naturalist.

TETARD, LEWIS, a professor in Columbia college, N. Y., died in 1787. He came from Switzerland, and was the minister of the French church in New York, and a chaplain in the army.

THACHER, THOMAS, first minister of the old south church in Boston, died Oct. 15, 1678, aged 58. The son of Rev. Peter T. of Old Sarum, he was born in England May 1, 1620, and arrived in this country June 4, 1635. He pursued his studies under the direction of Chauncy. Jan. 2, 1644, he was ordained minister of Weymouth; but after the death of his wife in 1664 he was induced to remove to Boston. When a new church was formed out of the first by persons displeased with the settlement of Mr. Davenport, Mr. Thacher was installed its pastor Feb. 16, 1670. His colleague, Mr. Willard, survived him. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge. His son, Ralph, was a minister at Martha's Vineyard. Being well skilled in the Hebrew, he composed a lexicon of the principal words in that language. President Stiles speaks of him as the best Arabic scholar in the country. As a preacher he was very popular, being remarkably fervent and copious in prayer. He was also a physician. He published a fast sermon, 1674; a brief rule to guide the common people in the small pox and measles, 1677; 2d ed., 1702. — *Magnalia*, III. 148-153; *Sprague's Annals*.

THACHER, PETER, first minister of Milton, the son of the preceding, died Dec. 17, 1727, aged 76. He was born at Salem in 1651, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1671. In a few years he went to England, where he became acquainted with a number of eminent divines. On his return he was ordained at Milton, June 1, 1681. His successor was John Taylor. His wife was Theodora, daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge; his second wife, the widow of Rev. J. Bailey; his third, the widow of J. Gee. His daughter by his first wife married Rev. S. Miles. In his natural temper there was a great deal of vivacity, which gave an interest to his conversation and to his public performances. While he was cheerful and affable, he was eminent for sanctity and benevolence. Besides the ordinary labors of the Lord's day he preached a monthly lecture, and encouraged the private meetings of his neighbors for religious purposes. Having studied the Indian language, he also at a monthly lecture imparted to the Indians of a neighboring village the gospel of salvation. Being a physician, his benevolence prompted him to expend a great part of his yearly salary in the purchase of medicines for the sick and indigent. His death was sudden. The last words which he uttered were, "I am going to Christ in glory." He published unbelief detected and condemned, to which is added the treasures of the fathers inheritable by their posterity, 1708; election sermon, 1711; Christ's forgiveness a pattern, 1712; on the death of Samuel Man, 1719; a divine riddle, he that is weak is strong, 1723; the perpetual covenant. — *Sprague's Annals*.

THACHER, RALPH, was a minister at Martha's Vineyard in 1697; dismissed in 1714. He was the son of Rev. Thomas, of Boston. His successors were Holmes, Boardman, and Jonathan Smith, ordained in 1788; Joseph Thaxter was then pastor of Edgartown.

THACHER, PETER, minister in Boston, died Feb. 26, 1739, aged 61. He was born in that town, the son of Rev. Thomas T., and was graduated at Harvard college in 1696. While a member of college it pleased a sovereign God to give him a deep sense of his sin, and at length to inspire him with a cheerful faith in the Saviour. After living at Hatfield some time as a school-master, he was settled in the ministry at Weymouth, where he remained eleven or twelve years. He was installed pastor of the new north church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Webb, Jan. 27, 1720. In consequence of some divisions in the society, and some irregularity in the measures which were adopted to obtain Mr. Thacher, the association refused to assist in his settlement. He possessed a strong masterly genius. Mr. Cooper calls him the evangelical reasoner. In the gift of prayer he was almost unequalled. During his last sickness he was cheerful, for he hoped in the mercy of God through the Redeemer. He published the election sermon, 1726, and a sermon on the death of Mrs. Gee. — *Sprague's Annals*.

THACHER, PETER, minister of Middleborough, Mass., died April 22, 1744, aged 55. He was the son of Rev. P. Thacher, of Milton. He was born Oct. 6, 1688, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1706. After preaching two years in Middleborough, he was ordained Nov. 2, 1709. He was succeeded by Sylvester Conant. He was very distinguished for the sanctity of his life. At one period his faithful exertions as a minister were the means of adding near two hundred members to his church in less than three years. He published an account of the revival of religion in Middleborough, in the Christian history, where is a minute account of his life by Mr. Prince. — *Recorder*, Feb. 9, 1843.

THACHER, OXENBRIDGE, a representative of Boston in the general court, died July 8, 1765, aged 45. He was the son of Oxenbridge T., who died in 1772, aged 92, and grandson of Rev. Peter T., of Milton. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1738. He was a learned man and good writer. He published a pamphlet on the gold coin, 1760; and the sentiments of a British American, occasioned by the act to lay certain duties in the British colonies, 1764.

THACHER, ROLAND, minister of Wareham, died in 1775, aged about 63. He graduated at Harvard in 1733.

THACHER, PETER, minister of Attleborough, Mass., died in 1785, aged 69. The son of Peter

T. of Middleborough, he graduated at Harvard in 1737, and was ordained in 1748. He published a sermon on the death of H. Weld, 1782. A volume of his sermons was published after his death.

THACHER, PETER, D. D., minister in Boston, the son of Oxenbridge T., died Dec. 16, 1802, aged 50. He was born in Milton, March 21, 1752, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1769. Sept. 19, 1770, he was ordained the minister of Malden. As a preacher he was admired. His oratorical powers, his fluency in prayer, and the pathos of his expression were applauded by the serious and intelligent, and rendered him uncommonly acceptable to the multitude. No young man preached to such crowded assemblies. Mr. Whitefield, in his prayers, called him the young Elijah. Being a strict Calvinist in his sentiments, he contended zealously for the faith of his fathers. When the controversy began with Great Britain, he exerted himself in the pulpit, in conversation, and in other ways, to support the rights of his country. He was a delegate from Malden to the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780. Being democratic in his sentiments, he contended that there should be no governor; and, when a decision was made contrary to his wishes, he still made objections to the title of Excellency, given to the chief magistrate. But afterwards, as he became better acquainted with the policy of government, he was warmly attached to those parts of the constitution which he had once disapproved. He was installed minister of the church in Brattle street, Boston, as successor of Dr. Cooper, Jan. 12, 1785, and in this vineyard of the Lord he continued till his death. Being afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, his physicians recommended the milder air of a more southern climate. He accordingly sailed for Savannah, where he died. He was succeeded by Mr. Buckminster. Just before he set sail from Boston, he was visited by Dr. Stillman, to whom he expressed his belief that he should not recover, and said, with peculiar energy: "The doctrines I have preached are now my only comfort. My hopes are built on the atonement and righteousness of Christ." The last words which he uttered were, "Jesus Christ, my Saviour." In the chamber of sickness he was remarkably acceptable. To the distressed and afflicted his voice was that of an angel of comfort. In prayer he was uncommonly eloquent, uttering in impressive and pathetic language the devout feelings of his own heart, and exciting deep emotions in the hearts of his hearers. He published an oration against standing armies, March 5, 1776; on the death of A. Eliot, 1778; three sermons in proof of the eternity of future punishment, 1782; observations on the state of the clergy in New England, with strictures upon the power of dismissing them usurped

by some churches, 1783; a reply to strictures upon the preceding; on the death of J. Paine, 1788; of Gov. Bowdoin, 1791; of Gov. Hancock, 1793; of S. Stillman, jun., 1794; of T. Russell and N. Gorham, 1796; of Dr. Clarke and Rebecca Gill, 1798; of Gov. Sumner, 1799; of Washington, 1800; at the ordination of E. Kellogg, 1788; of W. F. Rowland, 1790; at the ordination of his son, T. C. Thacher, 1794; memoirs of Dr. Boylston, 1789; before the Massachusetts Congregational charitable society, 1795; before a society of freemasons, 1797; at the artillery election, 1798; a century sermon, 1799.—*Sprague's Annals*.

THACHER, THOMAS, minister of Dedham, Mass., brother of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard college in 1775, and died Oct. 19, 1812, aged 56. He published a sermon on benevolence, 1784; at a thanksgiving, 1795; on the death of N. Robbins, 1795; of Washington, 1800; after the execution of J. Fairbanks, 1801; on death of S. Adams, 1804; at Christmas, 1799; at the ordination of E. Dunbar; of J. Tuckerman; before the humane society, 1800; century sermon, 1801; Duddleian lecture, 1805; at the dedication of Milton academy, 1807; at a fast; character of Dr. West, 1808.

THACHER, SAMUEL COOPER, minister in Boston, died Jan. 2, 1818, aged 32. He was the son of Rev. Peter T.; was born Dec. 14, 1785; was graduated at Harvard college in 1804; and in 1806 went to Europe with Mr. Buckminster. He was ordained as the successor of J. T. Kirkland in Boston May 15, 1811, and died in Moulins in France, whither he went for his health. He published a memoir of Mr. Buckminster, and many reviews in the monthly anthology, that of the constitution of Andover theological seminary exciting the most attention. After his death a volume of sermons, with a memoir, was published, 8vo., 1824.

THACHER, GEORGE, judge, died at Biddeford, Me., in 1824, aged about 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1776, and was a member of congress, and a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He had wit and humor and self-command. When in congress, a bill was reported in respect to the eagle to be imprinted on the American coin. He opposed it, saying, the eagle was a royal bird, not suitable for our democracy; but the figure of a goose would be very proper to be stamped on the dollar, in which case goslings would be right for the dimes. It is said that he was challenged for this speech by the reporter of the bill; and that he replied to the second, that he would write a note consulting Mrs. Thacher on the subject: in the mean while the challenger might mark his size on a wall and fire at it with a pistol, and, if he hit it, he would

acknowledge that he was shot. This ended the matter.

THACHER, PETER O., judge, died in Boston Feb. 22, 1843. The son of Dr. T., he was born in Malden in 1776; graduated at Harvard in 1796; and was appointed a judge of the municipal court in Boston in 1823, in which office he faithfully served for twenty years, much respected for his integrity and humanity.

THACHER, JAMES, Dr., died at Plymouth May 24, 1844, aged 90. He was born in Barnstable. A surgeon in the Revolutionary army, he was present in the principal battles. At the close of the war he settled in Plymouth as a surgeon, and was eminent and in successful practice during most of his life. He was a public-spirited, disinterested citizen. He published a military journal; new dispensatory; on hydrophobia; modern practice of physic; American orchardist, 1822; American medical biography, 2 vols. 8vo., 1828; on the management of bees; on demonology, ghosts, etc., 1831; history of Plymouth, 1832; also communications to societies and periodicals.—*Williams' Med. Biog.*

THACHER, THOMAS C., minister of Lynn, Mass., died in 1849, aged 79. The son of Dr. Peter T. of Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1790, and was pastor from 1794 to 1813, being succeeded by Isaac Hurd.

THACHER, WASHINGTON, an agent of the American home missionary society, died at Utica June 29, 1850, aged 56. A native of Attleborough, Mass., he was a descendant of Thomas Thacher of Boston. His ministerial life was earnest and useful.

THATCHER, ORLANDO G., minister of Bradford, N. H., died in 1837, aged 39. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1823.

THATCHER, BENJAMIN B., died in Boston July 14, 1840, aged 30, after a year of illness. Born in Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin college in 1826, he was eminent for talents and acquirements. His father, Samuel, was a member of congress. He wrote during ten years for the reviews; he wrote poetry with skill; and he published a history of the Indians.

THAXTER, THOMAS, the ancestor of the Thaxters of Hingham and its vicinity, lived there as early as 1638, and died in 1654. His son John, who died in 1687, had twelve children, of whom Samuel was a colonel and councillor, one of whose daughters, Elizabeth, married first Capt. John Norton, then Col. Benjamin Lincoln, the father of Gen. B. Lincoln.—*Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham*.

THAXTER, THOMAS, a physician in Hingham, died in 1813, aged 64.

THAXTER, JOSEPH, minister of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, died July 18, 1827, aged

about 83. He was the last of the Revolutionary chaplains. Born in Hingham, he graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was ordained Nov. 8, 1780. His predecessors were T. Mayhew, J. Dunham, S. Wiswall from 1713 to 1746, J. Newman from 1747 to 1758, S. Kingsbury from 1761 to 1778. As to other ministers on the Vineyard, J. Mayhew was the first at Tisbury; then Torrey, Hancock, Damon, Morse, Hatch; and R. Thacher, the first at Chilmark; then Holmes, Boardman, Smith. — *Hist. Coll.*, second series, vol. III.

THAXTER, ROBERT, M. D., died at Dorchester, of ship fever, in 1852, aged 75. He was the son of Dr. Thomas, an eminent physician of Hingham, and graduated at Harvard in 1798. In 1802 he settled in Hingham, but removed to Dorchester in 1809. For thirty years he was not kept from business one day by illness.

THAYER, EZRA, minister at Ware River, died in 1775, aged about 40. He graduated at Harvard in 1754.

THAYER, EBENEZER, minister of Hampton, N. H., died in 1792, aged 58; supposed to have been a descendant of Nathaniel, an early settler of Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1753, and was tutor from 1760 to 1766, when he was ordained the successor of Ward Cotton. He was succeeded by J. Appleton. Some of the previous ministers were J. Wheelwright and Seaborn Cotton. He was the father of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel T.

THAYER, EBENEZER, first minister of the second church in Roxbury, died in 1733, aged about 45. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1708 and was settled in 1712; succeeded by N. Walter. He published two sermons, on the first and last days of the year, 1722; at election, 1725.

THAYER, ELIHU, D. D., minister of Kingston, N. H., died in 1812, aged 65. Born in Braintree, the son of Nathaniel, he graduated at Princeton in 1769, and was settled in 1776. He was a good scholar and excellent minister. He fitted many young men for college. His wife was a daughter of Colonel John Calef of Kingston; by her he had six sons and five daughters. He published a sermon on the death of Gov. Bartlett, 1795; a summary of Christian doctrines and duties. A volume of his sermons was published, 1813. — *Sprague's Annals*.

THAYER, NATHANIEL, D. D., died at Rochester, N. Y., June 23, 1840, aged 71; pastor of the church of Lancaster, Mass. He was born at Hampton, N. H.; graduated at Harvard college in 1789; and was ordained in 1793. His mother was a daughter of Rev. J. Cotton of Newton. He was a man of talents and acquirements. More than twenty of his occasional discourses were published; among them, to masons, 1797; artillery election, 1798; at installation of W. Emerson, 1799; ordination of S. Willard,

1807; at a fast; on death of F. Gardner, 1814; on leaving old meeting-house, 1817; at election, 1823; at a dedication, 1828; at thanksgiving, 1828; at Townsend, Feb. 10, 1828.

THAYER, CAROLINE MATILDA, Mrs., died in Louisiana in 1844, a grand-daughter of Gen. Warren. She was a writer for periodicals, in prose and poetry.

THAYER, MINOTT, died at Braintree, Mass., in 1856, aged 85; a useful citizen, and for years a representative of the town. Families of the name of Thayer were among the early settlers; Richard, son of Richard of Boston, and Thomas, lived in Braintree in 1650; and from the latter there were between two thousand and three thousand descendants.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, one of the fathers of Plymouth, died at Marshfield in 1651, aged 76. He came to Plymouth in 1630. He was an assistant seven years. His son, Nathaniel, who served in Philip's war, died in 1718, aged 74.

THOMAS, JOHN, an Indian, remarkable for longevity, died at Natick, Mass., in 1727, aged 110. He was among the first of the praying Indians. He joined the church, when it was first gathered at Natick by Mr. Eliot, and was exemplary through life. — *Belknap*.

THOMAS, JOHN, a major-general in the American army, died May 30, 1776. He descended from a respectable family in the county of Plymouth, Mass., and served in the war of 1756, against the French and Indians, with reputation. In April, 1775, residing at Kingston, Mass., he raised a regiment and marched to Roxbury. He was soon appointed by congress a brigadier-general, and during the siege of Boston he commanded a division of the provincial troops at Roxbury. In March, 1776, he was appointed major-general, and after the death of Montgomery was intrusted with the command in Canada. He joined the army before Quebec on the first of May, but soon found it necessary to raise the siege and commence his retreat. He died of the small-pox at Chamblee. On his death the command devolved for a few days on Arnold, and then on Gen. Sullivan. His aid-de-camp was Maj. Joshua Thomas, judge of probate, who died at Plymouth in Jan., 1821. Gen. T. was a man of sound judgment and fixed courage, and was beloved by his soldiers and amiable in the relations of private life.

THOMAS, JAMES A., died in Tatnall county, Ga., April 11, 1804, aged 133. He was temperate, and he retained his eyesight and his faculties to the last.

THOMAS, JOHN, a physician, died in 1818, aged 60. He was born in Plymouth, Mass., April 1, 1758, and was appointed surgeon in the army, 1776, on the resignation of his father. He and a brother, a captain, served during the

whole war, at the close of which he settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he died. In his conduct he was honorable, just, and benevolent. For wit and humor he was unrivalled. Col. Wm. North relates, that once at dinner at headquarters, Dr. T. told a story, which caused Gen. Washington to laugh heartily; it was concerning an inquisitive Yankee at Taunton, who journeyed to Rhode Island to see Rochambeau's French army, and who on his return said: "The fools, who call a hat a *chapeau*: why couldn't they call it a hat at once, and done with it?"

THOMAS, THOMAS, general, a patriot and officer of the Revolution, died in Westchester co., N. Y., in 1824, aged 80.

THOMAS, ISAAH, LL. D., an eminent printer, died at Worcester, Mass., April 4, 1831, aged 82. He was a descendant of Peter of Boston, who was born in 1682, the son of George. The son of Moses T., he was born in Boston in 1749. His father being dead, he was at the age of six apprenticed to Z. Fowle, a printer, and remained with him eleven years. In 1770 he published the Massachusetts Spy in Boston. For an article in his paper in 1771, Gov. Hutchinson and council ordered Thomas to appear, but he expressly refused to go; the attorney-general then presented in vain a bill of indictment to the grand jury, and next was directed to file an information against him; but such resistance was made that the measure was dropped. In 1775 he removed his press to Worcester, where he printed the Spy, May 3d. A few days before, he was in the battle of Lexington. In 1788 he opened a bookstore in Boston, under the firm of Thomas and Andrews, and opened printing-houses and bookstores in other towns, still residing at Worcester. At one time he had sixteen presses in use, and eight bookstores. In 1791 he printed an edition of the bible in folio, and many subsequent editions. He was the founder and president of the American antiquarian society, for which he erected a brick house at Worcester, and to which he presented many books, and made a large bequest. He was also a benefactor of Leicester academy. He published a valuable history of printing in America, 2 vols. 8vo., 1810.

THOMAS, PELEG, died at Lebanon, Conn., in April, 1831, aged 98: from early life he esteemed the bible more than all other books.

THOMAS, JOSEPH, died at Plymouth, Mass., in 1838, aged 84; a captain of artillery during the war of the Revolution.

THOMAS, JAMES, governor of Maryland in 1835, died in 1845, aged 61; a man of worth, highly esteemed.

THOMAS, NEHEMIAH, minister of Scituate, Mass., died in 1831, aged about 62. He graduated at Harvard in 1789, and was ordained in 1792. His predecessors were Lathrop, Chauncy,

Baker, Cushing, Pitcher, Bourne, Grosvenor, and Dawes.

THOMAS, DANIEL, minister of South Abington, died Jan. 5, 1847, aged 68. A memoir of him, written with great skill and beauty, occupies two columns of the Boston Recorder of Feb. 18. A native of Middleborough, he graduated at Brown university in 1803, and was ordained June 1, 1808, the first minister of South Abington. He was a clear, intelligent preacher: the gospel with him was a theme of ineffable love. In his person he was neat, immaculate: he was tall and thin, his dark eye beamed kindly, his swelling forehead was shaded with venerable locks, his sallow features wasted by toil and age. He was never married; but, betrothed to a very lovely woman of his own parish, whose illness continued for thirty-seven years, he all this time cherished her affection, was true, gentle, and happy in this trial! He published an oration, 1810; a letter to J. Norton on the Trinity, 1815; at the funeral of J. W. Dawes, 1824.

THOMAS, PHILEMON, general, died at Baton Rouge Nov. 18, 1847, aged 83. He was a member of congress. He headed the insurrection against Spain in West Florida.

THOMAS, CALVIN, M. D., died at Tyngsborough, Mass., in 1851, aged 85.

THOMAS, JOHN B., died at Plymouth in 1852, aged 65. A graduate of Harvard in 1806, he was a lawyer and clerk of the courts, and president of the Old Colony bank.

THOMPSON, JOHN, died in Petersburg, Va., in 1799, aged 22. His writings in the Petersburg Gazette, with the signatures of Casca and Græchus, were in hostility to the federal administration. His life was written by Mr. Hay. His letters, signed Curtius, addressed to Chief Justice Marshall in 1798, were published, 12mo., 1804.

THOMPSON, EBENEZER, Dr., secretary of State in New Hampshire, died at Durham in 1802, aged 65. He sustained various civil offices, and was also a physician.

THOMPSON, Sir BENJAMIN, count Rumford, died Aug. 20, 1814, aged 61. He was a descendant of Jona. T. of Woburn in 1659; was born in Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753. His father died while he was young; his mother, Mrs. Ruth Pierce, in 1811. Being placed as a clerk to a merchant in Salem, he was disqualified for business by his devotion to the mechanic arts. Through the kindness of Sheriff Baldwin he obtained permission to attend the philosophical lectures of Prof. Winthrop at Cambridge. He afterwards taught school in Rumford, now Concord, N. H., where he married Sarah, the widow of B. Rolfe and the daughter of Rev. Mr. Walker. By this marriage his pecuniary circumstances were rendered easy. In about two years his adherence to the British cause induced him to leave

his family in 1775 and to repair to England, where he was patronized by Lord Germaine. His personal appearance and manners recommended him. He was under secretary in the northern department. Near the close of the contest he went to New York, and commanded a regiment of dragoons, and became entitled to half pay. On his return the king knighted him. His acquaintance with the minister of the duke of Bavaria induced him to go to Munich, where he introduced important reforms in the police. The prince raised him to high military rank and created him a count of the empire. He added the title of Rumford. In 1800 he was in London, and projected the royal institution of Great Britain. He died at Autreuil, France. His first wife died at Charlestown, N. H., in Feb., 1792. It would seem that he abandoned her. How this is to be reconciled to good moral principle is yet to be explained. His daughter, Sarah, Countess Rumford, died in Concord, N. H., in 1852, aged 70. He bequeathed 50,000 dollars to Harvard college, and appropriated other sums to promote discoveries in light and heat. His own discoveries gave him high reputation, and caused him to be elected a member of many learned societies. His essays were published at London, 1796.

THOMPSON, JAMES, a preacher forty years, was drowned in the Kentucky river at Frankfort in 1818, aged 74.

THOMPSON, JOHN, minister of South Berwick, Me., died in 1828, aged 88. Born in Scarborough, he graduated at Harvard in 1765, and was settled in 1783. J. Wade, J. Wise, and J. Foster were ministers before him.

THOMPSON, JOHN, the minister of Standish and South Berwick, Me., died Jan. 20, 1829, aged 87, in the sixty-first year of his ministry. He was the son of Rev. Wm. T., who was minister of Scarborough from 1728 to 1759, and was graduated at Harvard in 1765; was minister of Standish from 1768 to 1783, in which year he was installed at Berwick.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, died at Hickory Hill, Baltimore county, Md., July 22, 1833, aged 111. He left twelve surviving children, the eldest 91, the youngest 25.

THOMPSON, ELIZA N., missionary at Jerusalem, wife of Rev. William M. Thompson, died at Jerusalem July 22, 1834, aged 34. Her name was Eliza Nelson Hanna, and she was born in Baltimore: she lived in Jamaica, Long Island. Her time of service in Syria was short. She and Mrs. Dodge opened a school for Frank children early in 1833 at Beirut. Removed to Jerusalem, she found herself, in May, 1834, in circumstances of great alarm and suffering. An earthquake shook down a part of her house, which was near the castle. Then occurred the struggle between the rebel Fellahs and the government, when the

bullets and balls whistled around her. Soon, after a sickness of a few days, she died. She was buried on the top of Zion near the sepulchre of David. Dr. Dodge died the next January. Others, the noble-minded from distant America, sleep with them in the holy land and will share in a glorious resurrection. J. W. Alexander wrote:

"Mourn not for her, who falls
On consecrated ground,
Whom God from Zion calls
In heav'n his praise to sound.
Mourn not for her, who gains
Jerusalem above;
Her soul, let loose, attains
The golden streets of love."

THOMPSON, BENJAMIN, Dr., died at Washington in 1840, aged 54. His previous residence was at Concord, N. H. He made himself famous as a botanical physician.

THOMPSON, LATHROP, minister of Sharon and Chelsea, Vt., and of Southold, L. I., died in Chelsea in 1843, aged 82. He was born in Farmington, Conn.; but his father removed to Windsor, Vt. After being in Southold from 1810 to 1826, he returned to Chelsea and lived with his son-in-law, Rev. Calvin Noble. He survived four wives.

THOMPSON, JOHN, professor of mathematics and philosophy in Wabash college, died at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1843.

THOMPSON, SMITH, judge, died in Poughkeepsie Dec. 18, 1843, aged 76. Having studied law with Chancellor Kent, he became district attorney, and was judge of the supreme court of New York in 1801; in 1814 he was chief justice. In 1818 he was secretary of the navy; but in 1823 he became an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, which place he held till his death. Learned as a judge, his private life was pure and exemplary.

THOMPSON, WADY, died near Greenville, S. C., Feb. 9, 1845, at a very advanced age. He was for many years a judge; a man of distinction in South Carolina, of integrity and talents.

THOMPSON, JONATHAN, died at New York in 1846, aged 73. From 1820 to 1829 he was collector of the port of New York. He collected and exactly accounted for upwards of a hundred millions of dollars. Gen. Jackson removed him from office.

THOMPSON, ABRAHAM G., died in New York in Nov., 1851. His estate was 380,000 dollars, of which he left 347,000 to public charities. To the bible society he gave 65,000; to the tract society and seamen's friend society, 54,000 each; to the colonization and home mission society, 43,000 each; to the education society and American board of missions, 32,000 each; to the institutions for the deaf and dumb and for the blind, 10,800 each.

THOMPSON, JOHN, Dr., died at New Lisbon,

Ohio, in 1832, aged 75. He was a member of congress from 1825 to 1827, and from 1829 to 1837.

THOMPSON, ISAAC, M. D., died in Connecticut in 1852. He was the inventor of a famous eye-water.

THOMPSON, JAMES, D. D., died at Barre, Mass., in 1854, aged 75. A graduate of 1799, he was settled at Barre in 1804. His doctrines were Unitarian. He preached a half-century sermon.

THOMPSON, THOMAS F., died in New York July 28, 1856, bequeathing 14,000 dollars to various charitable institutions.

THOMPSON, CHARLES, secretary of congress, a patriot of the Revolution, died Aug. 16, 1824, aged 94. He was born in Ireland in 1730, and came to this country with his three elder brothers about 1741. He landed at Newcastle with slender means of subsistence. Having been educated by Dr. Allison, he kept the Friends' academy. He afterwards went into Philadelphia, where he obtained the advice and friendship of Dr. Franklin. At the first congress in 1774 he was called upon to take minutes of their measures; from that time he was sole secretary of the Revolutionary congress. He resigned his office in July, 1789, having held it fifteen years. An Indian tribe, which adopted him, gave him the name of "The man of truth." He was strictly moral and his mind was deeply imbued with religious principles. In his last years he was principally employed in preparing for his removal into the eternal world. He died in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, near Philadelphia. His wife was Hannah Harrison. His mind was enriched with various learning, and his character was marked by regularity, probity, firmness, and patriotism. He translated the Septuagint, which was published, entitled, holy bible translated from the Greek, 4 vols. 8vo., 1808.

THOMPSON, CATHARINE, wife of F. B. Thompson, missionary to Borneo, died at Batavia Nov. 17, 1839, aged 26. Her name was Catharine Wyckoff of New Brunswick, N. J. She died in peace. When asked if she was sorry she had come to make a sacrifice of her life, she said she was not: "Tell my dear parents and friends I do not regret it in the least. I am only sorry that I have done so little."

THOMPSON, SAMUEL, Dr., died in Boston in 1843, aged 74. He was the originator of what was called the Thomsonian system in medical treatment.

THOMPSON, FREDERIC B., missionary to Borneo, died at Berne, Switzerland, April 2, 1848, aged 38. Born in New Brunswick, N. J., he was a graduate of 1831. He embarked May, 1838. When he died, he was on his way to this country to obtain a reinforcement of the mission; but on

reaching the residence of his late home he was taken with his last illness.

THORNDIKE, ISRAEL, a merchant, died May 10, 1832, aged about 75. He was the son of Andrew, a descendant of Paul, a representative, who married in Beverly in 1668. He was a native of Beverly, Mass. In the Revolutionary war he was in part the owner and the commander of an armed ship. His cruises were successful. For many years he was a partner with his brother-in-law, Moses Brown, and afterwards engaged in commerce to the East Indies and China, which he continued till his death. He was a large owner in manufacturing establishments. After a long residence in Beverly, he passed his last years in Boston, where he died. He purchased in 1818 the library of Professor Ebeling of Hamburg, of more than three thousand volumes, of great value in relation to American history, and presented it to Harvard college. It includes three hundred and fifty volumes of newspapers printed in this country. To three sons he bequeathed each about half a million of dollars, and other sums to another son, to his widow and daughters; in all about 1,800,000 dollars to his relations. Some poor man may be inclined to say, that were he the owner of one or two millions of dollars, he would bequeath much to the great charities of the world; but, perhaps, on gaining the power, he would lose the disposition to benefit others beyond his own family, and would forget, that of them to whom much, as the stewards of heaven's bounty, is given, much will be required.

THORNDIKE, ROBERT, died at Camden, Me., in 1834, aged 103; he was born in Beverly, Mass.

THORNTON, THOMAS, minister of Yarmouth, Mass., died at Boston Feb. 15, 1700, aged 92. He was one of the ejected ministers of England in 1662. The next year he was in Yarmouth, a neighbor to Mr. Walley of Barnstable, also ejected, and remained till 1675. His charge embraced also the present towns of Dennis, and of Brewster and Harwich, in part; several hundred Indians were under his friendly inspection. As a physician he had occasion to traverse often his wide parish. A brook, hill, and pond are yet called by his name. Few Americans who love to trace a long line of ancestry can be so much gratified as the descendants of Mr. Thornton, for he was descended in the seventh generation from John Thornton, lord mayor of York, in England. From him descended the Thorntons of Maine and John Wingate Thornton, a lawyer of Boston, who is of the seventh generation from him. The ancestors of J. W. T. from Thomas were Timothy, Ebenezer, and Timothy of Boston, merchants; Thomas G. of Saco, Maine, physician; and James B. of Saco, merchant. One important and most beneficial influence of the minister of

Yarmouth was in his securing the good will of the Indians on the cape, so that they dwelt in peace. Had they joined King Philip in his war, the event would have been disastrous. In 1673 the number of praying or Christian Indians in Yarmouth, Harwich, and Barnstable, was one hundred and twenty-two, so that the whole number of Indians was probably five hundred, supposed not to be exceeded by the white population of Yarmouth.

THORNTON, MATTHEW, colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, died June 24, 1803, aged 88. He was a native of Ireland. His father lived a few years at Wiscasset, then removed to Worcester. Mr. T. settled as a physician in Londonderry, N. H. He accompanied Pepperell as a surgeon in the expedition to Louisburg in 1745. Of the provincial convention in 1775 he was the president, and, taking his seat as a member of congress Nov. 4, 1776, he signed the declaration of independence, but was not present to vote for it, as were not Rush, Clymer, Wilson, Ross, and Taylor. He was soon appointed a judge of the superior court, in which office he remained till 1782. About 1780 he removed to Merrimac on the banks of the Merrimac. He died while on a visit to his daughters at Newburyport. On his grave is the inscription: "An honest man."

THORNTON, THOMAS G., a physician, died at Saco, Me., March 4, 1824, aged 55. He was born in Boston, the son of Timothy, a merchant, a descendant of Rev. Thomas T. In the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, he was U. S. marshal for Maine. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Cutts.

THIROOP, WILLIAM, minister of Southold, L. I., died in 1756, aged about 36. He graduated at Yale in 1743, and was pastor of the second church in Mansfield, Conn., from 1744 to 1746, when he removed to Southold, where he had considerable success in his labors.

THIROOP, BENJAMIN, the minister of Bozrah, in Norwich, Conn., died in 1785, aged about 72. He graduated at Yale in 1734, and from 1738 was pastor forty-seven years. He published a sermon on the death of B. Sylvester, 1753; election sermon, 1758.

THIROOP, BENJAMIN, colonel, died at Oxford, N. Y., in 1822, aged 80. He was a brave officer in the war of the Revolution. He led one hundred warriors of the Mohegan tribe to Canada in 1776, most of whom died of the small-pox and by the fate of war. He was then a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the line. He fought in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Saratoga, and Monmouth.

THURBER, DANIEL, M. D., died at Mendon, Mass., in 1836, aged 70.

THURSTON, DAVID, first minister of the second church in Medway, was pastor from 1752

to 1769, and was succeeded by D. Sanford. He graduated at Princeton in 1751.

THURSTON, GARDNER, a Baptist minister, died at Newport, R. I., in 1802, aged 80. He was born in N., and succeeded Mr. Evers in 1759, and was succeeded by Joshua Bradley. He was eminently pious. — *Benedict.*

THURSTON, PEARSON, minister of Somersworth, N. H., died at Leominster, Mass., in 1819, aged 55. Born in Lancaster, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1787; and was pastor from 1792 to 1812. In this last year his house was burnt, with the church records, communion service, and a social library.

THURSTON, JOHN BUCKNER, judge, died at Washington Aug. 30, 1845, aged 82. A native of Virginia, he emigrated to Kentucky. He was a senator of the U. S. 1805-1810, and an associate judge of the circuit court till his death.

THWING, BENJAMIN, was a member of the Boston church in 1642, and had sons Edward and John. He was a proprietor of Watertown.

TIBBETS, GEORGE, mayor of Troy, died in 1849, aged 86. From poverty he rose to great wealth; for many years he was a State senator.

TICHENOR, ISAAC, governor, died at Bennington, Vt., in Dec., 1838, aged 84. He was a senator of the United States in 1796, and from 1815 to 1821; also a judge of the supreme court of Vermont; governor from 1797 to 1808.

TICKNOR, ELISHA, an excellent teacher, died in Boston in 1821, aged about 60. He was a descendant of William T., who settled in Scituate as early as 1646. He was the son of Col. Elisha T., who at the age of seventeen removed with his father from Connecticut to Lebanon, N. H., and who was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and a highly respected citizen, dying in 1822, aged 85. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1783, and was from that year preceptor of Moor's school till 1786, when he removed to Boston, and had the care of a grammar-school until 1794. Afterwards he was a prosperous merchant. He took great interest in education, and in the establishment of the savings institution. He married in 1791 Betsey, the widow of Dr. Benjamin Curtis, and by her was the father of George Ticknor, the eminent author, of Boston.

TICKNOR, CALEB, M. D., of New York, died about 1842 or 1843, aged 36. Born in Salisbury, Conn., he was one of three brothers, who were physicians. His medical education was at the Berkshire institution. He adopted Hahnemann's system, or that of homœopathy. He was a man of skill and integrity. He wrote much for the medical journals. He published philosophy of living, a work much admired. Dr. Williams, in his medical biography, devoted an article to him; but strangely forgot to mention the time of his

death, which was probably in 1833 or 1843. His brother, Luther, died after him in 1846. His wife, Mary, the daughter of Samuel Lee of Salisbury, died in 1841. An address at his funeral is spoken of in *Boston med. and surg. jour.*, vol. XXIII.

TICKNOR, LUTHER, M. D., died at Salisbury, Conn., in 1846, aged 55; president of the Connecticut State medical society. Born in Jericho, Vt., at the age of fifteen he lost his father, who was killed by the falling of a tree. He was a self-made man, of great energy and indomitable perseverance; liberal-hearted, generous, benevolent. In his death he was greatly lamented. His brother, Dr. Caleb Ticknor of New York, died before him. — *N. Y. Jour. of Med.*, May, 1846.

TILDEN, THOMAS, arrived at Plymouth in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and was probably the brother of Joseph, who died in Scituate in 1670. Joseph T., who died at Boston in 1853, was a member of the American academy and of the historical society of Massachusetts.

TILDEN, Mr., published in thirty pages his poems, designed to animate the soldiers, 1756. He was then 70 years old; but nothing more is known concerning the author. — *Cycl. Am. Lit.*

TILESTON, JOHN, died in Boston in 1826, aged 92. He was many years master of the north writing-school; and was probably a descendant of Thomas, a freeman of Massachusetts in 1637.

TILCHMAN, WILLIAM, chief justice of Pennsylvania, died April 30, 1827, aged 70. He was born Aug. 12, 1756, in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. His father, James, was secretary of the proprietary land office. His mother's father was Tench Francis, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, the brother of Richard Francis, who was the author of maxims of equity, and of Mr. Philip Francis, the translator of Horace. After the removal of his family to Philadelphia he studied law in that city, under the direction of Benjamin Chew, from 1772 to 1776. In 1783 he was admitted to the courts of Maryland; but in 1793 he returned to Philadelphia, and practised law till his appointment by Mr. Adams, March 3, 1801, chief judge of the circuit court of the United States. The law establishing this court being repealed in about a year, Mr. Tilghman again practised law till he was appointed, in July, 1805, president of the courts of common pleas in the first district. In Feb., 1806, he succeeded E. Shippen as chief justice of the supreme court. His wife was Margaret Allen, daughter of James A. of Philadelphia. Besides his ordinary official duties, he, in obedience to the legislature, reported about 1809 the English statutes in force within the State; a work of great labor, and requiring an intimate knowledge of the written law of England and of the

colonial legislation. It was also his great and constant toil to incorporate the principles of scientific equity with the law of Pennsylvania. He published an eulogium on Dr. Wistar, 1818.

TILLARY, JAMES, M. D., died in New York city; but the year of his death his biographer, Dr. Thacher, neglects to mention. It was probably about 1810 or 1820. He came from Scotland, and was more than forty years a much respected physician in New York. During the yellow fever in 1795 and 1798, he remained nobly at his post and refused no service of danger. He cheered the poor and forsaken. The gratitude of the people made him afterwards resident physician. He was president of the St. Andrew's society. He was a philanthropist, also a Christian. — *Hosack's Address; Thacher.*

TILLEY, EDWARD, was one of the one hundred pilgrims in the *Mayflower* to Plymouth in 1620, with Ann his wife; but they both died in the first sickness. Henry Samson, of their family, a cousin, lived and left descendants. He was a man of judgment, who with Bradford was associated with the first exploring party to give good advice. — *Bradford's Hist.*

TILLEY, JOHN, was one of the one hundred pilgrims in the *Mayflower* to Plymouth in 1620, with his wife; but they both died soon after coming ashore. Their daughter, Elizabeth, survived the early general sickness, and married John Howland, leaving ten children. He was of the second exploring party. — *Bradford's Hist.*

TILLINGHAST, PARDON, a minister, was born near Beachy Head in England, in 1622, and succeeded Mr. Olney, a Baptist minister at Providence, in 1645. About 1700 he built at his own expense at the north end of the town a meeting-house, which was replaced by a larger one in 1718. He published in 1689 a tract on water baptism, which drew a reply from George Keith, the Quaker. — *Benedict.*

TILLINGHAST, JOSEPH L., died suddenly at Providence Dec. 30, 1844, aged more than 50. He was a ripe scholar, and repeatedly a member of congress.

TILTON, JOSEPH, doctor, died at Exeter, N. H., Dec. 5, 1837, aged 94; a surgeon in the army of the Revolution.

TILTON, JAMES, M. D., a physician, died May 14, 1822, aged 77. He was born in Delaware June 1, 1745; was sent early to Finley's Nottingham academy; and settled as a physician at Dover. In 1776 he served as a surgeon in the army; in 1777 he was called to the hospital department, and continued as hospital surgeon till the close of the war. He introduced the hospital huts, with a fire in the middle, and a hole in the roof for the escape of smoke. With his pecuniary resources exhausted, he resumed his profession, and lived on a farm in New Castle county.

The office of commissioner of loans, given him in 1785, he held for some years. In the war of 1812 he was appointed physician and surgeon-general of the army of the United States. He visited the hospitals of the northern frontier. At the age of seventy a disease of his knee rendered amputation necessary. He died near Wilmington. He was never married. His height was about six feet and a half; in person, manners, speech, and all his habits he was an original. He was a Christian. In his last sickness the Scriptures were his principal study. Of the vicarious righteousness of Christ he was fond of conversing. He published observations on military hospitals, and some papers on agriculture. He maintained that a farmer should live on the produce of his own land, and of course should reject tea and coffee. As for himself, he kept no tea-cups and saucers. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

TILTON, NATHAN, minister of Scarborough, Me., died in 1851, aged 79. Born in East Kingston, N. H., he graduated at Harvard in 1796. He was settled in 1800 and resigned his charge in 1827.

TILTON, JOSEPH, a respected lawyer, died in Exeter, N. H., 1856, aged 81; a graduate of Harvard in 1797. He was associated at the bar with eminent men, as Webster, Mason, Smith, Sullivan, Woodbury, Bartlett, Cutts, and Haven.

TIMROD, WILLIAM H., died in 1838, aged 46. He was a mechanic, and wrote poetry. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

TINKER, THOMAS, was one of the one hundred pilgrims in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620, with his wife and son; but they all died in the first sickness.

TITCOMB, WILLIAM, of Newbury, Mass., died in 1676. He came from Newbury, England, as early as 1642. He had five sons and seven daughters. One of his descendants was Colonel T., who was killed in the French war in 1755.

TITCOMB, BENJAMIN, died at Brunswick, Me., Oct., 1848, aged 88; minister of a Baptist church. His son, Benjamin, also a Baptist preacher, died in Brunswick in 1829, aged 40. He published the Cumberland gazette, the first newspaper in Maine.

TITUS, PHOEBE, Mrs., died at Huntington, L. I., about Jan., 1846, aged 91; a woman of courage and energy. Her name was Platt. She was a young wife, when in the war two brothers were captured and imprisoned in the pestilential jail of New York. She heard they were starving. "They shall not starve," said this bold sister. Amidst many perils she made her way to the prison-house week after week with a basket of provisions. When they were sentenced to be shot, she went to the British commander and begged their lives. One of these, Ananias Platt, left about 15,000 dollars to the Presbyte-

rian church, Albany. Her only son was Platt Titus of Troy.

TOBEY, SAMUEL, minister of Berkley, Mass., died in 1781, aged 66. Born in Sandwich, he graduated at Harvard in 1733 and was ordained in 1737.

TODD, JOHN, lived in Rowley in 1650, was representative in 1686. Fifteen of the name graduated at Yale, and one at Harvard.

TODD, SAMUEL, first minister of Plymouth, Conn., died in 1789, aged about 75. He graduated at Yale in 1734, and was settled in Waterbury, now Plymouth, from 1740 to 1766, when A. Storrs succeeded.

TODD, JONATHAN, second minister of East Guilford, Conn., now Madison, died in 1791, aged 77, in the fifty-eighth year of his ministry. The son of Jonathan of New Haven, he graduated at Yale in 1732. He was the successor of John Hart. He participated in the controversy relating to the settlement of J. Dana. In his old age he was tranquil. He had no children. He published a sermon, young people warned, 1740; at the election, 1749; on the death of N. Channey, 1756; narrative relating to the church at Wallingford, 1759; reply to Eells' remarks; on the death of T. Ruggles, 1770; of T. Hill, 1781; of A. Redfield, 1783. — *Sprague's Annals.*

TODD, ELI, M. D., died in 1833, aged about 64. He was physician of the retreat for the insane at Hartford, Conn.; was born in New Haven, the son of Michael, a merchant; graduated at Yale college in 1787; and after practising many years in his profession at Farmington, removed to Hartford in 1819, and exerted an important agency in founding the retreat for the insane, of which he was the physician. He was a man of superior talents and extensive acquirements, and respected and beloved as a physician, philanthropist, and Christian; though once an infidel. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

TODD, CLARISSA, Mrs., missionary, died at Madura June 1, 1837. Her name was Clarissa Emerson. Born in Chester, N. H., she married first Edmund Frost, missionary at Bombay; next, in 1826, Henry Woodward, missionary; and then, in 1836, William Todd, missionary at Madura.

TODD, SAMUEL, died in Albany, Vt., May 30, 1840, aged 98 years. He served in the Revolutionary war, was in Bunker Hill battle, and helped build the fort at Crown Point.

TOHKUKQUONNO, JOHN, an Indian sachem at Little Compton in 1698, had a good character.

TOKKOHWOMPATT, DANIEL, Indian minister at Natick in 1698, ordained by Eliot, had a church of seven men and three women, and under his care fifty-nine men and fifty-one women, and seventy children under sixteen years of age. He died in 1716, aged 64. After his death, O. Peabody was sent to preach to these Indians.

TOL, JOHN C., died in Glenville, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1848, aged 68. A graduate of Union college in 1799, he was the minister of Canajoharie.

TOLER, RICHARD H., editor twenty-three years of the Lynehburg Virginian, died at Richmond in 1848, aged 49.

TOMLINSON, GIDEON, died at Stratford, Conn., in 1766, aged 34. An officer in the army, he was at the capture of Ticonderoga. His son, Jabez H., died in 1849, aged 88. His grandson, Gideon, was governor of Connecticut from 1827 to 1831.

TOMLINSON, DANIEL, minister of Oakham, Mass., died Oct. 29, 1842, aged 83. Born in Derby, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1781, was ordained June 22, 1786, and was pastor fifty-six years; for the last ten years he had a colleague.

TOMLINSON, GIDEON, governor of Connecticut, died at Fairfield Oct. 8, 1854, aged 74. Born at Stratford, he graduated at Yale in 1802. From 1818 to 1827 he was a member of congress, then governor four years, and six years senator of the United States.

TOMPKINS, DANIEL D., vice-president of the United States, died at Staten Island June 11, 1825, aged 50. He was born June 21, 1774, the son of the Revolutionary patriot, Jonathan G. T., who died in May, 1823, aged 86, at Fox Meadows, or Searsdale, on the river Bronx, in Westchester county, N. Y. He graduated at Columbia college in 1795, and settled at New York as a lawyer. In the party struggles of 1799-1801 he was a conspicuous republican. In 1803 he succeeded Mr. Lewis as chief justice of the superior court, and in 1807 was elected governor. In 1812 he prorogued the legislature, in order to prevent a corrupt system of banking. During the war, which began in 1812, he was as governor extremely active and devoted to the cause of his country. His efforts had an important bearing on the result of the war. At the close of the war he purchased a farm in Richmond county, in view of the city. In 1817 he was elected vice-president; Mr. Munroe being president.

TOMPKINS, GEORGE, judge, died near Jefferson city, Mo., in 1846, aged 66. He was a judge of the State supreme court, a man of legal knowledge and moral worth, well acquainted with the history of the west.

TOMPSON, WILLIAM, first minister of Braintree, Mass., died Dec. 10, 1666, aged 68. He was a native of England, was first settled in Lancashire. After his arrival in this country, when a church was gathered at Mount Wollaston, or Braintree, now Quincy, he was chosen its pastor, and was installed Sept. 24, 1639. Mr. Flynt was settled as his colleague March 17, 1640. In the year 1642 he accompanied Mr. James and Mr. Knowles to Virginia, in order to carry the gospel to the ignorant, but was soon obliged to

leave that colony for his nonconformity to the Episcopal worship.

TOMPSON, SAMUEL, of Braintree, son of Rev. William, died in 1695, aged 63. Born in England, he came with his father in 1637, was deacon of the church, and representative fourteen years.

TOMPSON, EDWARD, minister of Marshfield, Mass., died in 1705, aged 39. The son of Benjamin, he graduated at Harvard in 1684, and taught a school several years at Newbury. His predecessors were E. Bulkley, S. Arnold; his successors J. Gardner and S. Hill. On his gravestone near the Winslow tomb is this inscription: "Here in a tyrant's hand doth captive lie a rare synopsis of divinity." His last sermons, heaven the best country, were published in 1712.

TOMPSON, BENJAMIN, the son of Rev. William T., died in 1714, and was buried at Roxbury, aged 71. He graduated at Harvard in 1662, and was a preacher in Boston from 1667 to 1770, when he removed to Cambridge. He was also a physician and a poet. He wrote an elegy on S. Whiting, printed in Mather's *Magnalia*. — *Cycl. of Am. Lit.*

TOMPSON, JOSEPH, of Billerica, son of Rev. William T., died in 1732, aged 91. He was schoolmaster, captain, selectman, town-clerk, deacon, and representative. Among his descendants were Benjamin and Colonel William of B.

TOOLEY, HENRY, a useful man, died at Natchez in 1818, aged 75; mayor of the city, a Methodist professor for sixty years, and a preacher for his last fifteen years. He understood Hebrew, and was much interested in astronomy, and was the father of temperance in Natchez.

TOOTHACHER, ROGER, an early settler of Billerica in 1660; had a son, grandson, and great-grandson, all physicians and named Roger.

TORREY, WILLIAM, captain, an early author in Massachusetts settled at Weymouth and was a free-man in 1642 and a representative several years. He might have died as late as 1663. He was a good penman, skilled in Latin, and usually clerk of the deputies. He published a small book on the millennium, "written by a very old man, in continual expectation of his translation into another life and world," 2d ed. 1757.

TORREY, SAMUEL, minister of Weymouth, Mass., died April 21, 1707, aged 75, the successor of T. Thacher. He was the son of Capt. William. He had been in the ministry fifty years, and was an able and faithful preacher. He was educated at Harvard, but did not take a degree, as he did not comply with a new law, requiring four years' residence. Such was his gift in prayer that he was always chosen, as Mr. Prince says, "to bring up the rear of their religious exercises." He was very liberal. At a public fast in 1696, after the other exercises, he finished by a prayer of two hours in length, so regular, perti-

nent, free, lively, affecting, that, towards the end, glancing upon some new scenes of thought, a rare lawyer, Mr. Reed, said to Mr. Prince, "We could not help wishing him to enlarge upon them." So deep were his views, that the governor and council invited him to assist them with his wisdom and advice. After the death of President Rogers of Harvard college in 1686 he was chosen his successor, but declined the office. His wife was a daughter of Secretary Rawson. He published the election sermon in the years 1674, 1683, and 1695 — *Eliot's Biog.*

TORREY, JOSIAH, first minister of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, died in 1723, aged about 45. He graduated at Harvard in 1698, and was a trustee. He was ordained in 1701. J. Mayhew had preached at T. before him. His successors were Hancock, Damon, Morse, and Hatch, ordained in 1801. R. Thacher was at the same time minister at Chilmark.

TORREY, JOSEPH, minister of South Kingston, R. I., died in 1792, aged 93. He graduated at Harvard in 1728.

TORREY, DOROTHY, died at Windsor, Conn., Jan. 16, 1838, aged 106, with no disease. Her husband died aged 91.

TORREY, CHARLES T., died in Baltimore May 9, 1846, aged 33. Born in Scituate, Mass., he graduated at Yale in 1833. He was a minister at Providence, R. I., and Salem, Mass. Attempting to carry away and liberate some slaves in Maryland, he was sentenced to the State prison, in which he died of the consumption.

TOTO, a friendly Windsor Indian, gave notice of the proposed Indian attack on Springfield in 1675 or 1676.

TOURO, JUDAH, died at New Orleans, Jan. 18, 1854, aged 78, worth nearly two millions of dollars, by him chiefly bequeathed to the public institutions of New Orleans. Born in Newport, R. I., in 1776, he went to N. O. in 1802, and was wounded in its defence in the war of 1812. He was of the Jewish faith.

TOWN, PHILIP, architect, died in New Haven June 13, 1844, aged 60; a native of Thompson.

TOWNER, WILLIAM, M. D. and general, died in Williamstown, Mass., in 1813, aged 58. He was an early settler and a useful physician.

TOWNSEND, PENN, colonel, died in Boston, Aug. 25, 1727, aged 75. He was the son of William, who lived in Boston as early as 1636. He was speaker, chief judge of the common pleas, and colonel. He used to pray in the field with the militia, as well as in his family and closet. He was an encourager of learning, and one of the managers of the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians.

TOWNSEND, JONATHAN, first minister of Needham, Mass., died in 1762, aged 64. He graduated at Harvard in 1716. He was suc-

ceeded by Dr. West, who was transferred to Boston. He published two fast sermons, 1729; caveat against strife, 1749. Perhaps this last sermon was by J. T. of Medfield.

TOWNSEND, JONATHAN, minister of Medfield, Mass., died in 1776, aged about 56. He graduated at Harvard in 1741. He published convention sermon, 1758; two sermons on the reduction of Quebec, 1760.

TOWNSEND, SOLOMON, minister of Barrington, R. I., died in 1798, aged 82. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1735, and was pastor from 1741 to 1798. The previous pastors were J. Wilson, S. Torrey, and P. Heath.

TOWNSEND, DAVID, M. D., a respectable physician of Boston, a member of the Mass. medical society, died in 1829, aged 74. His son, Alexander, a graduate of the class of 1802, died a lawyer in Boston, in 1835; he published a 4th of July oration, 1810; address to charitable fire society.

TOWNSEND, ISAAC H., died in New Haven in 1847, aged 43. He graduated in 1822. In 1842 he was associated with Judge Hitchcock in the arrangement of the law school of Yale, at the reorganization of which he was one of the professors in 1846.

TOWNSEND, JOHN, died in Albany, Aug. 26, 1854, aged 71. He was mayor of the city, and held many important stations, and was universally respected. The son of Henry T., he was born at Stirling Iron-works, back of Newburg, N. Y., and came to Albany as clerk to his brother Isaiah, in 1802; and became his partner in the iron and hardware trade, and acquired a princely fortune. He was one of the original owners of Syracuse, and there established the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation. He was president of the Commercial bank of Albany. He survived his brother many years. His wife was the daughter of Judge A. Spencer; and seven children survived him. — *Sprague's Sermon on his Death.*

TOWNSEND, ELIZA, died in Boston in 1854, aged 65. She wrote poetry for the anthology, Unitarian miscellany, and portfolio. She was esteemed for her intellect and amiable qualities. *Cycl. of Am. Lit.*

TOWNSEND, SAMUEL, of Madison county, Ala., died in 1856, aged 55; the wealthiest planter of Kentucky. By his will about forty slaves were to be liberated and removed from the State, and a large portion of his property to be distributed among them.

TOWSON, NATHAN, major-general, died at Washington July 20, 1854, aged 71. He acquired a military reputation in the war of 1812, at the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater. In his last years he was paymaster-general. He was a native of Maryland. His wife, who died

July 21, 1852, was Sophia Bingham, the daughter of Caleb Bingham of Boston.

TRACY, ELISHA, Dr., died in Norwich, Conn., in 1752. He was eminent as a physician, and was a classical scholar, and adorned with the moral and social virtues.

TRACY, URIAH, a statesman, died at Washington June 19, 1807, aged 53. He was graduated at Yale college in 1778, and afterwards, directing his attention to the law, he soon rose to eminence in that profession. The last fourteen years of his life were devoted to the service of his country in the national councils, where he was admired by his friends, and respected by his opponents. After having been a member of the house of representatives for some time, he was chosen a senator, and he continued in this high station till his death. In the beginning of March, 1807, while in a feeble state of health, he exposed himself by attending the funeral of Mr. Baldwin of the senate. From this period he declined. His three daughters married three judges, namely, Gould of Litchfield, Howe of Northampton, and Metcalf of Dedham; Mrs. M. died in 1857. His devotion to the public service precluded him from that attention to his private interests which claim the principal regard of most men. His speeches displayed a vigorous and well-informed mind. In wit and humor he was unrivalled; in delivery graceful, and lucid in argument. He was sometimes severe; but the ardor of debate, the rapidity of his ideas, and the impetuosity of his eloquence constituted an apology. He was an instructive and agreeable companion.

TRACY, STEPHEN, first minister of Norwich, Mass., died in 1822, aged 73. Born in Norwich, Conn., he graduated at Princeton in 1770, was pastor from 1781 to 1799, when he was succeeded by B. R. Woodbridge.

TRACY, ELISHA, died at Norwich, Conn., in 1812. He was an eminent and much respected citizen.

TRACY, ADELINE, missionary to China, died in Streetsborough, O., in 1851, aged 41. She was the daughter of Deacon Alfred White of West Brookfield, a descendant of Peregrine White. She married Ira Tracy in China in 1834. After a few years' service she returned, in very poor health.

TRACY, RACHEL, died in Utica April 7, 1852, aged 73. She was the daughter of Judge Benjamin Huntingdon, of Norwich, Conn., and the widow of Wm. G. Tracy, a merchant of Whitestown, who died in 1830. Her brothers, Henry and George II., were conspicuous men in Oneida county. She possessed great excellence of character, and was a model of goodness. — *N. Y. Observer*, April 29.

TRACY, EBENEZER, Dr., died at Middletown July 29, 1836, aged 99.

TRANHAM, or TRENTHAM, BETSEY, Mrs.

died Jan. 10, 1834, in Maury county, Tenn. aged 154. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to North Carolina in 1710. For the last twenty years her vision was good. At the age of 65 she bore her only child, who survived her.

TRASK, WILLIAM, captain, an early settler of Salem, died in 1666, leaving sons William and John and daughters. He came with governor Endecott in 1628, and was representative of Salem, Mass., five years. — *Felt*.

TRASK, NATHANIEL, the first minister of Brentwood, N. H., died in 1789, aged 67. Born in Lexington, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1742, and was settled in 1748.

TRASK, NAHUM, Dr., died at Windsor, Vt., 1837, aged 76.

TRAXALL, ABRAHAM, preacher to the society of the United Brethren fifty years, died near Mount Pleasant, Pa., in 1825, aged 74.

TREADWELL, DANIEL, professor of mathematics in King's college, N. Y., died in 1760, aged about 26. Born at Portsmouth of parents who came from Ipswich, Mass., he graduated in 1754. He was an eminent mathematician, though young. — *Eliot*.

TREADWELL, JOHN, minister of Lynn, Mass., died in 1811, aged 73. Born in Ipswich in 1738, he graduated at Harvard in 1758, and was pastor from 1763 to 1782. His predecessors were S. Batchelor, who died in 1661, aged 100; S. Whiting, who died in 1679, aged 83; T. Cobbet, who died in Ipswich, aged 77; J. Shepard, who died aged 72; J. Whiting, who died aged 82; and N. Henchman, who died aged 62.

TREADWELL, JOHN, LL. D., governor of Connecticut, died Aug. 19, 1823, aged 77. The son of Ephriam T., he was born in Farmington, Nov. 23, 1745; graduated at Yale college in 1767; and, having studied law with Titus Hosmer of Middletown, settled in his native town, but did not engage in the practice. He was an only son, and the heir of a competent estate. After sustaining various offices, as judge of probate and of other courts and lieutenant-governor, he was in 1809 chosen governor as successor of Trumbull, but was succeeded by Griswold in 1811; thus being thrown out of all public employments, which had occupied him thirty years. This was painful. For twenty years he was a deacon of the church of which he became a member at the age of twenty-six under the salutary influence of affliction by the loss of a daughter. He was the first president of the American foreign mission society, and continued in that place till his death. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Pomeroy, of a family from Northampton. Gov. T. was not a man of popular address or character, but he was a man of unbending integrity, and great usefulness; he was also an eminent Christian, bowing meekly

to God's will under heavy afflictions, and dying in the joyous hope of the believer. In his last years he wrote a series of theological essays, which were not published.

TREADWELL, JOHN D., M. D., died at Salem, Mass., June 6, 1833, aged 65. He graduated at Harvard in 1788.

TREADWELL, JOHN G., M. D., a graduate of Harvard in 1825, died in Salem Aug. 8, 1856, aged about 51. He bequeathed his property, over 100,000 dollars,—after the death of his mother, aged 80,—to Harvard college, to establish professorships of physiology and anatomy. If the prescribed conditions were not accepted, the whole property was to go to the Massachusetts general hospital.

TREAT, ROBERT, governor of Connecticut, died at Milford July 12, 1710, aged 88. He was the son of Richard of Wethersfield. He was chosen one of the magistrates in 1673. After Philip's war commenced, he was sent to Westfield at the head of the Connecticut troops, and, when the enemy attacked Springfield, he marched to its relief and drove them from the town. He also attacked the Indians in their assault upon Hadley Oct. 19, and put them completely to flight. In 1676 he was chosen deputy-governor, and in 1683 governor, to which office he was annually elected for fifteen years. From 1698 to 1708 he was again deputy-governor. His character was very respectable, and he had rendered the most important services to his country.

TREAT, SAMUEL, first minister of Eastham, Mass., the son of the preceding, died March 18, 1717, aged 68. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1669. He was ordained in 1672, a church having been established for more than twenty years. Soon after his settlement he studied the Indian language, and devoted to the Indians in his neighborhood much of his time and attention. Through his labors many of the savages were brought into a state of civilization and order, and not a few of them were converted to the Christian faith. In 1693 he wrote a letter to Increase Mather, in which he states that there were within the limits of Eastham five hundred adult Indians, to whom he had for many years imparted the gospel in their own language. He had under him four Indian teachers, who read in separate villages on every Sabbath, except on every fourth, when he himself preached the sermons, which he wrote for them. He procured schoolmasters and persuaded the Indians to choose from among themselves six magistrates, who held regular courts. He passed near half a century in the most benevolent exertions as a minister of the gospel. His second wife was the widow of Rev. B. Estabrook and daughter of S. Willard. His daughter was the mother of Judge Paine. He was a consistent and strict

Calvinist, who zealously proclaimed those truths which are calculated to alarm and humble the sinner; and it pleased God at different times to accompany his labors with a Divine blessing. An extract from one of his sermons, which proves that the author was able to array the terrors of the Lord against the impenitent, is preserved in the historical collections. He was mild in his natural temper, and his conversation was pleasant and sometimes facetious, but always decent. He published the confession of faith in the Nauset Indian language; and the election sermon, 1713.—*Sprague's Annals*.

TREAT, RICHARD, first minister of Brimfield, Mass., graduated at Yale in 1719. He was born in Glastenbury, Conn.; was settled in 1725, and resigned in 1734.

TREAT, SALMON, minister of Preston, Conn., died in 1846, aged about 73. He was a grandson of Richard T., one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, and the son of James. A graduate of Harvard in 1694, he was ordained at Preston in 1698, and resigned in 1744.

TREAT, JOSEPH, general, died at Bangor Feb. 27, 1853, aged 77. He was skilled in the Indian languages of the eastern part of Maine.

TRECOTHICK, JAMES, died in London, in Sept., 1843, aged 90. A native of Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1773. His father was James Ivers, who took by will the estates and assumed the name of his uncle, Barlow Trecothick, a merchant of London and member of parliament.

TRESCOTT, LEMUEL, colonel, died at Lubec, Me., in 1826, aged 75; one of the best field-officers in the war of the Revolution. He commanded a battalion of the light infantry under Lafayette, and he enjoyed the confidence of Washington. He was the best disciplinarian. Struggling with poverty, he yet devoted himself to the cause of liberty. After the return of peace, as he acquired an estate, his house and heart were ever open to distress. He was an upright man, a patriot, a christian. If he has left descendants, they may speak with satisfaction of their ancestor. He was probably a descendant of John, who died in Dorchester in 1740, aged 89; and of William, a freeman of Dorchester in 1643.—*Farmer*.

TREVETT, SAMUEL R., M. D., died of the yellow fever on board the Peacock at Norfolk, Nov. 4, 1822, aged 39. Born in Marblehead, he was graduated at Harvard in 1804, and served as a surgeon in the United States frigate at the capture of the Macedonian, and was captured in the President. He was surgeon in the navy-yard at Charlestown, of which office it is said he was deprived, because he displeased his superiors by his honest evidence in a case under trial, and was ordered away on a cruise;—such sometimes

are the pitiable malignity and oppressions of the holders of power. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

TREVORE, WILLIAM, was a seaman, who, with one Ely, a seaman, was hired by the one hundred Pilgrim settlers in the Mayflower to remain for one year, after which time they returned to England. They were passengers indeed; but not properly to be reckoned among the Pilgrims, who sought a new home, any more than the other seamen, employed for a shorter time.

TRIMBLE, JOHN, a judge of several courts in Kentucky, died in Harrison county in 1852, aged 69; an able lawyer and upright man. He was the brother of Robert T.

TROOST, GERARD, M. D., died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1850, aged 74; long a professor in the university of N. He was born in Holland; came to this country in 1810; was first president of the academy of natural sciences at Philadelphia. In 1825 he joined Owen's community in Ohio. As State geologist, his reports were deemed very valuable. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

TROTT, NICHOLAS, chief justice of South Carolina, was born in England in 1663. In 1700 he was speaker of the assembly, and a friend of the people. Being appointed chief justice, he espoused the cause of the proprietors, and drew upon himself the popular resentment. He died at Charleston in 1740, aged 77; Richard Alleyne succeeded him. He was learned in Hebrew. He revised and published the laws of South Carolina before 1734.

TROTTER, GEORGE, general, died near Lexington, Ky., in 1815, aged 37. Born in Virginia, he served under Harrison in the war of 1812. Until a few weeks before his death he had bestowed no thoughts upon religion. Then he took up his bible, and continued to read, until seized with a fatal disease. His last words seemed to be this prayer: "O Lord, be merciful to me a sinner."

TROUP, ROBERT, colonel, died at New York in 1832, aged 84. He was an officer in the war of the Revolution. He published a letter on the lake-canal policy of New York, 1822.

TROUP, GEORGE M., governor of Georgia, died in South Carolina in 1856. Born in Georgia, he was senator of the United States in 1816, and was governor in 1823. In a dispute with the general government respecting the removal of the Creeks, he disregarded the treaty, and ordered the State militia to be in readiness to resist any troops of the United States. He left the chair of State in 1827, and from 1828 served six years again in the senate. He was a great advocate of southern State rights, of which party he was a candidate for the presidency in 1852.

TROWBRIDGE, CALEB, minister of Groton, Mass., died in 1760, aged 68. He graduated at

Harvard in 1710. His predecessors were S. Willard, G. Hobart, D. Bradstreet; his successor was S. Dana.

TROWBRIDGE, EDMUND, a judge of the supreme court, died at Cambridge in 1793, aged 94. His original name was Goff. Born in Newton in 1709, he graduated at Harvard in 1728; was attorney-general in 1749; was appointed judge in 1767; but, being attached to the royal government, resigned in 1772. It was before him that Capt. Preston, defended by Mr. Adams, was tried.

TROWBRIDGE, AMASA, Dr., of Watertown, N. Y., was killed by being run over, as he was riding, by horses in a lumber wagon, in 1841, aged 27. He was eminent as a physician and surgeon; and so was his father of the same name, who removed from Watertown to be a professor in the Willoughby institute, Ohio. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

TROWBRIDGE, HENRY, died in New Haven in 1849, aged 70: bequeathing to the board of foreign missions 5,000 dollars; and 5,000 to the home missionary society; 2,000 to the bible society; 2,000 to the seamen's friend society; 2,000 to the poor of the first Congregational society, etc., — in all, 25,000 dollars.

TRUE, HENRY, the first minister of Hampstead, N. H., died in 1782, aged about 57. He graduated at Harvard in 1750, and was ordained in 1752. Daniel Kelley succeeded him.

TRUE, JABEZ, Dr., died at Marietta, of an epidemic fever, in 1823, aged 63. He was born in Hampstead, N. H., the son of Rev. Henry True, and studied physic with Dr. Flagg. He emigrated to Marietta in the summer of 1788. His professional services were often attended with danger from the Indians in the bridle-paths of twenty or thirty miles. In 1799 he joined the church and became its deacon. He was cheerful, benevolent, pious; and he had an excellent wife, an aid to him in his deeds of charity. He once caught a boy on a tree in his garden, who was in pursuit of the summer sweeting; and said: "Ah, James! you are on the wrong tree; come down, my lad." And when he came down, he showed him the best tree, and with a pole helped him to apples, telling him to call, when he wanted the good apples. The boy was cured of his habit. — *Hildreth.*

TRUE, BENJAMIN, a printer in Boston, died in 1845, aged 80. He published the Boston Yankee, and was then associated in the Boston Statesman. He was patriotic, honest, benevolent.

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN, governor of Connecticut, died Aug. 17, 1785, aged 74. He was the son of Joseph T. of Lebanon, descended from John T., who came from England and lived in Rowley, Mass., in 1640-43, whose son, John, re-

moved to Suffield, and *his* son, Joseph, settled at Lebanon. He was born in 1710, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1727. He was chosen governor in 1769, and was annually elected till 1783, when he resigned, having been occupied for fifty years without interruption in public employments, and having rendered during eight years' war the most important services to his country. Having seen the termination of the contest in the establishment of the independence of America, he withdrew from public labors, that he might devote himself to the concerns of religion, and to a better preparation for his future existence. His wife was Faith Robinson, a descendant of John R. of Leyden, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; Joseph was commissary-general in 1775, and died unmarried; John was aid to Gen. Lee; David died in Lebanon Jan. 17, 1822, aged 71; Faith married Gen. Huntington; Mary married Gen. William Williams of Lebanon. On the death of his wife, Faith Trumbull, T. Stone published a sermon in 1780. Washington, in a letter of condolence on his death to one of his sons, wrote thus: "Under this loss, however great as your pangs may have been at the first shock, you have every thing to console you. A long and well-spent life in the service of his country placed Gov. Trumbull among the first of patriots; in the social duties he yielded to none; and his lamp from the common course of nature being nearly extinguished, worn down with age and cares, but retaining his mental faculties in perfection, are blessings which attend rarely his advanced life. All these combining have secured to his memory universal respect here, and no doubt increasing happiness hereafter." A long letter of Gov. T. upon the war is printed in the historical collections.

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN, governor of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, died Aug. 7, 1809, aged 69. He was born in Lebanon March 26, 1740; graduated at Harvard college in 1759; and settled in his native town. From 1775 to the close of the campaign in 1778, he was paymaster to the army in the northern department. In 1780 he was appointed secretary and first aid to Washington, in the enjoyment of whose confidence and friendship and in whose family he remained until the end of the war. In March, 1789, he was a member of congress; in 1791 speaker of the house; and in 1794 a senator of the United States. In 1798 he succeeded Wolcott as governor, and remained in office eleven years till his death. He died of dropsy of the heart at Lebanon Aug. 7, 1809, aged 69. He had no children. His wife, Eunice Backus, died at New Haven Feb., 1826, aged 76. In deliberative assemblies he presided with great dignity, being graceful in manner and elegant in

language. His incorruptible integrity was united with a sound judgment and extensive knowledge. To the ancient religious principles of New England he was zealously attached. It was with serenity and Christian hope, founded on the atonement made for sin, that he met the king of terrors.

TRUMBULL, BENJAMIN, D. D., an historian, minister of North Haven, Conn., died Feb. 2, 1820, aged 85. He was the grandson of Benoni T., the brother of the first Gov. T.'s father. He was a native of Hebron, and lived long in the family of Dr. Wheelock. He graduated at Yale college in 1759; was ordained Dec. 25, 1760. His widow died in June, 1825, aged 92. His daughter Martha, widow of Rev. Aaron Woodward, died in 1851. With a salary not exceeding 400 dollars he left a good estate, the result of his prudence and industry. In the sermon at his ordination, Dr. Wheelock urged upon the people the duty of providing for him; but said he should not, if he believed him to be "a sensual, sleepy, lazy, dumb dog, that cannot bark." His historical works are valuable. He published essays in favor of the claim of Connecticut to the Susquehannah country, in the *Journal*, 1774; sermon at a thanksgiving, 1783; a treatise on divorces, 1788; at the ordination of Mr. Holt, 1789; a century sermon, 1801; address on prayer and family religion, 1804; twelve discourses on the Divine origin of the Scriptures; history of Connecticut, vol. I., 8vo., 1797; vol. II., 1818; history of the United States to 1765, vol. I., 1819. — *Sprague's Annals*.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, LL. D., judge, a poet, died May 10, 1831, aged 81. A descendant of John T. of Suffield, he was the son of John T., minister of Watertown, Conn., who died Dec. 13, 1787, aged 72; his mother was Sarah Whitman, daughter of Rev. Samuel W. of Farmington, and grand-daughter of S. Stoddard. He was born in 1750. His father directed his early studies, and at the age of seven he was judged qualified for admission to college. He was graduated at Yale in 1767. From 1771 to 1773 he was a tutor, and in this period he published his poem, the progress of dulness, which had a great sale. Having studied law with John Adams at Boston, he settled at Hartford in 1781, and became distinguished in his profession. In 1784 he published his celebrated poem, *McFingal*, which had thirty editions. About the year 1797 his feeble health withdrew him from business. He was the victim of hypochondria. But from 1801 to 1819 he was a judge of the superior court. In 1820 he revised his works, for which he received a handsome compensation. Having in 1825 removed with his wife to Detroit, to reside in the family of his son-in-law, Mr. Woodbridge, he there died. His wife was Sarah,

daughter of Col. Leverett Hubbard of New Haven. He had two sisters; one married Dr. Caleb Perkins of West Hartford, and the other Rev. Timo. Langdon of Danbury. From early life he was a professor of religion, whose consolations he experienced in his last days. His poetical works were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1820.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, colonel, the painter, died in New York Nov. 10, 1843, aged 87. He was the son of Gov. T., and born at Lebanon, and graduated at Harvard in 1773. In the war he was a member of Washington's family, his aid-de-camp; and adjutant under Gates. After the war he went to Europe to perfect himself in the art of painting, and studied with Benjamin West. He was a fifth commissioner under the Jay treaty, with Pinckney and Gore, for the settlement of American claims upon England. His four great historical paintings are in the Capitol at Washington,—the Declaration of Independence, the Surrender at Saratoga, the Surrender of Cornwallia, and the Resignation of Washington. The Trumbull gallery, which he presented to Yale college, contains fifty-five of his paintings. —*N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 15.

TRUSSELL, MOSES, died at New London, N. H., in 1843, aged 83. At Bunker Hill battle, while speaking to a friend, a ball from a ship took off one of his hands and also one of his friend's.

TRUXTON, THOMAS, a naval commander, died May 5, 1822, aged 67. The son of a lawyer, he was born on Long Island Feb. 17, 1755. He early went to sea. Early in 1776 he sailed as a lieutenant in the private armed ship, the Congress; capture were made off Havana, and of one of the prizes he took the command and brought her to New Bedford. In June, 1777, he commanded the Independence, fitted out by himself and Isaac Sears, and off the Azores captured three large and valuable ships. He afterwards sailed in the Mars. His prizes were numerous. Sailing in the St. James of twenty guns, in a severe engagement he disabled a British ship of thirty-two guns. He returned from France with a most valuable cargo. After the war, residing at Philadelphia, he was extensively concerned in trade to Europe and Asia. In 1794 he was intrusted with the command of the Constellation, in which, Feb. 9, 1799, he captured the French ship, L'Insurgente, of superior force, losing one man killed and two wounded; the enemy lost twenty-nine killed and forty-four wounded. Feb. 1, 1800, he gained a victory over La Vengeance, of fifty-four guns and 500 men, but one of his own masts falling, the silenced vessel escaped in the night. For this action congress gave him a golden medal. Being appointed to command the expedition against Tripoli, but denied the assistance of a captain to command his flag ship, he declined the service. Jefferson for this dismissed him. In 1816 he was high sheriff

of Philadelphia, and remained in that office till 1819. He died at Philadelphia. His only remaining son, William, died at Key West in April, 1830.

TRYON, WILLIAM, died Jan. 27, 1788. He was once governor of New York. He and Commodore Collier conducted the attack upon New Haven in 1779, when twenty-seven were killed, and among the wounded was Dr. Daggett, professor of divinity, who was barbarously treated. —*Barber's Conn. Hist. Coll.*

TUCK, HENRY, a minister, died in Lincoln county, N. C., in 1837, aged 97.

TUCKE, JOHN, minister of Gosport, Isles of Shoals, a graduate of 1723, died Aug. 12, 1773, aged 71. Hull, Brock, Beleher, and Moody had previously preached on the Isles. His son, John, was a chaplain in the army. He was an industrious, faithful, learned minister, and a useful physician. He published a sermon at the ordination of his son, 1761.

TUCKE, JOHN, first minister of Epsom, N. H., died in 1777, aged 36. Born in Gosport, the son of J. T., he graduated at Harvard in 1758, and was pastor from 1761 to 1774.

TUCKER, JOHN, D. D., minister of Newbury, Mass., died March 22, 1792, aged 72. He was born at Amesbury, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1741. He was ordained colleague with Christopher Tappan, Nov. 20, 1745. As there was not a perfect union in the invitation which was given him, he hesitated long; but, as the opposition arose from contrariety of sentiment which, probably, would continue to exist, he was induced to accept the call. Those who dissented, formed with others the Presbyterian society, of which Jonathan Parsons was the first minister. Mr. Moor succeeded him. He possessed a strong and well-furnished mind, and in argumentation exhibited peculiar ingenuity. He was habitually meek and placid, but when called to engage in controversy he defended himself with courage and with the keenness of satire. He published a sermon at the ordination of Edmund Noyes, 1761; four sermons, on the danger of sinners hardening their hearts, on God's special care over the righteous under calamities, on the reconciliation of sinners to God, and on being born of God, 1756; at a thanksgiving, 1756; on the doctrines and uncharitableness of J. Parsons, as exhibited more especially in his late discourses, 1757; at the ordination of A. Moody, 1765; account of an ecclesiastical council, to which is annexed a discourse, being a minister's appeal to his hearers as to his life and doctrines, 1767; two discourses on the death of J. Lowell, 1767; remarks on a sermon of A. Hutchinson; the reply of A. Hutchinson considered, 1768; a letter to J. Chandler; a reply to Mr. Chandler's answer, 1768; remarks on Mr. Chandler's serious address, 1768; at the con-

vention of ministers, 1768; two sermons, on the condition of salvation, and on the nature and necessity of the Father's drawing such as come to Christ, 1769; at the election, 1771; remarks on a discourse of J. Parsons, 1774; the Dudleian lecture, 1778; and a sermon at Newburyport, 1788. — *Sprague's Annals*.

TUCKER, JEDIDIAH, first minister of Loudon, N. H., died in 1818, aged 57. He was settled in 1789.

TUCKER, JAMES W., minister in Rowley, Mass., died in 1819, aged 32. He graduated at Yale in 1807. He published a sermon on the national fast, 1815.

TUCKER, THOMAS TUDOR, treasurer of the United States, died in Washington May 1, 1828, aged 83. He was a patriot of the Revolution, a member of the first congress, a faithful public officer, and estimable in private life. He died in a resigned and pious frame of mind.

TUCKER, ST. GEORGE, judge, died in Nelson county, Virginia, in Nov., 1827, aged 75. Born in Bermuda, he was educated at William and Mary college. He had been a judge of the State court, and was appointed in 1813 judge of the district court of the United States, in the place of Tyler, deceased. In 1778 he married the mother of John Randolph. He succeeded E. Pendleton as judge of the court of appeals in 1803. He wrote poetry. A piece of three stanzas is admired, the two first relating to his "youth." The last stanza is the following:

"Days of my age, ye will shortly be past;
Pains of my age, yet a while ye can last;
Joys of my age, in true wisdom delight;
Eyes of my age, be religion your light;
Thoughts of my age, dread ye not the cold sod;
Hopes of my age, be ye fix'd on your God."

He was a patriot of the Revolution, a man of taste and of an amiable character. He published an examination of the question, how far the common law of England is the law of the United States; a treatise on slavery, 1796; letter on the alien and sedition laws, 1799; commentaries on Blackstone. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

TUCKER, SAMUEL, commodore, died at Bremen, Me., in 1833, aged 85. Born in 1747, the son of a shipmaster at Marblehead, he was placed on board the frigate Royal George, at the age of twelve. As commander of the ship Phoenix he sailed from Boston to London just before the war. Returning in a vessel of Robert Morris, he was the means of saving it in a storm. Washington soon sent him a commission in the navy as captain, which was soon followed by that of commodore, Manley being sick at Beverly. In every battle he conquered. His last years were employed in agricultural pursuits, the war having left him in affluence.

TUCKER, EBENEZER, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Tuckerton, N. J., in 1845, aged 87. He held various offices, and was a member of congress.

TUCKER, HENRY ST. GEORGE, judge, died at Winchester, Va., Aug. 28, 1848, aged 69. He was professor of law in the university of Virginia, and a judge in the State and national courts; also a member of congress. He was learned and accomplished. He published various treatises of law.

TUCKER, EBENEZER, the first minister of Philipston, died at Heath in 1848. He graduated at Harvard in 1783; was pastor of P. from 1785 to 1799; then removed to Heath as his place of residence.

TUCKER, BEVERLEY, judge, professor in William and Mary college, died at Winchester, Va., Aug. 26, 1851, aged 67. He was the son of Henry St. George T.; studied law; removed from Virginia to Missouri in 1815, and there was appointed a judge. In 1830 he returned to Virginia. He held to the States-right doctrines. He published a work on pleading; lectures on government; three novels, George Balcombe, Partisan Leader, and Gertrude. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

TUCKER, EDWARD, a minister of the Universalists, died at Jamaica Plain in 1853, aged 76. He was a minister in Salem in 1808; then in Charlestown and Portsmouth. Next, at Charlton, he was connected with a Unitarian society.

TUCKERMAN, JOSEPH, D. D., died April 20, 1840, aged 62. He was born at Boston in 1778; was graduated in 1798; and was pastor in Chelsea from 1801 to 1826. Out of regard to the neglected poor in Boston, he acted as a minister at large, and was the almoner of many charities. He died at Havana in Cuba.

TUDOR, SAMUEL, first minister of Wintonbury church in Windsor, Conn., died in 1757, aged about 50. He graduated at Yale in 1728; and was a descendant of Owen Tudor from Wales, an early settler of Windsor, whose son Samuel commenced the settlement on the east side of Connecticut river.

TUDOR, ELIHU, M. D., died at East Windsor March 6, 1826, aged 93. He graduated at Yale in 1760. His wife was Miss Brewster, a descendant of Elder B. Though an Episcopalian he was a communicant in the Congregational church. He was a son of Rev. Samuel. He was a surgeon with Wolfe in 1759, and at the capture of Havana in 1762, and afterwards in the hospitals of England. Discharged at his own request on half-pay, he returned to America and lived on the paternal farm sixty years. He lived to be the oldest surviving graduate of Yale. — *Thacker's Med. Biog.*

TUDOR, WILLIAM, an author, died March 9, 1830, aged about 51. He was the son of Wil-

liam T., a lawyer and distinguished citizen of Boston, who died July 8, 1819, and grandson of John T., who died in 1796, aged 86; was graduated at Harvard college in 1796, and settled in Boston as a lawyer. He died at Rio de Janeiro, where he was American chargé d'affaires. He published a discourse before the humane society, 1817; letters on the eastern States, 1820; miscellanies, 1821; the life of James Otis, 8vo., 1823.

TUFTS, PETER, died in Malden in 1700, aged 82. He came from England in 1654, and left sons, Peter, Jonathan, and John, and four daughters.

TUFTS, SIMON, Dr., the son of Peter, died in 1746, aged 46, the first regular-bred physician in his native town, Medford, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1724. His circle of practice embraced ten or twelve neighboring towns. On his death sermons were preached at Medford, Boston, Charlestown, and Cambridge. To the poorer class of students he made no charge for his services. He had two sons, eminent physicians, of whom Simon died in Medford in 1786, aged 60. — *Thacker's Med. Biog.*

TUFTS, JOHN, minister of the second church in Newbury, Mass., died in 1750, aged about 63. He was a descendant of Peter, and graduated at Harvard in 1708. He published a discourse at the ordination of B. Bradstreet, 1729.

TUFTS, COTTON, M. D., a physician in Weymouth, the son of Dr. Simon T. of Medford, died Dec. 8, 1815, aged 84. He graduated in 1749. His practice in early and middle life was extensive. He was a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the United States, and a member of the State senate. He was also a deacon of the church. — *Thacker's Med. Biog.*

TUFTS, AARON, doctor, died in Dudley, Mass., in 1843, aged 73. A native of Charlestown, he studied medicine with Dr. Eaton of Dudley; after a practice of a few years he engaged in manufactures, and acquired a handsome fortune, and occupied a beautiful estate. But affliction came upon him. His son, G. A. Tufts, a graduate of 1818, a senator, died in 1835, greatly lamented.

TULLAR, DAVID, died at Sheffield, Mass., in 1839, aged 90. He graduated at Yale in 1774, and was the minister of many towns: of Milford, Conn., from 1780 to 1803; of Rowley from 1803 to 1810; of Hawley; of Windsor, Vt.; of Caledonia, N. Y.; of Ipswich Line-brook church from 1823 to 1831, laboring there with great success.

TULLY, JOHN, died in Middletown, Conn., in 1701. He came from England, and was a maker of almanacs from 1681 to his death.

TUPPER, THOMAS, of Lynn, removed to Sandwich in 1637, and died in 1676, aged 96. Ann, his wife, died in 1675, aged 96. He and Richard Bourne were the purchasers of the Sandwich lands in 1637, both men of wealth. In his re-

gard for the spiritual interests of the Indians he preached to them, although he was not educated for the ministry. He founded an Indian church near Herring river, supplied with a succession of ministers of his name. A pastor, his great grandson, died in 1787. — *Hist. Coll.* iii. 188, and i. 201; *N. E. Memorial.*

TUPPER, BENJAMIN, general, died at Marietta, Ohio, in June, 1792, aged 56. Born in Stoughton, now Sharon, he was apprenticed to Mr. Wilkington, a farmer in Dorchester. He lived in Easton and Chesterfield, serving in the war, and reaching the rank of colonel. He and Rufus Putnam originated the Ohio company. He travelled with wagons to the Ohio, and reached Marietta Aug. 9, 1788. A professor of religion, he encouraged public worship in the new settlement. Daniel Story was the first minister. His wife was H. White. Of his children, Maj. Anselm died at Marietta in 1808; Col. Benjamin died at Putnam in 1815; Gen. Edward W. died at Gallipolis, in 1823; Rosanna married Winthrop Sargent, and died in 1790; Sophia married Nathaniel Willis, and died in 1789; Minerva married Col. Nye, and died at Marietta in 1836. Only Edward W. T., of Putnam, is left as a representative of the family. — *Hildreth's Biog. Mem.*

TUPPER, WILLIAM, colonel, died at Monson in 1825, aged 90, formerly of Marlborough.

TURELL, JANE, the wife of Rev. Ebenezer Turell, died at Medford in 1735, aged 27. She was the daughter of Rev. B. Colman. Her mental powers were very early unfolded. At the age of four she could repeat the catechism and many psalms. At the age of eleven she began to write poetry. Her memoirs with her poems were published in 1735. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

TURELL, EBENEZER, second minister of Medford, Mass., died Dec. 5, 1778, aged 76. He was a native of Boston; was graduated at Harvard college in 1721; and was ordained Nov. 25, 1724, as successor of Aaron Porter. Dr. Osgood was his successor. He was an eminent preacher, of a ready invention, a correct judgment, and fervent devotion, who delivered Divine truth with animation, and maintained discipline in his church with boldness tempered with prudence. To his country he was a zealous friend in all its interests. After following to the grave three wives, he died in Christian hope. He published a sermon at ordination of S. Cooke; direction as to present times, 1742; dialogue about the times; exhortation on the past; on witchcraft, in hist. coll.; the life and character of Dr. Colman, 8vo., 1749.

TURNBULL, ROBERT T., died at Charleston, S. C., in 1833, aged 60; reputed as the ablest writer on the side of "nullification."

TURNER, JOHN, was one of the one hundred Pilgrims in the Mayflower to Plymouth in

1620, with two sons; but they all died in the first sickness. A daughter came over afterwards, and was married at Salem.

TURNER, HUMPHREY, a settler of Scituate in 1633, died in 1673, leaving among other children a son, John, who married Mary Brewster, a daughter of Jonathan Brewster. John's son Ezekiel lived in New London, and died in 1704, leaving a son, Ezekiel, and ten daughters, all of whose descendants are of course descendants of Elder Brewster of Plymouth. Thomas Turner, a settler in New London after 1729, from whom many families are descended, is supposed to have been a descendant of Humphrey. — *Miss Caulkins' Hist. New London.*

TURNER, DAVID, first minister of Rehoboth, Mass., died in 1757, aged 63. Born in Scituate, he graduated at Harvard in 1718, and was settled in 1721. The church grew under him from ten members to one hundred and seventy. R. Rogers from England succeeded him, and then O. Thompson.

TURNER, PHILIP, a celebrated surgeon, died in 1815, aged 74. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1740; studied with Dr. Elisha Tracy, whose daughter he married; and served as a surgeon in the French war from 1759 to 1763. He then settled in Norwich. In the Revolutionary war he was surgeon-general of the eastern department. In 1800 he removed to New York. He was soon appointed a surgeon in the army. He died at York Island. — *Thacher.*

TURNER, CHARLES, minister of Duxbury, Mass., died in 1816, aged about 66. He graduated at Harvard in 1752. He published a sermon at ordination of G. Damon, 1760; of T. Haven, 1770; the election sermon, 1773; a Plymouth discourse, 1773; two fast sermons, 1783.

TURNER, a hermit of this name, died on the East Rock in New Haven, Nov. 2, 1823. He was found dead in his cabin, built of mud and stone, on the top of the rock, in which he had lived for years. He kept two or three sheep. He begged his food. Of his history little was known.

TURNER, JAMES, governor of North Carolina, died in Warren county in 1824, aged 57. He was a senator of the U. S.

TURNER, JAMES, a minister in Bedford county, Va., died in 1828, aged 68.

TURNER, WILLIAM, doctor, died at Newport, R. I., in 1837, aged 62; a surgeon in the U. S. army.

TURNER, EDWARD, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Middlebury college, died in 1838, aged about 40. He graduated at Yale in 1818.

TURNER, ANDREW, colonel, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Harford county, Md., in 1840, aged 89.

TURNER, GEORGE, captain, a Revolutionary

soldier, died in Philadelphia in 1843, aged 93. He was born in England. In the war he had a command in S. C., and was distinguished in severe engagements. Washington esteemed him.

TURNER, DANIEL, commodore, died in Philadelphia in 1849 or 1850. His first commission in the navy was in 1808. In the battle of lake Erie in 1814 he commanded the Caledonia.

TURNER, GEORGE F., M. D., died at Corpus Christi in 1854, aged 47. He graduated at Harvard in 1826. He was assistant surgeon in 1833, and surgeon in the army in 1840. He served in Florida, and afterwards at the falls of St. Anthony. In the Mexican war he was medical surveyor.

TURRILL, STEPHEN, died in Charlotte, Vt., Feb. 28, 1844, aged 101. He was a soldier under Abercrombie in 1758, and served during the Revolutionary war.

TUSTEN, colonel, and a physician, commanded the troops assembled at Minisink to withstand the 300 Indians, who had destroyed the settlement July 20, 1779. The question was, whether to seek the enemy at Grassy Swamp brook. Col. T. gave reasons for not going then into the woods; but a Major Meeker, mounting his horse and flourishing his sword over his head, desired the brave to follow him and the cowards to stay behind. They marched seventeen miles, when Col. Hathorne arrived and took the command. He was also averse to the pursuit. But again Major Meeker flourished his sword and prevailed. The troops were drawn into an ambush, and after fighting the whole day were defeated, with the loss of forty-four valuable citizens of Goshen, among whom were Jones, Little, Duncan, Vail, Townsend, and Knapp. Dr. Tusten dressed the wounds of thirteen men in a nook of the rocks; but he and they all fell under the tomahawk. Such was the consequence of yielding to rash counsel.

TUTHILL, A. G. D., died at Montpelier, Vt., June 12, 1843, aged 67; late of Buffalo. He was a pupil of Benjamin West, and known as an artist, skilled in historical and portrait painting.

TUTTLE, MOSES, the first minister of Granville, Mass., died in Southold, L. I., in 1785, aged 65. He graduated at Yale in 1745, and was settled in 1747, and dismissed in 1754. His successors were J. Smith and Dr. Cooley. His wife was Martha, the daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards. If report is true, her temper was not sweet. On the appointed day of marriage he failed to appear, in consequence of a flood in the Connecticut. When he appeared, she at last consented to an interview, when she asked, "Why did you not come on the day agreed upon?" To his answer, "The flood made the river impassable," she replied, "That is no excuse at all." Perhaps she thought he was as good a swimmer as Leander. She died in 1794, aged 77. — *Holland's Hist.* II. 65.

TWIGGS, or TWIGG, LEVI, major, was killed by a bullet through his heart at the storming of Chapultepec in Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847. He was the son of Gen. T. of Ga., and had served his country thirty-four years.

TWITCHELL, AMOS, M. D., died in Keene, N. H., May 26, 1850, aged 69. He was a skilful physician and surgeon; and rode for forty years forty miles a day. He successfully tied the carotid artery of a man in Sharon, wounded by a pistol. He was earnestly engaged in the cause of temperance and against the use of tobacco. — *N. Y. Independent*, June 20.

TYLER, ANDREW, minister in Dedham, west church, died in 1775, aged about 60. He was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1738, and succeeded Josiah Dwight, the first minister in 1743, and was dismissed in 1772. T. Thacher was his successor.

TYLER, SAMUEL, a judge in chancery, died in Williamsburg, Va., in 1812.

TYLER, JOHN, rector in the Episcopal church, died at Norwich, Conn., in 1813, aged 86.

TYLER, ROYALL, judge, died in Brattleboro', Vt., in Aug., 1826, aged 66. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1776. He was aid to Gen. Lincoln in the Shays rebellion. Settling in Vermont, he was a successful advocate. He was a judge of the supreme court twelve years, chief justice half of that period. He was a poet, scholar, and an erudite judge, of elegant manners and social habits. He published reports in the supreme court of Vt., 2 vols., 1809-1810; the Algerine captive; several comedies, and some poems, specimens of which may be found in the cyclopedia of Amer. literature. — *N. Y. Statesman*, Aug. 25.

TYLER, ROYAL, minister of Salem, Conn., died in 1826, aged about 60. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1788. He was minister in Coventry, Andover society, from 1792 to 1818; of Salem, Conn., from 1818 to 1822.

TYLER, EDWARD R., editor of the New Englander, died at New Haven Sept. 28, 1848, aged 48; the son of Judge R. Tyler, of Brattleboro', Vt. He graduated at Yale in 1825, and was a minister in Middletown, and then in Colebrook. He founded with others the New Englander, and became its editor and proprietor in 1843.

TYLER, WILLIAM, bishop of the Roman Catholic church, died at Providence, R. I., in 1849.

TYLER, JOSEPH D., an Episcopal minister, died in Staunton, Va., in 1852, aged 48. Born in Brattleboro', Vt., he graduated at Yale in 1829. Of the State institution for the deaf and dumb at S. he was the principal for fifteen years.

TYNG, WILLIAM, a merchant of Boston, died in 1653, leaving five daughters and an estate of 2774 pounds. He was a freeman in 1638; was representative, and treasurer of the colony.

TYNG, EDWARD, general, a merchant of Bos-

ton, died in Dunstable, in 1681, aged 80. He was brother of William; was in B. as early as 1639; was representative, assistant fourteen years, and colonel of Suffolk regiment. Of his daughters, Hannah married H. Savage, Eunice married Rev. S. Willard, and Rebecca married Gov. J. Dudley. His son, Edward, was appointed governor of Annapolis, but was taken prisoner on his passage and died in France; and this Edward's son Edward was a brave naval commander who died 1755, and his daughter Mary married Rev. John Fox, and his daughter Elizabeth married a brother of Dr. Franklin.

TYNG, JOHN, major, of Chelmsford, was killed by the Indians in Aug., 1710, aged about 40. He graduated at Harvard in 1691, leaving two sons: Col. Eleazer, a graduate of 1712, who died in 1782, aged 92; and Judge John of Tyngsborough, a graduate of 1725, who died in 1797, aged 92.

TYNG, ELEAZER, colonel, died at Dunstable in 1782, aged 92. The son of Col. John of Woburn, he graduated at Harvard in 1712.

TYNG, JOHN, died April 17, 1797, aged 93. The son of John of Chelmsford, he graduated at Harvard in 1725, and was a justice of the common pleas court.

TYNG, DUDLEY ATKINS, LL. D., died in Boston in 1829, aged about 70; a graduate of 1781. He was the son of Dudley Atkins, a merchant of Newburyport. He assumed the name of Tyng for the following reason: James Tyng, having large landed estates in Tyngsborough, died without a male heir. His sister and heir was Mrs. Winslow, a descendant of Gov. Dudley. She determined to make Mr. Dudley Atkins her heir, because he also was descended from Dudley, though related to her only as her sixth cousin; he in consequence took the name of Tyng. His farm of one thousand acres was only a burden and an injury to him; for it diverted him from his high prospects in his profession. For years he was the excellent collector of Newburyport; but lost his office on the accession of Jefferson. He then succeeded E. Williams as reporter of the supreme court, which station he honorably held during the rest of his life. An interesting account of his character, by his friend, John Lowell, is in hist. coll. 3d series, vol. 11.

TYTLER, JAMES, eminent for learning, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country about the year 1796. He died at Salem, Mass., in Jan., 1804, aged 53. He was poor, and lived on a point of land at a little distance from the town. Returning to his house in a dark night, he fell into a clay pit and was drowned. His conduct in life was marked by perpetual imprudence; yet he was a man of no common science and genius. He was one of the editors of the Edinburgh edition of the Encyclopedia Britan-

nica. He published an answer to Paine's age of reason, and a treatise on the plague and yellow fever.

ULMER, GEORGE, major-general, died at Waldborough, Me., in Jan., 1826, aged 70. Born in W. of German parents, at the age of 20 he could neither read nor write. Enlisting in the army, he was with Montgomery at Quebec, at the capture of Burgoyne, and in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth. In this period he learned to read. Settling at Ducktrap, he became a merchant, and was a representative and senator of Massachusetts, afterwards of Maine. As a legislator he manifested powers of intellect and of eloquence. He was for years sheriff of Hancock county, Me.

ULRICK, Mrs., died at Hollis, N. H., in 1789, aged 104.

UNCAS, sachem of the Mohegan Indians in Connecticut, is said to have been a Pequot by birth and of royal descent. Rebelling against Sassacus, he was expelled from the Pequot country and by his enterprise became chief of the Mohegans. To the English he was an uniform friend, at the time of their first settlement in Connecticut and for many subsequent years. When all the other Indians of New England were by the arts of Philip combined for the destruction of the whites, the sachemdom of Mohegan alone remained in friendship. He was a brave warrior; but oppressive to his captive subjects. In 1637 he with seventy Mohegan warriors accompanied Capt. Mason in his expedition against the Pequots. At the destruction of the Mystic fort and of the Pequot race he and his Indians formed the second line. He received a part of the one hundred and eighty captives. As he had given some umbrage to the Massachusetts government, he went to Boston in 1638, and making a present of wampum to the governor, formed a treaty of friendship, to which he was faithful. In Sept. he made a treaty with the colonists of Connecticut, and he conveyed to them in 1640 Colchester and all his land excepting Mohegan. In 1643, when the Narragansett sachem attacked him with one thousand men, he took Miantunnomu prisoner, and, having obtained the advice of the commissioners of the united colonies, Winthrop, Winslow, Hopkins, etc., he cut off his prisoner's head. This seems a savage act. The wonder in this case is, that Christian white men should give such advice. In 1654 he subdued the chief at Simsbury. In King Philip's war two hundred Mohegan and Pequot Indians marched with two hundred and fifty whites under Major Talcott to Brookfield and Northampton; and this little army, June 12th, defeated seven hundred Indians at Hadley and saved the town. In the summer there was a great drought at Mohegan; the corn was dried up in August. Uncas, who had given

no encouragement to the preaching of Mr. Fitch, now went to the good man, with many Indians, asking his prayers for rain, and engaging to ascribe the blessing, if granted, to the merey of God in hearing prayer. A day of fasting and prayer was observed; and the day following there was copious rain. Uncas was now an old man. He probably died soon afterwards. His brother was Nowequa. Onecho, his eldest son, assisted the English in the war of 1676. The family declined in power with the decay of the tribe. Isaiah Uncas attended Dr. Wheelock's school. About 1800 Noah and John Uncas were living; but the name is now extinct at Mohegan. The regal burying-ground is not at Mohegan, but at Norwich city, on the plain, near the house of the late Calvin Goddard, and near the falls of the Yantic. There are several grave-stones. The inscription on the stone, not of the sachem Uncas, as Dr. Holmes represents, but of Samuel Uncas, his great grandson, who died in 1741, aged 27, is this:

"For beauty, wit, and sterling sense,
For temper mild and eloquence,
For courage bold and things Werheegan,
He was the glory of Mohegan.
His death has caused great lamentation
Both to the English and the Indian nation."

The "things Werheegan" are either things pertaining to warfare, or things agreeable and welcome. There are less than a hundred Mohegans, including those of mixed blood, now remaining. Something of their history may be known by looking at the articles Fitch, Occom, Jos. Johnson, and Tantequiggen, in this book. The French and Revolutionary wars, and above all the use of spirituous liquors, have nearly exterminated the tribe. However, there is now reason to hope for amendment. They retain of their large territory two thousand seven hundred acres of good land, and have several houses, which they rent to white men; they have now schools and a preacher. If they can renounce strong drink, and should cultivate their remaining land diligently, and especially if the power of religion should be felt among them, they would become a respectable and happy community.

UNCAS, BENJAMIN, Indian sachem, died at Mohegan in 1769. He left his estate to his eldest son, on condition of his opposing Mason's claim.

UNCAS, GEORGE PEGEE, died at Mohegan, or Montville, Conn., July, 1833; the last of the royal race. He was buried in the grave-yard of his ancestors at Norwich.

UNCAS, JOHN, an Indian, died at Norwich Dec. 19, 1842, aged 89, and was buried in the royal Mohegan burying-ground; the last male descendant of the early Uncas.

UNDERHILL, JOHN, captain, of Boston, died at Oyster Bay, L. I., about 1672. His descend-

ants, mostly Quakers, remain on Long Island. He came to New England in 1630; was representative of Boston; then engaged in the Pequot war. He lived in Dover; then settled in Stamford, Conn.; in 1646 he removed to Flushing. Winthrop gives an account of his sitting on the stool of repentance in the Boston church, for some offence, with a white cap on his head. — *Eliot; Wood's Hist. of L. I.*

UNDERWOOD, NATHAN, minister of Harwich, Mass., died in 1841, aged 89. Born in Lexington, he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, White Plains, and Trenton. A graduate of 1788, he was a preacher for forty years; the pastor of H. from 1792 to 1828.

UPDIKE, DANIEL, died in East Greenwich, R. I., June 15, 1842, aged 81 years. His father was Ludowick U., an accomplished man; his grandfather was Daniel U., attorney-general. Having studied law with J. M. Varnum, he was admitted to the bar in 1784. He was attorney-general in 1790. He had a good library. Among his cherished relics of the past was a silver coffee-pot, presented to his grandfather by Bishop Berkeley. His parents died in old age; his surviving brothers and sisters were eight in number.

UPHAM, CALER, minister of Truro on Cape Cod, died in 1786, aged 62. He graduated at Harvard in 1744, and was ordained in 1755. He was a good scholar, an animated preacher, and friend to his country. In his writings he indicated a strong taste for poetry.

UPHAM, EDWARD, a Baptist minister at Newport, R. I., died in 1797, aged about 83. He was born in Malden, probably a descendant of Nathaniel, a freeman of M. in 1653, and graduated at Harvard in 1734.

UPHAM, TIMOTHY, first minister of Deerfield, N. H., died in 1811, aged 62, in the thirty-ninth year of his ministry. Born at Malden, he graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was settled Dec. 9, 1772. His sons were Nathaniel of Rochester, the father of Prof. Thomas C. Upham of Bowdoin college, and Timothy of Portsmouth. He published a masonic discourse, 1792. — *N. E. General Reg.*, vol. 1.

UPHAM, SAMUEL, captain, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Montpelier, Vt., in 1848, aged 85. He was one of the earliest settlers of M.; and the father of Senator Upham.

UPSHUR, ABEL P., secretary of State, died Feb. 28, 1844, aged 53, killed by the bursting of a large wrought-iron gun on board the steamer Princeton in the Potomac river. There were also killed Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Maxcy, and others. The president was on board. Born in Virginia, he studied law with Wirt, and became a judge of the general court. In 1841 he was appointed by President Tyler secretary of the navy, and in 1843

secretary of State. He published a pamphlet, reviewing Story on the constitution.

UPSON, BENONI, D. D., minister of Berlin, Conn., died in 1826, aged 76. He graduated at Yale in 1776, and was a trustee of the college.

USHER, JOHN, Episcopal minister at Bristol, R. I., died in 1804, aged 81. He graduated at Harvard in 1743.

USHER, JOHN, lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire, died at Medford, Mass., in 1726, aged 77. The son of Hezekiah of Cambridge in 1639, of Boston in 1646, he was a bookseller and stationer in Boston, a colonel and a councillor. He was five years in his N. H. office from 1692, and was reappointed in 1702. He married a daughter of Samuel Allen, whose claims in N. H. he supported. From Portsmouth he removed to Medford. His son, John, was a graduate of Harvard in 1719, was a minister, and died in 1775, aged 76, leaving a son John, an Episcopal minister of Bristol, R. I., who graduated in 1743 and died in 1804, aged about 81. — *Farmer*.

VAILL, JOSEPH, minister of Hadlyme in East Haddam, Conn., died in 1838, aged 86. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1778. G. Rawson preceded him. He had three sons, who were ministers, Joseph, William, and Franklin.

VALLET, PETER, an eminent merchant of New York, died in 1753. Born in France, he fled to this country from religious intolerance, and was one of the supporters of the old French church in New York.

VAN ALSTYNE, JACOB, died in Fonda, N. Y., May 11, 1844, aged 95. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

VAN ARSDALE, ELIAS, LL. D., died at Newark, N. J., in 1846, aged 75, a distinguished member of the bar, long president of the State bank at N.

VAN BUREN, JOHN, died in Kingston, N. Y., in 1855, one of the oldest lawyers of Ulster bar. He was a member of congress from 1811 to 1843.

VANCE, JOSEPH, governor of Ohio, died near Alabama, Ohio, in 1852. He was an old resident in the State; was a member of congress from 1821 to 1835, and governor in 1836.

VAN DER HEYDEN, JACOB D., the patroon of Troy, N. Y., died in 1809, aged 50.

VAN DER KEMP, FRANCIS ADRIAN, LL. D., died at Trenton, N. Y., in 1829, at an advanced age. He was a native of Holland and a man of literature.

VANDERLYN, PETER, Dr., died at Kingston, N. Y., in 1802.

VANDERLYN, JOHN, an excellent painter, died in Kingston, N. Y., his native place, Sept. 23, 1852, aged 76. From 1796 he remained in Paris five years. His first historical composition was the murder of Miss McCrea by the Indians. Marius on the ruins of Carthage was his master-

piece; it was removed to Paris in 1808. He made many copies from Correggio, Titian, and other old masters, as the Danae, the Antiope, etc. He returned in 1815. His panoramic exhibitions proved unsuccessful and occasioned pecuniary embarrassments. In 1832 the government employed him to paint a full length portrait of Washington for the representatives' hall. For a panel in the rotunda of the capitol, he also painted the landing of Columbus. He at last exhibited a full length picture of Gen. Taylor. His two prints of the falls of Niagara were published in 1805.

VAN DYCK, ABRAHAM, a distinguished lawyer, died at Coxsack, N. Y., in 1835, aged 56.

VANE, Sir HENRY, governor of Massachusetts, was born in England about 1612, and educated at Oxford. He then went to Geneva, where he became a republican, and found arguments against the established church. After his return to London, as his nonconformity displeased the bishop, he came to New England in the beginning of 1635. In the next year, though he was only twenty-four years of age, he was chosen governor; but, attaching himself to the party of Mrs. Hutchinson, he was in 1637 superseded by Gov. Winthrop. He soon returned to England, where he joined the party against the king, though he was opposed to the usurpation of Cromwell. In 1651 he was a commissioner to Scotland. Mackintosh declared, that he possessed one of the most profound minds, not inferior, perhaps, to Bacon's. Milton addressed a beautiful sonnet to him. His life, by C. W. Upham, is in library of American biography, vol. iv. After the restoration he was tried for high treason, and beheaded June 14, 1662, aged 50. He published a number of speeches; the retired man's meditations, or the mystery and power of godliness, showing forth the living word, etc., 4to., 1655; a healing question, 1656; a needful corrective, or balance in popular government; the love of God and union with God; an epistle general to the mystical body of Christ, etc., 1662; the face of the times, or the enmity between the seed of the woman and of the serpent, 1662; meditations concerning man's life; meditations on death; and a number of political tracts, and pieces relating to his trial.

VAN GELDER, Mr., died at Pinotaway town, N. J., Feb. 28, 1818, aged 116 years.

VAN HISING, HENRY, died in Norton, Ohio, in 1840, aged 102; a soldier of the Revolution, an early settler of O.

VAN HORN, JOHN, Dr., of Springfield, Mass., died in 1805, aged 78.

VAN HORNE, ABRAHAM, minister at Fonda, N. Y., died in 1840; forty years pastor of the Dutch church.

VAN HORNE, JOHN P., died at New York

in March, 1854, leaving in legacies 70,000 dollars, and the residue of his estate, about 150,000 dollars, to the bible society.

VAN LENNEP, EMMA L., wife of a missionary, died in Smyrna Sept. 12, 1840, aged 20. She was the daughter of Henry Bliss of Putney, Vt., and West Springfield, Mass., and sailed for Smyrna in Dec., 1839. Among her last words, she said, "Christ is sufficient."

VAN LENNEP, MARY E., Mrs., wife of Henry Van Lennep, missionary at Constantinople, died Sept. 27, 1844. She was the only daughter of Rev. Dr. Hawes of Hartford, Conn., married in 1843. Her sickness was the typhus fever. A memoir of her by her mother was published in 1847. She left this country in Oct., 1843. She rejoiced in the privilege of being a missionary. In her last morning, unable to speak, she yet "whispered words of strong hope and joyful expectation."

VAN NESS, WILLIAM W., judge, the son of Wm. W. V., who died in 1821, aged 83, was born at Claverack, N. Y., in 1775, and practised law at Hudson. He was a judge of the supreme court of New York from 1807 till his resignation May 1, 1822, when he returned to the bar at New York. Repairing to the south for his health, he died at Charleston, Feb. 28, 1823, aged 47. His eldest daughter married Henry Livingston. Without any peculiar advantages of education or patronage he rose to distinction by the force of his talents. He was a learned, impartial, respected judge. In his manners he was courteous, and in private life he was amiable and beloved. He died as a Christian, invoking the mercy of the Saviour of sinners. At a meeting of the bar in New York, Mr. Jay and Mr. Griffin described his eminent and excellent character.

VAN NESS, JOHN P., general, died at Washington March 7, 1846, aged 76. A native of New York, he married a daughter of David Burns, who inherited a fortune in Washington. To the improvement of the city he much contributed. He presented a lot for a church in 1845. He was a member of congress.

VAN NESS, CORNELIUS P., governor of Vermont, died in Philadelphia Dec. 16, 1852, aged 71. He had been collector of Burlington, chief justice, and governor of Vermont; minister to Spain nine years; and collector of the port of New York.

VAN NEST, PETER, died in Pemberton, N. J., Sept. 17, 1850. He had been a Methodist itinerant minister fifty-four years.

VAN RENSSELAER, JEREMIAH, the founder of the family of that name in the State of New York, a man of wealth and a director of the Dutch West India company, emigrated to New York about 1660. Others of the same name emigrated about the same time. He brought out

settlers from Holland and purchased of the Indians an extensive tract around Albany. The purchase was confirmed by the Dutch government and a patent was obtained. After Nicolls' conquest of the Dutch settlements in 1664, the duke of York granted another patent, which was confirmed by Queen Anne, giving the right of holding courts and of sending a representative to the assembly. By one of the family the manor was accordingly represented till the Revolution. His lands have descended from generation to generation, and are now held by the heirs of his descendant, Stephen Van R., formerly lieutenant-governor of New York.

VAN RENSSELAER, JEREMIAH, a patriot of the Revolution, and lieutenant-governor of New York, was for some years a member of congress. He died at Albany Feb. 22, 1810, aged 69.

VAN RENSSELAER, HENRY K., general, a patriot of the Revolution, was a colonel in the army of the United States, and afterwards general of the militia of New York. At the capture of Burgoyne he was wounded. For his services he received a pension from his country. He died at Albany in Sept., 1816, aged 72. His son, Solomon Van R., was adjutant-general of New York in 1809.

VAN RENSSELAER, PHILIP S., mayor of Albany, was elected in 1798, and amidst all the changes of party was annually reelected, excepting in two years, till 1823. For twenty-three years he was a faithful chief magistrate of the city, assiduous in promoting its moral and political interests. He died Sept. 25, 1824, aged 58. He was a much respected and useful citizen. Of the Albany bible society he was at the time of his death the president, and a trustee of Union college. He was the principal founder of the Albany academy, and of the Lancaster school society. His fortune and talents were employed for the promotion of benevolent objects. In his death, while the poor lost their best friend, the church was deprived of an exemplary member.

VAN RENSSELAER, STEPHEN, LL. D., major-general, died at Albany Jan. 16, 1839, aged 74. He was born in New York in Nov., 1764, and graduated at Cambridge in 1782. He was six years lieutenant-governor of New York; a member of congress from 1822 to 1829; was appointed in 1810 one of the canal commissioners. In the war of 1812 he commanded on the Niagara frontier. He was called the patroon; a title, like that of seignior in Lower Canada, denoting the proprietor of large estates in lands. He was the fifth in descent from Kilian Van R., the original proprietor in 1637 of a territory forty-eight miles long and twenty-four broad. He was the friend of Washington, Hamilton, and Jay. He

was munificent in deeds of benevolence and in the promotion of learning.

VAN RENSSELAER, WILLIAM K., died in New York June 18, 1845, aged 82. He was a member of congress ten years, but lived in retirement his last twenty years; and was a man much respected.

VAN RENSSELAER, NICHOLAS, colonel, died at Albany March 29, 1848, aged 93. He was a soldier with Montgomery at Quebec, and also at Ticonderoga.

VAN RENSSELAER, SOLOMON, general, died near Albany April 23, 1852, aged 78. He was the son of Gen. H. K. Van R., a soldier; and served under Wayne in 1794, and was wounded through the lungs. He was adjutant-general of New York, and a member of congress.

VAN SANTVOORDT, CORNELIUS, was born at Leyden in 1687. A call being sent from Staten Island to Holland for a minister, who was able and willing to preach in the French and Low Dutch languages, he declared his acceptance of it, and entered upon the duties of his office in 1718. He labored at Staten Island about twenty-two years. In 1740 he was removed to Schenectady, where he continued in the exercise of his ministry until his decease Jan. 6, 1752, old style, aged 65. He was a man of talents, learning, and piety, and sound in the doctrines of grace. While on Staten island he preached in French and Low Dutch. He published, in Low Dutch, an anonymous conciliatory pamphlet on the Freighlinghuisen controversy about the year 1725; and a translation in the same language of John à Marek's Latin exposition of the Apocalypse, Leyden, 4to., 1736.

VAN SINDEREN, ADRIAN, a merchant in New York, died in Brooklyn in 1843. His father was a minister of the Dutch church in King's county, N. Y. Having acquired a competence, he retired to Newtown; then to Brooklyn. In both places he was an eminently worthy citizen and useful Christian, — munificent and active. He was president of the seamen's friend society, and twenty-eight years of the Long Island bible society.

VAN VLECK, JACOB, a Moravian minister, died at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1831, aged 80.

VAN VOAST, JOHN J., died in Glenville, N. Y., in 1844 aged 103.

VAN VRANCKEN, NICHOLAS, minister of the Dutch churches of Fishkill, Hopewell, and New Hackensack, N. Y., died May 20, 1804, aged 42. He was an excellent man, greatly beloved.

VAN WART, ISAAC, colonel, one of the captors, with Paulding and Williams, of André, was born at Greensburgh, Westchester county, N. Y.,

in 1748, and died at his residence in the town of Mount Pleasant May 23, 1828, aged 80. He was a worthy man, sober, industrious, moral, and religious, and much respected in his neighborhood. His account of the capture of André was this: He was at the encampment at North Castle, where Col. Jameson commanded, when Paulding proposed to go on a scout below. They started in the afternoon, and Williams joined them. At Mount Pleasant they passed the night in a barn. The next morning at nine o'clock they lay in wait on the North river post-road, in a field, now the property of Mr. Wiley, three-quarters of a mile from Tarrytown. He was sentinel, lying in the bushes by the fence, while the others played cards. In thirty minutes, seeing a man riding a black horse on the rising ground, opposite Tarrytown academy, he summoned his companions to take their firelocks and stand by the fence. Having captured André, they took off his boots and found the papers in his silk stockings. In conveying him to the encampment, they allowed him to ride, but avoided the highway; "big drops of sweat kept falling from his face." He once expressed a wish that they had blown his brains out when they stopped him. Having arrived at Sands' mills, ten miles from the place of capture, they surrendered him to Col. Jameson.

VAN ZUREN, CASPER, was a Dutch minister on Long Island before 1677.

VARICK, RICHARD, colonel, third president of the American bible society, was born in 1752. In 1783 he was one of Washington's military family, being recording secretary. He was a mayor of the city of New York in 1789; also so late as 1801, when he was removed and Edward Livingston appointed in his place. After Mr. Jay, who succeeded Mr. Boudinot, he was elected president of the bible society. He died at Jersey city July 30, 1831, aged 79. His life was upright. For many years he was a member of a Christian church. In his manners he was dignified, and fixed in his principles, political and religious.

VARNUM, JAMES MITCHELL, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1789, aged 40. He was the son of Joseph and grandson of Sam. V., who came from Wales to this country in 1649 and settled in Draeut, Mass. He was born in 1749, and graduated at Providence college in the first class in 1769, and afterwards studied law and resided at East Greenwich. In Feb., 1777, he was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States. In Nov., he commanded at Red Bank, and served under Sullivan in Rhode Island in Aug., 1778, but resigned in 1779. In 1786 he was a delegate to congress, and in Oct., 1787, was appointed a judge of the Northwestern Territory. A letter to his wife, on the value of relig-

ion, is in Massachusetts magazine, Nov., 1790. She was Martha Childe, of Warren, and died at the age of 88, leaving no children. An account of her life is in Hildreth's biographical memoirs.

VARNUM, JOSEPH BRADLEY, general, a soldier of the Revolution, brother of the preceding, was born about 1750, and resided at Draeut. After the adoption of the constitution he was elected a member of congress, in which body he remained twelve years. He was the speaker four years. Of Mr. Jefferson's administration he was a zealous supporter. In 1811 he succeeded Mr. Pickering as senator of the United States. Of three conventions of Massachusetts he was a useful member. He died suddenly Sept. 11, 1821, aged 71, being then major-general of a division of the militia.

VASSALL, WILLIAM, an associate in the charter of Massachusetts, came over at the settlement; but returned to England in 1631. He again came and settled at Scituate in 1635; thence he went to Barbadoes, where he died. Lewis, John, and William, graduates of Harvard in 1728, 1732, 1733, were his descendants. — *Eliot's Biog.*

VAUDREUIL, MARQUIS DE, governor of Canada, received the government of Montreal in 1689, and in 1703 succeeded to the government of the whole province of Canada. He continued in this office till his death Oct. 10, 1725. His administration was distinguished by vigilance, firmness, and success. He was succeeded by the Chevalier de Beauharnois, who sent one of his officers to penetrate to the south sea. This object was effected.

VAUGHIAN, WILLIAM, poet and physician, died about 1640, aged 63. He came from Wales to Newfoundland. He published the golden fleece, in prose and verse, 1626; and church militant, a poem, in 1640. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM, Dr., chief justice of New Hampshire, died at Portsmouth in 1719, aged about 70. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Richard Cutt. His son George, a graduate of Harvard in 1696, was lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire. — *Belknap; Farmer.*

VAUGHAN, JOHN, M. D., died in Delaware in 1807, aged 31. He was the son of John, a Baptist minister in Chester county, Penn., and studied at Philadelphia. In 1799 he settled at Wilmington, Del. He soon gained a high reputation, was the friend of great men, and a member of various societies. From 1806 he occasionally preached the gospel to his Baptist brethren. He published an edition of Smith's letters; numerous communications to the medical museum, and New York medical repository; observations on animal electricity, in favor of Perkins' tractors, 1797.

VAUGHAN, BENJAMIN, LL. D., died at Hal-

lowell Dec. 8, 1835, aged 84. His father was a wealthy planter in Jamaica, whence he removed to London. At the age of sixteen he was placed under the instruction of Dr. Priestley. He then went to Cambridge, and studied law and medicine. In politics he was the associate of Franklin, Priestley, and Price. In 1792 he was a member of parliament. In 1797 he came to Maine. He had a fine library, a part of which he liberally gave to Bowdoin college. He was a man of learning, devoted to scientific and literary pursuits; he was also social, courteous, hospitable, and benevolent.

VAUGHAN, CHARLES, died at Hallowell, Me., in 1839, aged 87. The brother of Benjamin, he was born in England. He was a man of knowledge, and made efforts for the improvement of agriculture. His brother, John, died in Philadelphia in 1841, aged 85; secretary of the American philosophical society, a much respected citizen, at whose decease an aged brother was living in London.

VAUX, ROBERTS, died at Philadelphia Jan. 7, 1836, a member of the society of Friends. He was a justice of the court of common pleas; and long distinguished for his zeal in promoting philosophy, education, and human improvement.

VEAZIE, SAMUEL, minister of Duxbury, Mass., died in 1797, aged 86. He graduated at Harvard in 1736. He was pastor from 1739 to 1750, and was succeeded by C. Turner. His predecessor was John Robinson. The earlier preachers were Brewster, Partridge, Holmes, and Wiswall. After Turner were Sanger and Allyn. He was pastor of Hull from 1753 to 1767; and it is believed that he was afterwards a teacher many years, and died at Harpswell or Brunswick, Me.

VENABLE, ABRAHAM B., a senator of the United States from Virginia, perished with Gov. Smith and about seventy others, principally females, in the conflagration of the theatre at Richmond, Dec. 26, 1811. Mr. Bott, a lawyer, and his wife, Miss Almerine Marshall, daughter of Chief Justice M., and Miss Clay, daughter of a member of congress, were among the victims.

VENNER, THOMAS, a conspirator against Cromwell, was a wine-cooper in Boston. Going to England, he was in 1657 at the head of a fanatical company of insurgents. Brought before the protector, he behaved with pride, insolence, and railing. He again led out a rabble of forty men, and was, in Jan., 1661, drawn and quartered.

VERGNIES, FRANCIS, Dr., died at Newburyport in 1830, aged 83.

VIGNERON, CHARLES ANTHONY, Dr., a German, an eminent physician of Newport, R. I., died about 1760 or 1770, aged over 100. He was learned and popular, and practised till near

the close of his life. Dr. Hooper was his contemporary.

VIGO, FRANCIS, colonel, a patriot worthy of remembrance, died in Knox county, Ind., March 22, 1836, aged upwards of 90. A native of Sardinia, he in early life emigrated: having amassed a fortune, he applied the whole of it to supply the starving army of Gen. George Rogers Clark at the west. For many years he in consequence lived in comparative indigence. At last two friends prosecuted his claims for him, and were allowed, just before his death, 30,000 dollars for money and supplies to the Virginia troops.

VINAL, WILLIAM, minister of Newport, R. I., died in 1781, aged 63. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1739, and was pastor from 1746 to 1768. Dr. Hopkins succeeded the next year. His predecessors were John Clarke, N. Clapp, J. Gardner, and J. Helyer.

VINCENT, PHILIP, a minister in England, made a visit to this country in 1637, and published the true relation of the battle between the English and the Pequots, 1638. It is reprinted in the Massachusetts historical collections, vol. VI., third series. Joseph Hunter's letter concerning it is in historical collections, 4th series, vol. I.

VINCENT, JOHN, captain, an Indian, died at Parkerstown, Vt., in Aug., 1810, aged 95. Born at Loretto, Canada, he had a command in the Cagnawaga tribe. He was present at Braddock's defeat. In the Revolutionary war he joined the Americans, believing the Great Spirit was with Washington, whom his young warriors could not hit, when Braddock was killed. He piloted our troops through Maine to Quebec. He was a Catholic, and kept a French bible, and was not negligent of daily worship. He was a pensioner of Vermont.

VINCENT, LOUIS, an Indian chief, was educated at Moor's school and at Dartmouth college, where he was graduated in a class of four in 1781. In the preceding year Peter Pohquonnopee, a Stockbridge Indian, was graduated. Vincent was one of the chiefs of the Hurons or Wyandots near Quebec. In his last years he was a schoolmaster. He died at Loretto, Canada, in May, 1825, aged about 65. His son, a grand chief, was then in England.

VINCENT, JOSEPH, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Salem, Mass., Nov., 1832, aged 96.

VINTON, JOHN R., major, was killed at the siege of Vera Cruz March 22, 1847, aged 46; a soldier, scholar, and Christian. Born in Providence, R. I., he served in the Florida war.

VINTON, ANNE ADAMS, relict of Josiah V., died in Braintree Dec. 18, 1851, aged 95; a descendant of John Alden, and a Christian.

VOSE, JOHN, died in Atkinson, N. H., March 31, 1840, aged 73; a graduate of Dartmouth in

1795. He was the son of Samuel of Bedford, who was the son of Robert of Milton, Mass. The earlier ancestors were Henry and Thomas, and Robert, from Lancashire in 1633, who had a farm in that part of Dorchester which is now Milton. For twenty-one years he was the learned preceptor of Atkinson academy; then eleven years of Pembroke academy. As a senator and in other public trusts he was faithful; a friend of temperance and of Sunday schools; an exemplary Christian. He published a phi beta kappa oration, 1805; on 4th of July, 1809; on agriculture, 1813; a system of astronomy, 1827; and a compendium, 1832; original works. — *N. H. Repository*, July, 1846.

WABAN, an Indian, welcomed Mr. Eliot to his wigwam in Newton, Oct. 28, 1646, when he first preached to the Indians, and became an eminent Christian and a useful magistrate. Removing to a tract of three thousand acres in Natick, the Indians cultivated the land and were much civilized. He died in 1674, aged 70. One of his exhortations is preserved in Neal's history. As to his views of administering justice, it is said that, when asked by a younger justice, "When Indians get drunk and quarrel, what you do den?" He replied, "Iah! tie um all up, and whip um plaintiff, and whip um 'fendant, and whip um witness!" The following is the form of a warrant he issued: "You, you big constable, quick you cateh um Jeremiah Offseow, strong you hold um, safe you bring um afore me. Waban, justice peace." This is similar to the warrant mentioned by Judge Davis: "I Hihoudi, you Peter Waterman, Jeremy Wicket: Quick you take him, fast you hold him, straight you bring him before me, Hihoudi." This simplification of legal writings rather exceeds the proposed improvements of modern reformers of law.

WADE, JOHN, first minister of South Berwick, Me., died in 1703, aged about 30. He graduated at Harvard in 1693, and was settled in 1702. He was succeeded by J. Wise.

WADE, DAVID E., died at Cincinnati in 1842, aged 80. A native of New Jersey, he was one of the first settlers of C.; he helped to found the first church, of which he was forty years an elder, and lived to see fifty churches spring up in the fifty years of his residence at C.

WADE, RICHARD D. A., lieutenant-colonel of U. S. artillery, died in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1850. He fought in Florida and Mexico.

WADDELL, JAMES, D. D., the eloquent blind minister of Virginia, died Sept. 17, 1805, aged 66. Born in Ireland in 1739, he was educated by Dr. Finley in Pennsylvania; in 1762 he became pastor of Lancaster and Northumberland; in 1775 he removed to the church of Tinkling Spring in Augusta county, west side of the Blue Ridge, Va. His last removal was to an

estate, called Hopewell, in the northeast corner of Albemarle county, on the east side of the Blue Ridge, adjoining Orange and Louisa counties, Va. At this, his home, he died. He was a man of great learning and eloquence, arousing the deepest sympathies. For some years he was blind by cataracts. By couching he recovered the sight of one eye. His daughter, Janetta, who married Rev. Dr. Alexander, was accustomed to read Latin to him. In regard to his preaching, Mr. Wirt speaks of entering his old, decayed house of worship in the forest. He was struck with the appearance of a blind, tall, very spare old man, whose head, covered with a white linen cap, whose shriveled hands and voice, were all shaking under the influence of the palsy. His subject was the passion of the Saviour, and the sacrament was to be administered. As he descended from the pulpit to distribute the symbols, the bread and wine, there was a deep solemnity in his appearance. He then drew a picture of the sufferings of our Saviour; of his trial before Pilate, of his ascent to Calvary, of his crucifixion, and death. His voice trembled on every syllable, and every heart trembled in unison. He presented the original scene to the eyes of the assembly, and all were indignant. He touched upon the patience and the forgiving meekness of the Redeemer, and as he represented his eyes lifted in tears to heaven for man, and his voice breathing a prayer for the pardon of his murderers, the voice of the preacher, which had all along faltered, grew fainter and fainter, until, his utterance being completely broken, he raised his handkerchief to his eyes and burst into a loud and irresistible flood of grief. The groans and sobs of the congregation mingled in sympathy. When he was enabled to proceed, he broke the awful silence in a manner which did not impair the dignity and solemnity of the subject. Removing his white handkerchief from his aged face, wet with tears, and slowly stretching forth the palsied hand which held it, he said, adopting the words of Rousseau, "So ates died like a philosopher;" then pausing, raising his other hand, pressing both, as elapsed together, with warmth and energy to his breast, lifting his sightless eye-balls to heaven, and pouring his soul into his tremulous voice, he added, "but Jesus Christ like a God!" — *British Spy in Va.*; *Evan. Intel.*, March, 1808; *N. Y. Spectator*, Oct. 19, 1805.

WADSWORTH, SAMUEL, captain, of Milton, was killed with Lieut. Sharp and twenty-six soldiers by the Indians at Sudbury, April 18, 1676. His son, President W., erected a monument in S. to his memory.

WADSWORTH, BENJAMIN, president of Harvard college, died March 16, 1737, aged 67; the son of Capt. Samuel W., he was born at Milton,

and was graduated at Harvard in 1690, and was ordained minister of the first church in Boston, as colleague with Mr. Allen, Sept. 8, 1696. Here he continued till his election as the successor of President Leverett. Into this office he was inducted July 7, 1725, Mr. Foxcroft, his colleague, remaining in the church at Boston. His successor was President Holyoke. His learning was considerable, and he was most pious, humble, prudent, and a very pathetic and excellent preacher. A tenth part of his income he devoted to charitable uses. He published artillery election sermon, 1790; exhortations to early piety, 1702; three sermons, 1706; on the day of judgment, 1709; on assembling at the house of God, 1710; the well ordered family, 1712; five sermons; advice to the sick and well; explanation of assembly's catechism, 1714; invitation to the gospel feast in eleven sermons, 12mo.; saint's prayer to escape temptation; on the death of I. Addington, 1715; of President Leverett; election sermon, 1716; twelve sermons, 1717; zeal against flagrant wickedness; essay for spreading the gospel into ignorant places, 8vo., 1718; Christ's fan is in his hand; imitation of Christ a Christian duty, 1722; a dialogue on the Lord's supper, 1724; it is honorable not shameful to suffer, 1725; the benefits of a good and mischiefs of an evil conscience, in fourteen sermons; none but the righteous saved. — *Sprague*.

WADSWORTH, DANIEL, minister of Hartford, Conn., died in 1747, aged about 41. He graduated at Yale in 1726, and succeeded T. Woodbridge in 1732. His successors were E. Dorr, N. Strong, J. Hawes.

WADSWORTH, JEREMIAH, of Connecticut, commissary-general during the greater part of the Revolutionary war, died at Hartford in 1804, aged 60. He was a member of congress.

WADSWORTH, JAMES, general, died at Durham, Conn., in 1817, aged 88.

WADSWORTH, BENJAMIN, D. D., minister of Danvers, Mass., was born in Milton July 29, 1750; graduated at Harvard college in 1769; was ordained in 1773; and died in Jan., 1826, aged 75, in the fifty-fourth year of his ministry. He was eminently pious, and a prudent, faithful minister. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Badcock, 1783; at thanksgiving, 1795 and 1796; eulogy on Washington; at a dedication, 1807; before a society for suppressing intemperance, 1815; to bible society; at installation of M. Dow; on death of S. Holten, 1816.

WADSWORTH, PELEG, major-general, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Nov., 1829, aged about 80. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1769. In 1780 he was sent from Boston to command in the district of Maine. In Feb., 1781, a party of the enemy captured him in his own house, and conveyed him to Bagaduce or

Castine. From his prison in the fort he and Major Burton effected their escape in June, by most extraordinary efforts, crossed the Penobscot in a canoe, and travelled through the wilderness to St. Georges. Of his captivity and escape Dr. Dwight gives a long account in the second volume of his travels. For many years he was a member of congress from Cumberland district. He died at Hiram, Me. His son, Lieut. Henry W., was blown up in a fire-ship in the harbor of Tripoli, with Capt. Somers, Midshipman Izard, and a few men, in Sept., 1804.

WADSWORTH, WILLIAM, general, died at Genesee, N. Y., in Feb., 1833; an early settler in western New York.

WADSWORTH, JAMES, died at Genesee, N. Y., in 1844, aged 76. A native of Durham, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1787. Associated with his brother, he purchased a large tract of land on the Genesee river, and thus became a man of great wealth, of which he made a generous use in promoting the diffusion of knowledge. He endowed the first normal school in the State of New York.

WADSWORTH, DANIEL, died in Hartford, Conn., July 28, 1848, aged nearly 77. He was the son of Col. Jeremiah H., the principal founder of the Wadsworth atheneum in Hartford. He also built a tower and country-seat on Talcott's mountain, which he left to the public. His picture gallery he gave to the city of Hartford. Though his property amounted to 300,000 dollars, he left nothing to any of the great charitable and religious societies. S. G. Goodrich says the elegant seat of Talcott's mountain is now occupied by a thriving manufacturer of axes. His wife was a daughter of the second Gov. Trumbull. — *Goodrich's Recollections*.

WAGGAMAN, GEORGE A., died at New Orleans March 23, 1843, aged 53. He had been secretary of State and a senator of the United States; yet, if he may be justly termed a fool for being killed in a duel, what term may be applied to the ruler of a people who sacrifices one hundred thousand lives in a war not defensive and not needful?

WAGNER, JOHN, Dr., died at Charleston, S. C., in 1841, aged about 48. He graduated at Yale in 1812, and then studied medicine in New York, London, and Paris. He was an eminent surgeon. In 1829 he was a professor in the medical college, and in 1832 was appointed to the chair of surgery. Much suffering by disease was his lot in life. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

WAINWRIGHT, ARTHUR, D. D., died at Pottsville, Penn., in 1839.

WAINWRIGHT, Dr., died in New York of the bite of a rattlesnake, Dec. 9, 1847, aged 36. He was the son of a banker in London, and had been some years in extensive practice in New

York. The snake was received from a brother-in-law in Alabama; he was carelessly handled by the doctor, his fangs entering between his fingers. The flesh near the wound was cut out, and several doctors lent their aid vainly. As his arm swelled, he begged an amputation, but it was refused. As he was near his end, the pain leaving his hand and arm, the ease creeping upward, he said: "This is horrible! to know that death is feeling his way to my vitals. That arm is dead already! and"—placing the other hand at his heart—"the destroyer will soon be HERE!" These words are fearfully monitory to the sinner. The religious character of Dr. W. is not known; but the dying sinner, impenitent and unbelieving, will have reason to lay his hand upon his heart and to cry out in anguish and horror, "The destroyer will soon be here!"

WAINWRIGHT, JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D., bishop in New York, died Sept. 21, 1854, aged 62. He was a grandson of J. Mayhew, and son of Peter W. of Boston. He graduated at Harvard in 1812. His ministerial labors began in 1819 in Hartford. He was afterwards rector of Grace church in New York, and Trinity church in Boston. He became bishop in 1852. He published a sermon before the foreign missionary society of the Episcopal church, 1848.

WAITE, BENJAMIN, M. D., died at South Kingston, R. I., in 1811, aged 85. Besides being a skilful physician, he was forty-five years a Baptist minister in the town of his residence.

WAKELEY, ABEL, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Greenville, Greene county, N. Y., in 1850, aged 89. He was born in Roxbury, Conn. He served during the whole war, and was in the front rank in the storming of the redoubt at Yorktown. He was also a soldier of the Cross, for more than half a century a member of the church of which Beriah Hetchkin was the pastor. — *N. Y. Observer*, April 27.

WALDO, SAMUEL, brigadier-general, died instantly of the apoplexy on the Penobscot, May 23, 1759, aged 63. He was the son of Jonathan W., a wealthy merchant of Boston, who died in 1731. There were in his life remarkable coincidences with the life of his friend, Sir William Pepperrell. They lived in Maine and were rich bachelors; they were councillors together; they commanded regiments and were together at Louisburg; they passed a year together in England; they were born the same year and died nearly at the same time. He lived, when in Maine, at Falmouth. He was an accomplished man, active and enterprising; and was a distinguished officer. He had crossed the ocean fifteen times. He was pointing out to Gov. Pownall the boundary of his land, when he fell dead. His daughter, Hannah, was for four years engaged to be married to Andrew Pepperrell, the son of Sir William, when

through his fault she dissolved the engagement. In six weeks she married T. Fluker, secretary of Massachusetts; and her daughter married Gen. Knox, who was enabled to save and rescue much of the Waldo property from confiscation. Daughters of Knox married Mr. Swan, John Holmes and Jndgo Thacher. Andrew P. died unmarried in 1751, aged 28. His son, Col. Samuel, died in 1770, aged 49. — *Parsons' Pepperrell*.

WALDO, ALBIGEREU, Dr., of Pomfret, Conn., died in 1794, aged about 41. He was a skilful surgeon in the army. — *Thacher's Med. Biog.*

WALDO, DANIEL, died at Worcester July 9, 1845, aged 82. His father was an eminent merchant in Boston, but in the war removed in 1782 to Worcester. With him his son was a partner in business, and remained a merchant forty years. He was remarkable for justice, courtesy, and liberality. He left to Leicester academy a legacy of 6,000 dollars, and other noble bequests. — *Sweetzer's Sermon*; *Washburn's Leicester Academy*.

WALDO, ELIZABETH, Miss, died at Worcester in Aug. or Sept., 1845. She bequeathed about 12,000 dollars to each of six societies, namely, the American bible; the foreign evangelical; the American Protestant; the colonization; the American Bethel; and the Bangor theological seminary.

WALDO, SARAH, Miss, died in Boston, 1851. She bequeathed more than 50,000 dollars to various charitable societies and theological seminaries, and made the American home missionary society residuary legatee. — *Boston Adver.*, April 5, 1851.

WALDRON, RICHARD, major, president of New Hampshire, was killed by the Indians, June 29, 1689, aged 80. He was an early settler of Dover, came from Somersetshire, England, about 1635, and began a plantation at Cocheco, or Dover, about 1640. From 1654 he was a representative to the general court at Boston twenty-two years, and several years the speaker of the house, and president, after Cutt, in 1681. He was chief military officer. In the war of 1676 two companies were sent to him from Massachusetts with orders to seize all Indians concerned in the war. There assembled at his house four hundred Indians. The English captain wished to attack them, but Major W. substituted a stratagem in the place of an open attack. He proposed to the Indians a sham-fight, and after they had fired the first volley he made them all prisoners. Dismissing those whom he deemed friendly, he sent to Boston about two hundred, some of whom were hung, and the rest sold as slaves in foreign parts. This occurrence awakened in the savage breast the desire of revenge, which after thirteen years was gratified. The Indians adopted the following stratagem: To each of the garrisoned houses in Dover they sent two squaws to ask a lodging, for

the purpose of opening the doors in the night to the assailants. June 29, 1689, the Indians thus entered Major Waldron's house, and made prisoner of the brave old soldier, who fought them with his sword in hand. Seating him in an elbow chair on a long table in the hall, they asked him, "Who shall judge Indians now?" and then horribly mangled and killed him. His descendants have been men of distinction.

WALDRON, WILLIAM, first minister of the new brick church in Boston, died of a fever in 1727, aged 30. He was the son of Richard of Portsmouth, and was graduated in 1717; was ordained in 1722. His wife was Eliza Allen of Martha's Vineyard; his daughter married Col. J. Quincy. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WALE, JOHN, the first minister of Raynham, Mass., died in 1765, aged 65. Born in Braintree, he graduated at Harvard in 1728, and was succeeded by P. Fobes. He was a faithful and pathetic preacher; in public prayer he was almost unequalled in appropriate excellence. He was the father of Prof. Wales of Yale college.

WALE, SAMUEL, D. D., professor of divinity in Yale college, the son of the preceding, died Feb. 18, 1794, aged about 46. He graduated in 1767, and was the minister of Milford from 1770 to 1782. He succeeded Prof. Daggett June 12, 1782. His mind for two years was broken down by the epilepsy. He brought to the theological chair great abilities, a pure and energetic style, exemplary piety, and dignity and solemnity of manner. He published election sermon, 1783. — *Sprague*.

WALE, ATHERTON, minister of Marshfield, Mass., died in 1795, aged 92, in the fifty-seventh year of his ministry. Born in Braintree, he graduated at Harvard in 1726; and was settled as the first pastor of the second church in 1739. E. Leonard succeeded him. He was eminently pious and faithful.

WALE, JONATHAN, M. D., died at Randolph, Mass., in 1843, aged 65.

WALE, THOMAS B., died in Boston June 15, 1833, aged 77. The son of Dr. Ephraim W. of Randolph, he graduated at Cambridge in 1795. His father graduated in 1768. He was a very successful and respected merchant.

WALE, HENRY, M. D., of Boston, died in 1856, aged about 36. He graduated in 1838, and he bequeathed his library, of about one thousand four hundred volumes of splendid books, to Harvard college.

WALKER, ZECHARIAH, first minister of Woodbury, Conn., died Jan. 20, 1700, aged 62. He was settled at W. in June, 1678. Born in Boston in 1637, he preached first at Jamaica, L. I., from 1663 to 1668; and then was installed, May 5, 1670, over the second church in Stratford. He was a learned man, a powerful preacher, of good

judgment, and much beloved. During his ministry one hundred and eight were admitted to the church. At S. there was an unhappy division between his friends and those of a rival preacher, Israel Chauncey.

WALKER, ROBERT, judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, a descendant of Robert W., who lived in Boston in 1634, and of Zechariah, his son, the minister of Jamaica, L. I., and of Stratford and Woodbury, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1730, and died at Stratford in 1772. He was judge from 1760 to 1772, and was succeeded by W. S. Johnson. One of his daughters married Mr. Wetmore, minister of Stratford, and another John M. Breed, mayor of Norwich. His son, Gen. Joseph Walker of Stratford, died at Saratoga Aug. 11, 1810.

WALKER, TIMOTHY, first minister of Concord, N. H., died in 1782, aged 77. Born in Burlington, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1725, and was settled Nov. 18, 1730. He was nearly fifty-two years in the ministry. His successors were I. Evans, A. McFarland, N. Bouton.

WALKER, BENJAMIN, colonel, died at Utica in 1818. He was aid and friend of Baron Steuben. He generously scattered his wealth among the poor.

WALKER, TIMOTHY, judge, died May 5, 1822, aged 85. He was a patriot of the Revolution, the son of T. W., the minister of Concord, N. H. He graduated at Harvard college in 1756; and in 1776 was one of the committee of safety. He commanded a regiment of minutemen, and served a campaign at Winter Hill under Sullivan. For several years he was chief justice of the court of common pleas. His son, Charles, a lawyer, graduated at Harvard in 1789, and died in 1834; his grandson, Charles, graduated in 1818, and died in 1843 in New York.

WALKER, SAMUEL, minister of Danvers, died July 7, 1826, aged 47. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1802, he was ordained in 1805, and was faithful and useful and respected.

WALKER, WILLIAM, judge, resided in Berkshire county, Mass. In 1775 he was an officer in the army at Cambridge. For many years he was the judge of the county court and judge of probate. He died at Lenox in Nov., 1831, aged 80. In his politics he was a republican in the party times of 1801. He was tall, with white locks, of great personal dignity; Gov. Lincoln remarked, that he was the most venerable man he ever saw. He was indeed venerated by those who knew him, not only for a long life of faithful public service, but for his social virtues, his pure morals, his disinterested benevolence, and ardent piety. Of the church at Lenox he was an exemplary member; of the Berkshire bible society, president. In one of the last years of his life he travelled over the bleak hills of Berkshire with

the sole object of arousing his fellow-citizens in different towns to a sense of the value of some moral and charitable institution designed for their benefit.

WALKER, JACOB, a slave, a very remarkable man, twenty-seven years the pastor of a Baptist church, died at Augusta, Ga., May 26, 1846, aged 76. He was a slave till his death, having refused freedom, offered him by his people, lest he should be lifted above his flock. He was loved by his large communion of fourteen hundred persons, as few ministers have been loved. His people placed a marble tablet over his grave.

WALKER, MRS., wife of William Walker, missionary in West Africa, died in April, 1849. By her cheerful labors several persons were converted to God.

WALKER, JOSEPH, minister of Paris, Me., died in 1851, aged 59. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1818.

WALKER, PEREZ, captain, died at Sturbridge, Mass., in 1851 or 1852, a philanthropist and christian. He was a benefactor of Amherst college; for years he sustained a missionary at the west. He bequeathed 1750 dollars to various societies.

WALKER, SEARS COOK, well-skilled in astronomy, died in 1853, aged about 48.

WALKER, CHARLES, M. D., a respectable physician of Northampton, Mass., died Jan. 17, 1855, aged 52. He graduated at Yale college in 1824.

WALKER, TIMOTHY, LL. D., judge, died at Cincinnati Jan. 15, 1856, aged 53. A native of Wilmington, Mass., and descendant of William Brewster, he graduated in 1826. Having studied law, he settled in Cincinnati. In 1833, he with Judge Wright established a law school; but he resigned his professorship in 1844, from which time he was in full practice as a lawyer. He was an excellent teacher, a profound and learned jurist. In 1838 he gave a course of lectures on commercial law. He edited the Western law journal, and published introduction of American law. — *Boston Adv.*, July 16, 1856.

WALL, ARTHUR, died in Wake county, N. C., in 1840, aged 130, "or thereabouts."

WALL, GARRET D., judge, died at Burlington, N. J., in 1850, aged 67. He was chosen governor in 1829, but declined the appointment. From 1835 to 1841 he was a senator of the United States, succeeding Mr. Frelinghuysen. He was a judge of the court of errors and appeals.

WALLACE, ANDREW, a soldier of the Revolution, died at New York in 1835, aged 105. Born in Scotland, he served in the army from 1776 to 1813.

WALLACE, JAMES, D. D., died in South Carolina Jan. 15, 1851. He was professor of mathematics in the S. C. college, as he had previously been in Columbia college, N. Y., and George-

town college, D. C. He published a treatise on globes, and practical astronomy.

WALLACE, HORACE B., of Philadelphia, killed himself in consequence of a disease of the brain, in Paris, in 1852, aged 35. He was the son of John B. Wallace, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. He graduated at Princeton in 1835. From his papers was published after his death a volume entitled, art, scenery, and philosophy in Europe, 1852. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

WALLACE, MATTHEW G., died at Terre Haute in July, 1854, aged about 80; a Presbyterian minister nearly sixty years, one of the first in Cincinnati, a champion of the truth.

WALLCUTT, THOMAS, died at the McLean asylum, Boston, June 5, 1840, aged 82. In his last days he had epileptic fits. Born in Boston, he lived in the family and was educated in the school of Dr. Wheelock, of Hanover, and went a missionary to the St. Francis Indians. In the war he was a steward in the army. Being a fair penman, he long served at Boston as a clerk in the office of the secretary of State. He was secretary of the historical society and of the peace society. Having collected many books, he committed about eight hundred volumes to William Allen, who married a daughter of his friend President Wheelock, and by him they were presented to Bowdoin college. The remainder of his library he gave to the antiquarian and historical societies. — *Boston Recorder*, June 19.

WALLER, JOHN, died in South Carolina, July 4, 1802, aged 62. Born in Virginia, he was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1770, and was very successful. In Virginia he baptized more than 2,000 persons and assisted in forming eighteen churches and ordaining twenty-seven ministers. For some years he was pastor over five churches; he counted 1500 church-members. In his persecutions he was five times imprisoned, in all one hundred and thirteen days.

WALLEY, THOMAS, minister of Barnstable, Mass., died March 24, 1679, aged 61. He was ejected from a parish in London in 1662, and in 1663 sought a refuge in America, and was settled in Barnstable. His prudence was the means of restoring the harmony of the church, which had been interrupted. He was an accomplished scholar and an eminent Christian, remarkable for humility. He published balm in Gilead to heal Zion's wounds, an election sermon in Plymouth, June 1, 1669.

WALLEY, JOHN, a judge of the superior court of Massachusetts and a member of the council, died at Boston Jan. 11, 1712, aged 68. In the year 1690 he accompanied Sir W. Phipps in his unsuccessful expedition against Canada, being intrusted with the command of the land forces. He was one of the principal founders of the town and church of Bristol. The high trusts, reposed

in him by his country, were discharged with ability and fidelity, and he exhibited an uncommon sweetness and candor of spirit and the various virtues of the Christian. His journal of the expedition to Canada is preserved in Hutchinson.

WALLEY, JOHN, minister of Ipswich, died in 1784, aged 68. He graduated at Harvard in 1734. He was ordained at Ipswich in 1747; installed at Bolton in 1773; and died at Roxbury. He was a faithful, diligent preacher, solicitous to bring the truth to the hearts of his hearers.

WALLEY, SAMUEL II., a worthy citizen of Boston, died at Burlington, Vt., in 1850. His wife was a daughter of Deacon William Phillips. His good deeds made him highly respected. He was the brother of Thomas, who became a Catholic and lived at Brookline, and died in 1848, aged 79. They were the sons of Thomas, and the fourth in descent from Rev. Thomas of Barnstable.

WALN, NICHOLAS, died in Philadelphia in 1813; formerly a distinguished member of the bar, latterly a preacher among the Friends.

WALN, ROBERT, JUN., a poet, was born in Philadelphia in 1794, and was liberally educated, but did not pursue any profession. On his return from a voyage to Canton as supercargo he published in 4to. numbers a history of China. He died July 4, 1825, aged 31. After the publication of the 3d volume of the biography of the signers of the declaration of independence, he edited that work. He published the hermit in Philadelphia, a satirical work, 1819; a second series of do.; the American bard; touches at the times, with other poems, 1820; life of Lafayette, 1824. — *Spec. Am. Poet.*, III. 213.

WALN, ROBERT, died at Philadelphia in 1836, aged 71; a merchant, and a member of congress from 1798 to 1801.

WALSII, MICHAEL, died at Amesbury, Mass., in 1840, aged 77. He was a native of Ireland, an eminent teacher and useful citizen. He published mercantile arithmetic.

WALTER, NATHANIEL, minister of Roxbury, Mass., died Sept. 17, 1750, aged 86. He was born in Ireland in December, 1663. His father, who settled in Boston, brought him to this country as early as 1679; he was graduated at Harvard college in 1684. He soon afterwards went to Nova Scotia, and lived in a French family. Thus acquiring a correct knowledge of the French language, he was enabled in the latter periods of his life to preach to a society of French Protestants in Boston, in the absence of their pastor. After his return he pursued his studies for some time at Cambridge, where he was appointed a fellow of the college. He was ordained at Roxbury Oct. 17, 1688, as colleague with the apostolic Eliot. After a ministry of more than sixty-eight years he died in peace and hope. His wife was Sarah,

daughter of Increase Mather. His daughter married G. Firmin. His ministry and that of Mr. Eliot occupied a space of near one hundred and twenty years. He preached a few years after his settlement without notes, in the usual manner of the day; but, his memory having been impaired by a fit of sickness, he from that cause kept his notes before him. He was eminent in the gift of prayer. It was a maxim with him, that those religious principles might well be suspected which could not be introduced in an address to Heaven; and he was pleased in observing that those, who in their preaching opposed the system of Calvin, were wont to pray in accordance with it. His whole life was devoted to the great objects of the Christian ministry. He presented a bright example of personal holiness. Mr. Whitefield, who saw him in 1740, calls him a good old Puritan, and says, "I had but little conversation with him, my stay was so short; but I remember he told me, he was glad to hear I said that man was half a devil and half a beast." In his own preaching it was the care of Mr. Walter to humble man, and to exalt the grace of God. He published the body of death anatomized, an essay on indwelling sin, 12mo., 1707; on vain thoughts; the great concern of man; the wonderfulness of Christ; the holiness of heaven, 1713; a convention sermon, 1723; unfruitful hearers detected and warned, 1754; a posthumous volume of sermon on the 55th chapter of Isaiah, with his life, 8vo., 1755. — *Sprague*.

WALTER, THOMAS, minister of Roxbury, Mass., the son of the preceding, was born in 1696, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1713. He was ordained a colleague with his father Oct. 29, 1718, but died Jan. 10, 1725, aged 28. He was one of the most distinguished scholars and acutest disputants of his day. He was a champion of the doctrines of grace. In his last illness he was for some time very anxious for the salvation of his soul, as the follies of his youth were fresh in his view; but at length his apprehensions were removed. He said, "I shall be a most glorious instance of sovereign grace in all heaven." He published a sermon at the lecture for promoting good singing, 1722; the Scriptures the only rule of faith and practice, 1723; and two other sermons. — *Sprague*.

WALTER, NATHANIEL, minister of the second church in Roxbury, died in 1776, aged about 67. The son of Rev. Thomas, he graduated at Harvard in 1729, and was ordained in 1734. He was the father of Rev. William; and his daughter Rebecca married Rev. M. Byles, jun., and Maria married Gen. Joseph Otis, of Barnstable. He succeeded E. Thayer, and was succeeded by Abbot, Bradford, Flagg, and Whiting.

WALTER, THOMAS, a botanist, was a native of England. After his arrival in this country he

became a planter a few miles from Charleston in South Carolina, and died towards the close of the last century. He published flora Caroliniana, 1788.

WALTER, WILLIAM, D. D., died in Boston Dec. 5, 1800. He was the son of Thomas W., by Rebecca, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Belcher. Born in 1737, he graduated at Harvard in 1756. He was rector of Trinity church from 1764 to 1776, and rector of Christ's church in 1792. He was the grandson of Rev. Nathaniel W., of Roxbury, and the father of Lynde and William W., merchants of Boston.

WALTER, WILLIAM BICKER, a poet, was born in Boston; the only son of William, a merchant, and grandson of the Rev. William, D. D.; graduated at Bowdoin college in 1818; and died in Charleston S. C., April 23, 1823, aged 27. He published Sukey, a poem, 1821; a volume of poems, 1821—*Spec. Am. Poet.* II., 161.

WALTERS, DANIEL D., doctor, a physician in extensive practice in New York, died in 1824, aged 51. He published a diary concerning the yellow fever in 1822. This fever, he maintained, originated in a specific poison brought from abroad. His family belonged to the society of Friends: he confided for religious teachings in Barclay's books. — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

WALTON, WILLIAM, first minister of Marblehead, died about 1668. He came from England in 1637, and was succeeded by S. Cheever.

WALTON, GEORGE, colonel, governor of Georgia, died Feb. 4, 1804, aged 63. He was the only son of William, and a patriot of the Revolution; was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1740, and was early apprenticed to a carpenter, whose economy would not allow his young apprentice a candle to read at night. In his zeal for knowledge he found a substitute in pine knots. In 1774 he commenced the practice of the law in Georgia. Being from Feb., 1776, till Oct., 1781, a member of congress, he signed the declaration of independence. With a colonel's commission in the militia he assisted in the defence of Savannah in Dec., 1778, and was wounded in the thigh, and kept a prisoner till Sept., 1779. In the next month he was chosen governor; and again in 1789. He was also a senator of the United States, and for fifteen years a judge of the superior court. To such eminence did this self-taught man rise by the force of his talents, his industry, and the favor of Providence. In his last years he suffered from the gout. — *Goodrich.*

WALTON, JOSEPH, minister in Portsmouth, third church, died in 1822, aged 80. Born in New-castle, he was settled in 1789.

WALTON, WILLIAM C., pastor of a free church in Hartford, Conn., died in 1834, aged 40.

WALTON, EZEKIEL P., general, died at Mont-

pelier, Vt., in 1855, aged 66; editor of the Vermont Watchman.

WAMPUS, JOHN, an Indian sachem, was one of the native owners of the town of Sutton, Mass. His sale of the land was confirmed to the purchasers in 1704.

WAPLES, SAMUEL, captain, an officer of the Revolutionary army, died in Accomac county, Va., in 1834, aged 60.

WARD, NATHANIEL, first minister of Ipswich, Mass., died in 1653, aged about 83. He was born in Haverhill, England, in 1570, the son of John W., a minister of the established church. He was educated at the university of Cambridge. Being settled in the ministry at Standon in Hertfordshire, he was ordered before the bishop, Dec. 12, 1631, to answer for his nonconformity; and, refusing to comply with the requisitions of the church, he was at length forbidden to continue in the exercise of his clerical office. In April, 1634, he left his native country, and arrived in New England in June. He was soon settled as pastor of the church at Agawam or Ipswich. In 1635 he received Mr. Norton as his colleague; but in the following year he was by his own request released from his engagement as a minister, and Nathaniel Rogers was settled in his place. In 1641 he was chosen by the freemen without the consent of the magistrates to preach the election sermon. In Dec. of the same year the general court established one hundred laws, called "the body of liberties," which were drawn up by Mr. Ward in 1639, and had been committed to the governor and others for consideration. In 1647 he returned to England, and soon after his arrival published a work entitled, "the simple cobbler of Agawam in America," which was written during the civil wars of Charles I., and designed to encourage the opposers of the king, and the enemies of the established church. He resumed his profession, and in 1648 was settled at Shenfield in Essex, where he remained till his death. He was a man of great humor. Besides his simple cobbler at Agawam, which was printed at London in 4to. and at Boston 1713, and which is a curious specimen of his wit and the vigor of his mind, he published several other humorous works; but they are now forgotten, excepting a trifling satire upon the preachers in London, entitled, *Mercurius antimechanius*, or the simple cobbler's boy with his lap full of caveats, etc. 1647. — *Sprague.*

WARD, JAMES, doctor, the son of Nathaniel W., went with him to England and became a physician. He graduated at Harvard in 1645.

WARD, JOHN, first minister of Haverhill, Mass., died Dec. 27, 1693, aged 87. The son of Nathaniel W., he was born in England Nov. 5, 1606. He came to this country in 1639,

preached for some time at Agamenticus, but in 1611 was settled at Haverhill. Here he continued till his death. About a month before this event he preached an excellent sermon. His firm health in his advanced age was owing to his temperance in eating, drinking, sleeping, and to his much exercise. He sometimes walked thirty miles without any difficulty. He was very modest and diffident; plain in his dress and prudent in his whole conduct. He was a physician as well as a minister. His successors were Rolf, Gardner, Brown, Barnard, Shaw, Abbot, Dodge, and Phelps. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WARD, SAMUEL, doctor, died in Greenwich. N. J., Feb. 17, 1774. He was a man of benevolence, and venerable for his religion.

WARD, SAMUEL, governor of Rhode Island, died March 26, 1776. He was chosen governor in 1762, and again in 1765 and in 1766. He was also chief justice of the supreme court. He was a member of the first congress in 1774. While attending his duty as a member of this body, he died at Philadelphia of the small pox. His brother, Henry W., a patriot of the Revolution, died in Dec., 1797. He was not only a firm patriot, but a sincere Christian, a devout attendant on the Lord's supper, and a useful member of the church with which he was connected.

WARD, ARTEMAS, the first major-general in the American army, died at Shrewsbury, Mass., Oct. 28, 1800, aged 73. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1748, and was afterwards a representative in the legislature, a member of the council, and a justice of the court of common pleas for Worcester county. When the war commenced with Great Britain, he was appointed by congress first major-general, June 17, 1775. After the arrival of Washington in July, when a disposition was to be made of the troops for the siege of Boston, the command of the right wing of the army at Roxbury was intrusted to him. He resigned his commission in April, 1776, though he continued some time longer in command, at the request of Washington. He afterwards devoted himself to the duties of civil life. He was a member of congress both before and after the adoption of the present constitution. He had a long decline, in which he exhibited the most exemplary patience. He was a man of incorruptible integrity. His life presented the virtues of the Christian.

WARD, EPHRAIM, minister of West Brookfield, died in 1818, aged 77; highly respected. He was a native of Newton, a graduate of Harvard in 1763, and was settled in 1771 over the church of the then first parish of Brookfield. He published several sermons.

WARD, JOSIAH M., Dr., died in Berlin, Conn., in 1825, aged 43. Born in Guilford, he studied medicine with Dr. Percival of B., and succeeded

him in business. The fatal spotted fever of 1823, and after, demanded of him much labor and fatigue. Some of his own children died in 1825, and in that year he followed them. — *Thacker*.

WARD, SAMUEL, colonel, died at New York Aug. 16, 1832, aged 75. The son of Gov. Ward of Rhode Island, he graduated in 1771, in the third class of Brown university. In 1774 he was enrolled in the patriot company of the Kentish guards. As a captain he was in the camp at Cambridge in 1775, and accompanied Arnold through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. He was made prisoner, but exchanged. As a major in Greene's regiment he fought at Red Bank fort, and served bravely during the whole war. His military operations were then exchanged for those of the merchant. He made a voyage from Providence to Canton in 1783, and then established himself in business in the city of New York. His affairs carried him to Europe. On his return he settled on a farm at East Greenwich, R. I., where he lived to see his children educated to usefulness. At last, to be near his children, who were in business in New York, he removed to Jamaica, L. I. Here he lived as a patriarch until it pleased God to remove him from the earth. His wife was a daughter of Gov. William Greene of Rhode Island, and thus he was again connected, as he had been before by military services, with the soldiers of that name.

WARD, SAMUEL, died in New York Nov. 27, 1839, aged 53; president of the bank of commerce. He was the head of the banking-house of Prime, Ward, and King. He had intelligence, a sound judgment, and integrity; and was a man of strong religious feelings, zealous to promote the objects of benevolence.

WARD, NATHANIEL, died in Irwington, Ga., in 1840, aged 98. He was a Virginian, and served several campaigns under Washington; a poor man, but nobly patriotic.

WARD, JOHN, died in St. John's, New Brunswick, Aug. 5, 1846, aged 92; the father of the city. Born in Westchester, he was a tory and soldier: in 1783 he embarked with his regiment of loyal Americans for New Brunswick, where he held various offices and lived in high esteem.

WARD, ARTEMAS, LL. D., died at Boston Oct. 7, 1847, aged 84, chief justice of the court of common pleas. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1783, a member of congress in 1815, and was appointed a judge in 1821, holding his place nineteen years. Of learning and courtesy, he was respected on the bench and esteemed in domestic and social life.

WARD, SAMUEL, governor of Rhode Island, died in Jan., 1851; a supporter of law during the Dorr rebellion.

WARDEN, JOHN, died in New Scotland, N. Y., in 1836, aged 100.

WARDEN, DAVID B., U. S. consul at Paris, died in that city in 1845; a man of scientific and literary acquirements. A native of Ireland, he was consul and secretary of legation to France for forty years before his death. He published account of the United States, 3 vols., 1819; the same in French at Paris; on consular establishments, 1813; the same in French; bibliotheca Americana, collection of books relating to N. A., 1831; and bib. Americo-sept., Paris, 1820. — *Goodrich's Recollections.*

WARDWELL, DANIEL, M. D., died at Andover, Mass., April 14, 1851, aged 67. He enjoyed an extensive practice and was much beloved.

WARE, HENRY, D. D., Hollis professor of theology at Harvard college, died at Cambridge July 12, 1845, aged 81. He was born at Sherborn April 1, 1764, and was of the fifth generation from Robert Ware, who lived in Dedham from 1642 to 1699. The intervening ancestors after Robert, were John, Joseph, and John. His brother, Joseph Ware, a farmer, was the father of Judge Ashur Ware of Maine. He graduated in 1785, and was ordained at Hingham as successor of Dr. Gay Oct. 24, 1787. He became professor in 1805, as successor of Dr. Tappan, and remained in office till 1840. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. Jonas Clarke of Lexington; his second, married in 1807, was Mary, daughter of James Otis and widow of Benjamin Lincoln, jun.; his third wife, married Sept., 1807, was Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Bowes. * Of his daughters, Lucy Clark married Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northborough; Harriet, by his third wife, married Rev. Edward B. Hall, D. D., of Providence; Elizabeth Ann married Rev. George Putnam, D. D., of Roxbury; and Caroline Rebecca married Edward Warren, M. D., of Newton. His children, the offspring of two wives, were nineteen in number. Of his sons were Rev. Henry and Rev. William, John, M. D., Charles Eliot, M. D., George Frederic, Thornton Kirkland. In 1839, at a family meeting, fifty of his descendants were present. In his last years he was nearly blind. On his appointment as professor of divinity, a warm controversy sprang up on the propriety of placing a Unitarian in that office. Dr. Morse was one of the writers on the occasion. Dr. Ware published letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists, and other tracts in answer to Dr. Woods; lectures on the evidences and doctrines of Christianity.

WARE, HENRY, junior, D. D., died in Framingham, Mass., Sept. 22, 1843, aged 49. He was born in Hingham in 1793, the son of Rev. Dr. W., and graduated at Harvard in 1812. Jan. 1, 1817, he was ordained pastor of the second church in Boston, as successor of Dr. J. Lathrop. After thirteen years he was dismissed, and R. W. Emerson was his successor. He then

travelled a year in Europe. On his return he was professor of pulpit eloquence in the divinity school, Cambridge. At last he had long infirmities and illness.

WARE, WILLIAM, minister in New York, died at Cambridge Feb. 19, 1852, aged 54. The son of Rev. Prof. Ware, he graduated at Harvard in 1816, and was pastor of the Unitarian church in New York from 1821 to 1836. He was then a minister at West Cambridge from 1843 to 1845. He travelled in Europe. He delivered various lectures. He published *Zenobia*; *Probus*; letters from Palmyra.

WARRIAM, JOHN, first minister of Windsor, Conn., died April 1, 1670. He was an eminent minister in Exeter, England, before he came to this country. Having taken the charge of a church which was gathered at Plymouth, consisting of persons about to emigrate to America, he accompanied them as teacher and Mr. Maverick as pastor. They arrived at Nantasket May 30, 1630, and in June began a settlement at Dorchester. In 1635 this church removed and settled at Windsor. Mr. Maverick, while preparing to follow them, died Feb. 3, 1636; but Mr. W. joined them in Sept. Here he continued about thirty-four years till his death. Though he was distinguished for piety and the strictest morals, yet he was sometimes the prey of religious melancholy. He was known to administer the Lord's supper to his brethren, while he did not participate with them, through apprehension that the seals of the new covenant did not belong to him. It is supposed that he was the first minister in New England who used notes in preaching; yet he was animated and energetic in his manner. — *Mather's Magnalia*, III. 121; *Sprague*.

WARNER, SETH, colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Woodbury, Conn., in 1785, aged 41. He was born in Woodbury about 1744. In 1773 he removed to Bennington, Vt., where he became an indefatigable hunter. In the controversy with New York he and Ethan Allen were the leaders of the people. New York passed an act of outlawry against him March 9, 1774. At the head of troops which he raised, he marched with Allen to capture Ticonderoga in 1775. Receiving a commission from congress he also raised a regiment and joined Montgomery in Canada; but on the approach of winter his men were discharged. After the death of Montgomery he raised another body of troops in 1776 and marched to Quebec. He covered the retreat to Ticonderoga. Forced to abandon that post, July 6, 1777, the enemy overtook him at Hubbardton July 7, and attacked the three regiments of Hale, Francis, and Warner. Francis fell; Hale surrendered with his regiment; but Warner made good his retreat to Manchester. Called to the aid of Stark Aug. 16, 1777, he arrived in season to meet

and defeat the reinforcement of the enemy, and thus to participate in the renown of the Bennington victory. He then joined the army under Gates. In vain did the New York convention in 1777 solicit congress to revoke his commission. Worn down by his toils, he sunk under a complication of disorders, and died at Woodbury, whither he had removed his family. Vermont, in gratitude to this brave soldier, granted a valuable tract of land to his widow and children.

WARNER, AUGUSTUS L., M. D., professor of surgery in Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, died in 1847.

WARREN, RICHARD, one of the one hundred pilgrims who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620. His name, in the compact signed by the company, is one of the ten names having the title of Mr. prefixed. He died in 1628: his widow, Elizabeth, died in 1673, aged 90. They had two sons and five daughters. Mary married Robert Bartlett of Duxbury, who came in 1623. Her brother Benjamin's daughter, Rebecca Warren, married William Bradford in 1679.

WARREN, PETER, Sir, commodore, long employed on the coast of America, died in England in 1752. He cooperated with Pepperrell in the capture of Louisburg. His wife was Susan, daughter of J. Delaney of New York. He purchased lands on the Mohawk, and invited his nephew, William Johnson, to take charge of them. — *Parsons' Life of Pepperrell*.

WARREN, JOSEPH, a major-general in the American army, was killed at Bunker's Hill June 17, 1775, aged 35. He was descended from an ancestor who was an early settler of Boston. His mother's name was Stevens, whose sister Susanna married John Sumner. His father, Joseph, a farmer in Roxbury, Mass., was killed in 1755, as he was gathering apples, by falling from the ladder: he was a worthy, respected man, an exemplary Christian. He was born at Roxbury in 1740, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1759. Having studied under Dr. Lloyd, he in a few years became one of the most eminent physicians in Boston. But he lived at a period when greater objects claimed his attention than those which related particularly to his profession. He was a bold politician. While many were wavering with regard to the measures which should be adopted, he contended that every kind of taxation, whether external or internal, was tyranny, and ought immediately to be resisted; and he believed that America was able to withstand any force that could be sent against her. From the year 1768 he was a principal member of a secret meeting or caucus in Boston, which had great influence on the concerns of the country. In this assembly the plans of defence were matured. After the destruction of the tea, it was no longer kept secret. He was twice chosen the public

orator of the town on the anniversary of the massacre, and his orations breathe the energy of a great and daring mind. It was he who, on the evening before the battle of Lexington, obtained information of the intended expedition against Concord, and at ten o'clock at night dispatched an express to Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, to warn them of their danger. He himself, on the next day, the memorable 19th of April, was very active. After the departure of Hancock to congress, he was chosen president of the provincial congress in his place. Four days previous to the battle of Bunker's or Breed's Hill he received his commission of major-general. When the intrenchments were made upon the fatal spot, to encourage the men within the lines, he went down from Cambridge and joined them as a volunteer on the eventful day of the battle, June 17. Just as the retreat commenced, a ball struck him on the head, and he died in the trenches. He was the first victim of rank that fell in the struggle with Great Britain. In the spring of 1776 his bones were taken up and entombed in Boston. Congress made provision for the education of his four children. With warm zeal he was yet judicious in council, and candid and generous towards those who had different sentiments respecting the controversy. His mind was vigorous, his disposition humane, and his manners affable and engaging. In his integrity and patriotism entire confidence was placed. To the most undaunted bravery he added the virtues of domestic life, the eloquence of an accomplished orator, and the wisdom of an able statesman. He published orations in 1772 and in 1775, commemorative of the 5th of March, 1770.

WARREN, JAMES, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Plymouth Nov. 17, 1808, aged 82. He was descended from Richard W., one of the first settlers of Plymouth in 1620, and was born in the year 1726. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1745. Directing his attention to commercial affairs, he was for many years a respectable merchant. About the year 1757 his father died and left him a handsome patrimonial estate, which had descended from Richard W. He was at this time appointed a high sheriff, as successor of his father, and he retained this office till the commencement of the war, notwithstanding the active part which he took in opposing the measures of the British ministry. In May, 1766, he was chosen a member of the general court from Plymouth, and he uniformly supported the rights of his country. The government, who knew his abilities and feared his opposition, tried the influence of promises and threats upon him; but his integrity was not to be corrupted. In 1773 his proposal for establishing committees of correspondence was generally adopted. He was for many years speaker of the house of representatives.

Preferring an active station, in which he could serve his country, he refused the office of lieutenant-governor, and that of judge of the supreme court, but accepted a seat at the navy board, the duties of which were very arduous. At the close of the war he retired from public employments to enjoy domestic ease and leisure. Amidst public cares, which demanded his abilities and much occupied him, he never neglected the more humble duties of domestic life, or the more exalted claims of religion.

WARREN, MERCY, an historian, wife of the preceding, the daughter of James Otis of Barnstable, was born in 1727, and died at Plymouth in Oct., 1814, aged 87. Before the Revolution she wrote some political pieces. She published poems, dramatic and miscellaneous, 1790; a history of the American Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo., 1805. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

WARREN, JOHN, M. D., a physician, died in Boston April 4, 1815, aged 61. He was brother of Gen. Joseph W.; was born in Roxbury July 27, 1753; and graduated at Harvard college in 1771. Being settled in the practice of physic at Salem, he marched as surgeon to the scene of battle at Lexington. He was soon appointed hospital surgeon; other Massachusetts surgeons in the war were Foster, Eustis, Adams, Townsend, Hart, Fiske, and Bartlett. In 1772 he followed the army to Long Island and New Jersey. In 1777 he was intrusted with the military hospitals of Boston, in which post he remained during the war. In 1780 he gave a course of dissections; and in 1783 he was appointed a professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical school of Cambridge. In 1796 he indorsed the notes of a medical friend, who had purchased lands in Maine, and in consequence of his failure was obliged to pay for and receive the lands, which caused him immense vexation and great loss of property. For years he was subject to an organic disease of the heart, but he died of an inflammation of the lungs. His wife was a daughter of Gov. Collins; his son, Dr. John Collins W., succeeded him as professor of anatomy and surgery. He was the most eminent man in New England, unless Dr. Nathan Smith might be considered as equally skilful. As an eloquent anatomical lecturer he was unequalled. For industry and temperance he was remarkable. Firmly believing the Christian religion, he was not regardless of its duties. He attended on the Sabbath public worship, and was careful to instruct his family in religious worship. He had himself been instructed by a pious mother. At times he was subject to great depression of spirits, the consequence of afflictions; so that he lost the wish to live to old age. He was liberal, generous, charitable in private life, and a disinterested, enlightened friend

of his country. He delivered various public orations and addresses. — *Teacher* II. 254-271.

WARREN, EDWARD, a missionary to Ceylon, was born in 1786; graduated at Middlebury college in 1808; and studied theology at Andover. He sailed for Ceylon in Oct., 1812. After a residence of some years, falling into consumption, he for his health sailed with Mr. Richards in April for Cape Town, where he died Aug. 11, 1818, aged 32. Archdeacon Twistleton said of him and Mr. R., "Men of more amiable manners and purer lives I never saw."

WARREN, MOSES, minister in Wilbraham, Mass., died in 1831, aged about 68. Born in Upton, he graduated at Harvard in 1784, and was pastor of the south parish from 1788 to 1829.

WARREN, ISAAC, died in Charlestown March 19, 1834, aged 76. He liberally endowed Warren academy in Woburn, and was a benefactor of Middlebury college.

WARREN, SAMUEL, colonel, died in Pendleton, S. C., in 1841, aged 80. He was a Revolutionary officer, and a legislator, a man of a high character.

WARREN, DELIVERANCE, Mrs., died in Readfield, N. Y., in Jan., 1843, aged 104 years and 8 months. She had been a member of the Baptist church more than 80 years.

WARREN, MARY, Mrs., died in 1851, aged 108.

WARREN, SILAS, a useful teacher, died in Jackson, Me., Jan. 7, 1856, aged 88. Born in Weston, he graduated in 1795, and from 1812 was ten years the minister of Jackson. The remainder of his life he spent on a farm and in teaching. — *Boston Adc.*, July 16, 1856.

WARREN, JOHN COLLINS, M. D., died in Boston May 4, 1856, aged 77, the son of Dr. John W., and a graduate of 1797. His mother was the daughter of Gov. Collins of R. I. After studying physic he spent several years in the hospitals of London and Paris. He was the eminent professor of anatomy and surgery at Cambridge nearly forty years; and president of the Boston society of natural history, and a member of many learned societies. He and his friend Dr. James Jackson originated the general hospital and McLean asylum. Six children survived him, by his first wife, Susan, a daughter of Jonathan Mason; his second wife, Anna, daughter of T. L. Winthrop, died in 1850. The remains of his uncle, Gen. Warren, he placed in a stone urn, in whose skull was visible the hole made by the fatal ball. He published a book on the family of the De Warrens, etc., at the expense of 4,000 or 5,000 dollars; but unluckily, as Mr. Savage remarked, he did not prove the connection with the English family. He published a work on the mastodon of this country and the geneal-

ogy of Warren, 1854; and also contributed many papers to the Mass. med. society.—*Boston Advertiser*, July 16, 1856.

WARRINGTON, LEWIS, a captain in the navy, died at Washington in 1851, aged 68. He was a native of Williamsburg, Va., educated at William and Mary college; and he entered the navy in Jan., 1800, and was distinguished in the war with Tripoli, and with England in 1812. He was amiable, and of a modesty which won esteem.

WASHBURN, SETH, colonel, died at Leicester, Mass., in 1793, aged 70; one of the founders of the academy. He fought at Bunker Hill. Among his sons were, it is believed, Judges Reuben of Vermont and Ebenezer of Alabama, and Gov. E. Washburn of Worcester.

WASHBURN, JOSEPH, minister of Farmington, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1793, and was ordained in 1795. His declining health induced him in 1805 to seek a more southern climate. While on his passage with his wife from Norfolk to Charleston, he died Dec. 25, and his body was deposited in the ocean. His successor was Noah Porter. He was one of the editors of the Connecticut evang. magazine. A volume of his sermons was published after his death, in 12mo.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, commander-in-chief of the American army during the war with Great Britain, and first president of the United States, died at Mount Vernon, Va., Dec. 14, 1799, aged 67. He was the third son of Augustine Washington, and was born at Bridges creek, in the county of Westmoreland, Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His great grandfather had emigrated to that place from Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, the north of England, about the year 1657. At the age of ten years he lost his father, and the patrimonial estate descended to his elder brother, Lawrence Washington, who in the year 1740 had been engaged in the expedition against Carthage. In honor of the British admiral, who commanded the fleet employed in that enterprise, the estate was called Mount Vernon. At the age of 15, agreeably to the wishes of his brother, as well as to his own urgent request to enter into the British navy, the place of midshipman in a vessel of war, then stationed on the coast of Virginia, was obtained for him. Every thing was in readiness for his departure, when the fears of a timid and affectionate mother prevailed upon him to abandon his proposed career on the ocean, and were the means of retaining him upon the land to be the future vindicator of his country's rights. This mother had not ceased, since the death of her husband, to gather her little flock of children round her daily, and to read to them lessons of wisdom, usually from Sir Matthew Hale's contemplations,—the excellent maxims of which sank into George's mind. This book of his

mother he ever preserved with care. All the advantages of education, which he enjoyed, were derived from a private tutor, who instructed him in English literature and the general principles of science, as well as in morality and religion. After his disappointment with regard to entering the navy, he devoted much of his time to the study of the mathematics; and in the practice of his profession as a surveyor, he had an opportunity of acquiring that information respecting the value of vacant lands, which afterwards greatly contributed to the increase of his private fortune. At the age of 19, when the militia of Virginia were to be trained for actual service, he was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of major. It was for a very short time that he discharged the duties of this office. In the year 1753 the plan formed by France, for connecting Canada with Louisiana by a line of posts, and thus of inclosing the British colonies, and of establishing her influence over the numerous tribes of Indians on the frontiers, began to be developed. In the prosecution of this design possession had been taken of a tract of land then believed to be within the province of Virginia. Mr. Dinwiddie, the lieutenant-governor, being determined to remonstrate against the supposed encroachment and violation of the treaties between the two countries, dispatched Major Washington through the wilderness to the Ohio, to deliver a letter to the commanding officer of the French, and also to explore the country. This trust of danger and fatigue he executed with great ability. He left Williamsburg Oct. 31, 1753,—the very day on which he received his commission,—and at the frontier settlement of the English engaged guides to conduct him over the Alleghany mountains. After passing them, he pursued his route to the Monongahela, examining the country with a military eye, and taking the most judicious means for securing the friendship of the Indians. He selected the forks of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, as a position which ought to be immediately possessed and fortified. At this place the French very soon erected fort du Quesne, which fell into the hands of the English in 1758 and was called by them fort Pitt. Pursuing his way up the Alleghany to French creek, he found at a fort upon this stream the commanding officer, to whom he delivered the letter from Mr. Dinwiddie. On his return he encountered great difficulties and dangers. As the snow was deep and the horses weak from fatigue, he left his attendants at the mouth of French creek, and set out on foot, with his papers and provisions in his pack, accompanied only by his pilot, Mr. Gist. At a place upon the Alleghany, called the Murdering town, they fell in with a hostile Indian, who was one of a party then lying in wait, and who fired upon them not ten steps distant. They

took him into custody and kept him until nine o'clock, and then let him go. To avoid the pursuit which they presumed would be commenced in the morning, they travelled all night. On reaching the Monongahela they had a hard day's work to make a raft with a hatchet. In attempting to cross the river to reach a trader's house, they were inclosed by masses of ice. In order to stop the raft, Major Washington put down his setting pole; but the ice came with such force against it as to jerk it into the water. He saved himself by seizing one of the raft logs. With difficulty they landed on an island, where they passed the night. The cold was so severe that the pilot's hands and feet were frozen. The next day they crossed the river upon the ice. Washington arrived at Williamsburg Jan. 16, 1754. His journal, which evinces the solidity of his judgment and his fortitude, was published.

As the French seemed disposed to remain upon the Ohio, it was determined to raise a regiment of three hundred men to maintain the claims of the British crown. The command was given to Mr. Fry, and Major Washington, who was appointed lieutenant-colonel, marched with two companies early in April, 1754, in advance of the other troops. A few miles west of the Great Meadows he surprised a French encampment, in a dark, rainy night, and only one man escaped. Before the arrival of the two remaining companies Mr. Fry died, and the command devolved on Colonel Washington. Being joined by two other companies of regular troops from South Carolina and New York, after erecting a small stockade at the Great Meadows, he proceeded towards fort du Quesne, which had been built but a short time, with the intention of dislodging the French. He had marched only thirteen miles to the westernmost foot of the Laurel hill, before he received information of the approach of the enemy with superior numbers, and was induced to return to his stockade. He began a ditch around it, and called it fort Necessity; but the next day, July the 3d, he was attacked by 1500 men. His own troops were about 400 in number. The action commenced at ten in the morning and lasted until dark. A part of the Americans fought within the fort and a part in the ditch filled with mud and water. Colonel Washington was himself on the outside of the fort during the whole day. The enemy fought under cover of trees and high grass. In the course of the night articles of capitulation were agreed upon. The garrison were allowed to retain their arms and baggage, and to march unmolested to the inhabited parts of Virginia. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded was supposed to be about 100, and that of the enemy about 200. In a few months afterwards orders were received for settling the rank of the officers, and those who were commis-

sioned by the king being directed to take rank of the provincial officers, Col. Washington indignantly resigned his commission. He now retired to Mount Vernon, that estate by the death of his brother having devolved upon him. But in the spring of 1755 he accepted an invitation from Gen. Braddock to enter his family as a volunteer aid-de-camp in his expedition to the Ohio. He proceeded with him to Wills' creek, afterwards called fort Cumberland, in April. After the troops had marched a few miles from this place, he was seized with a raging fever; but, refusing to remain behind, he was conveyed in a covered wagon. By his advice, twelve hundred men were detached in order by a rapid movement to reach fort du Quesne before an expected reinforcement should be received at that place. These disencumbered troops were commanded by Braddock himself, and Col. Washington, though still extremely ill, insisted upon proceeding with them. After they arrived upon the Monongahela he advised the general to employ the ranging companies of Virginia to scour the woods and to prevent ambuscades; but his advice was not followed. July 9, when the army was within seven miles of fort du Quesne, the enemy commenced a sudden and furious attack, being concealed by the wood and high grass. In a short time Col. Washington was the only aid who was unwounded, and on him devolved the whole duty of carrying the orders of the commander-in-chief. He was cool and fearless. Though he had two horses killed under him, and four balls through his coat, he escaped unhurt, while every other officer on horseback was either killed or wounded. Dr. Craik, the physician, who attended him in his last sickness, was present in this battle, and says: "I expected every moment to see him fall. Nothing but the superintending care of Providence could have saved him from the fate of all around him." After an action of three hours the troops gave way in all directions, and Col. Washington and two others brought off Braddock, who had been mortally wounded. He attempted to rally the retreating troops; but, as he says himself, it was like endeavoring "to stop the wild bears of the mountains." The conduct of the regular troops was most cowardly. The enemy were few in number and had no expectation of victory. In a sermon occasioned by this expedition, Samuel Davies of Hanover county thus prophetically expressed himself: "As a remarkable instance of patriotism, I may point out to the public that heroic youth, Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." For this purpose he was indeed preserved, and at the end of twenty years he began to render to his country more important services than the minister of Jesus could have

anticipated. From 1755 to 1758 he commanded a regiment which was raised for the protection of the frontiers, and during this period he was incessantly occupied in efforts to shield the exposed settlements from the incursions of the savages. His exertions were in a great degree ineffectual, in consequence of the errors and the pride of government, and of the impossibility of guarding with a few troops an extended territory from an enemy which was averse to open warfare. He in the most earnest manner recommended offensive measures as the only method of giving complete protection to the scattered settlements. In the year 1758, to his great joy, it was determined to undertake another expedition against fort du Quesne, and he engaged in it with zeal. Early in July the troops were assembled at fort Cumberland; and here, against all the remonstrances and arguments of Col. Washington, Gen. Forbes resolved to open a new road to the Ohio instead of taking the old route. Such was the predicted delay, occasioned by this measure, that in November it was resolved not to proceed further during that campaign. But intelligence of the weakness of the garrison induced an alteration of the plan of passing the winter in the wilderness. By slow marches the army was enabled, on the 25th of Nov., to reach fort du Quesne, of which peaceable possession was taken, as the enemy on the preceding night, after setting it on fire, had abandoned it, and proceeded down the Ohio. The works in this place were repaired, and its name was changed to that of fort Pitt. The success of the expedition was to be attributed to the British fleet, which intercepted reinforcements destined for Canada, and to events in the northern colonies. The great object which he had been anxious to effect being now accomplished, and his health being enfeebled, Col. Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of all the troops raised in Virginia.

Soon after his resignation he was married to Martha, the widow of Mr. Custis, a young lady to whom he had been for some time strongly attached, and who to a large fortune and a fine person added those amiable accomplishments which fill with silent felicity the scenes of domestic life. His attention for several years was principally directed to the management of his estate, which had now become considerable. He had nine thousand acres under his own management. So great a part was cultivated, that in one year he raised seven thousand bushels of wheat and ten thousand of Indian corn. His slaves and other persons employed by him amounted to near a thousand; and the woollen and linen cloth necessary for their use was chiefly manufactured on the estate. He was at this period a member of the legislature of Virginia, in which he took a decided part in opposition to the prin-

ciple of taxation asserted by the British parliament. He also acted as a judge of a county court. In 1774 he was elected a member of the first congress, and was placed on all those committees whose duty it was to make arrangements for defence. In the following year, after the battle of Lexington, when it was determined by congress to resort to arms, Col. Washington was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the army of the united colonies. All were satisfied as to his qualifications, and the delegates from New England were particularly pleased with his election, as it would tend to unite the southern colonies cordially in the war. He accepted the appointment with diffidence, and expressed his intention of receiving no compensation for his services, and only a mere discharge of his expenses. He immediately repaired to Cambridge in the neighborhood of Boston, where he arrived on the 2d of July. He formed the army into three divisions, in order the most effectually to inclose the enemy, intrusting the division at Roxbury to Gen. Ward, the division on Prospect and Winter hills to Gen. Lee, and commanding himself the centre at Cambridge. Here he had to struggle with great difficulties, with the want of ammunition, clothing, and magazines, defect of arms and discipline, and the evils of short enlistments; but instead of yielding to despondence he bent the whole force of his mind to overcome them. He soon made the alarming discovery that there was only sufficient powder on hand to furnish the army with nine cartridges for each man. With the greatest caution to keep this fact a secret, the utmost exertions were employed to procure a supply. A vessel, which was dispatched to Africa, obtained in exchange for New England rum all the gunpowder in the British factories; and in the beginning of winter Capt. Manly captured an ordnance brig, which furnished the American army with the precise articles of which it was in the greatest want. In September, Gen. Washington dispatched Arnold on an expedition against Quebec. In February, 1776, he proposed to a council of his officers to cross the ice and attack the enemy in Boston, but they unanimously disapproved of the daring measure. It was, however, soon resolved to take possession of the heights of Dorchester. This was done without discovery on the night of the 4th of March, and on the 17th the enemy found it necessary to evacuate the town. The recovery of Boston induced congress to pass a vote of thanks to Gen. Washington and his brave army.

In the belief that the efforts of the British would be directed towards the Hudson, he hastened the army to New York, where he himself arrived April 14th. He made every exertion to fortify the city, and attention was paid to the forts in the highlands. While he met the most em-

barrassing difficulties, a plan was formed to assist the enemy in seizing his person, and some of his own guards engaged in the conspiracy; but it was discovered, and some who were concerned in it were executed. In the beginning of July, Howe landed his troops at Staten Island. His brother, Lord Howe, who commanded the fleet, soon arrived; and as both were commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, the latter addressed a letter upon the subject to "George Washington, Esquire;" but the general refused to receive it, as it did not acknowledge the public character with which he was invested by congress, in which character only he could have any intercourse with his lordship. Another letter was sent to "George Washington, &c. &c. &c." This for the same reason was rejected. After the disastrous battle of Brooklyn on the 27th of August, in which Stirling and Sullivan were taken prisoners, and of which he was only a spectator, he withdrew the troops from Long Island, and in a few days he resolved to withdraw from New York. At Kipp's bay, about three miles from the city, some works had been thrown up to oppose the enemy; but on their approach the American troops fled with precipitation. Washington rode towards the lines, and made every exertion to prevent the disgraceful flight. He drew his sword, and threatened to run the cowards through; he cocked and snapped his pistol, but it was all in vain. Such was the state of his mind at the moment, that he turned his horse towards the advancing enemy, apparently with the intention of rushing upon death. His aids now seized the bridle of his horse and rescued him from destruction. New York was on the same day, Sept. 15, evacuated. In October he retreated to the White Plains, where, Oct. 28, a considerable action took place, in which the Americans were overpowered. After the loss of forts Washington and Lee, he passed into New Jersey in November, and was pursued by a triumphant and numerous enemy. His army did not amount to three thousand, and it was daily diminishing; his men, as the winter commenced, were barefooted and almost naked, destitute of tents, and of utensils with which to dress their scanty provisions; and every circumstance tended to fill the mind with despondence. But Gen. Washington was undismayed and firm. He showed himself to his enfeebled army with a serene and unembarrassed countenance, and they were inspired with the resolution of their commander. Dec. 8, he was obliged to cross the Delaware; but he had the precaution to secure the boats for seventy miles upon the river. While the British were waiting for the ice to afford them a passage, as his own army had been reinforced by several thousand men, he formed the resolution of carrying the cannonments of the enemy by surprise. On the night of Dec.

25 he crossed the river nine miles above Trenton, in a storm of snow mingled with hail and rain, with about two thousand four hundred men. Two other detachments were unable to effect a passage. In the morning, precisely at eight o'clock, he surprised Trenton, and took one thousand Hessians prisoners, one thousand stand of arms, and six field pieces. Twenty of the enemy were killed. Of the Americans, two privates were killed and two frozen to death; and one officer and three or four privates were wounded. On the same day he recrossed the Delaware with the fruits of his enterprise; but in two or three days passed again into New Jersey, and concentrated his forces, amounting to five thousand, at Trenton. On the approach of a superior enemy under Cornwallis, Jan. 2, 1777, he drew up his men behind Assumpinek creek. He expected an attack in the morning, which would probably result in a ruinous defeat. At this moment, when it was hazardous if not impracticable to return into Pennsylvania, he formed the resolution of getting into the rear of the enemy, and thus to stop them in their progress towards Philadelphia. In the night he silently decamped, taking a circuitous route through Allentown to Princeton. A sudden change of the weather to severe cold rendered the roads favorable for his march. About sunrise his van met a British detachment on its way to join Cornwallis, and was defeated by it; but as he came up he exposed himself to every danger and gained a victory. With three hundred prisoners he then entered Princeton. During this march many of his soldiers were without shoes, and their feet left the marks of blood upon the frozen ground. This hardship and their want of repose induced him to lead his army to a place of security on the road to Morristown. Cornwallis in the morning broke up his camp, and, alarmed for his stores in Brunswick, urged the pursuit. Thus the military genius of the American commander, under the blessing of Divine Providence, rescued Philadelphia from the threatened danger, obliged the enemy, which had overspread New Jersey, to return to the neighborhood of New York, and revived the desponding spirits of his country. Having accomplished these objects, he retired to Morristown, where he caused his whole army to be inoculated with the small pox, and thus was freed from the apprehension of a calamity which might impede his operations during the next campaign.

On the last of May he removed his army to Middlebrook, about ten miles from Brunswick, where he fortified himself very strongly. An ineffectual attempt was made by Sir William Howe to draw him from his position, by marching towards Philadelphia; but, after Howe's return to New York, he moved towards the Hudson, in order to

defend the passes in the mountains, in the expectation that a junction with Burgoyne, who was then upon the lakes, would be attempted. After the British general sailed from New York and entered the Chesapeake, in August, Gen. Washington marched immediately for the defence of Philadelphia. Sept. 11, he was defeated at Brandywine, with the loss of nine hundred, in killed and wounded. A few days afterward, as he was pursued, he turned upon the enemy, determined upon another engagement; but a heavy rain so damaged the arms and ammunition that he was under the absolute necessity of again retreating. Philadelphia was entered by Cornwallis Sept. 26. Oct. 4, the American commander made a well-planned attack upon the British camp at Germantown; but, in consequence of the darkness of the morning, and the imperfect discipline of his troops, it terminated in the loss of twelve hundred men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In Dec. he went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the west side of the Schuylkill, between twenty and thirty miles from Philadelphia. Here his army was in the greatest distress for the want of provisions, and he was reduced to the necessity of sending out parties to seize what they could find. About the same time a combination, in which some members of congress were engaged, was formed to remove the commander-in-chief and to appoint in his place Gates, whose recent successes had given him a high reputation. But the name of Washington was too dear to the great body of Americans to admit of such a change. Notwithstanding the discordant materials of which his army was composed, there was something in his character which enabled him to attach both his officers and soldiers so strongly to him that no distress could weaken their affection or impair the veneration in which he was generally held. Without this attachment to him the army must have been dissolved. Gen. Conway, who was concerned in this faction, being wounded in a duel with Gen. Cadwallader, and thinking his wound mortal, wrote to Gen. Washington, "You are in my eyes the great and good man." Feb. 1, 1778, there were about four thousand men in camp unfit for duty, for the want of clothes. Of these scarcely a man had a pair of shoes. The hospitals were also filled with the sick. At this time the enemy, if they had marched out of winter quarters, could easily have dispersed the American army. The apprehension of the approach of a French fleet inducing the British to concentrate their forces, when they evacuated Philadelphia, June 17, and marched towards New York, Gen. Washington followed them. Contrary to the advice of a council he engaged in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, the result of which made an impression favorable to the cause of America. He slept in

his cloak on the field of battle, intending to renew the attack the next morning, but at midnight the British marched off in such silence as not to be discovered. Their loss in killed was about three hundred, and that of the Americans sixty-nine. As the campaign now closed in the middle States, the American army went into winter quarters in the neighborhood of the highlands upon the Hudson. Thus, after the vicissitudes of two years, both armies were brought back to the point from which they set out. During the year 1779, Gen. Washington remained in the neighborhood of New York. In Jan., 1780, in a winter memorable for its severity, his utmost exertions were necessary to save the army from dissolution. The soldiers in general submitted with heroic patience to the want of provisions and clothes. At one time they ate every kind of horse food but hay. Their sufferings at length were so great, that in March two of the Connecticut regiments mutinied, but the mutiny was suppressed and the ringleaders secured. In Sept. the treachery of Arnold was detected. In the winter of 1781, such were again the privations of the army that a part of the Pennsylvania line revolted and marched home. Such, however, was still their patriotism that they delivered up some British emissaries to Gen. Wayne, who hanged them as spies. Committing the defence of the posts on the Hudson to Gen. Heath, Gen. Washington, in August, marched with Count Rochambeau for the Chesapeake, to coöperate with the French fleet there. The siege of Yorktown commenced Sept. 28, and Oct. 19 he reduced Cornwallis to the necessity of surrendering, with upwards of seven thousand men, to the combined armies of America and France. The day after the capitulation, he ordered that those who were under arrest should be pardoned, and that divine service, in acknowledgment of the interposition of Providence, should be performed in all the brigades and divisions. This event filled America with joy, and was the means of terminating the war.

Few events of importance occurred in 1782. In March, 1783, he exhibited his characteristic firmness and decision in opposing an attempt to produce a mutiny by anonymous letters. His address to his officers on the occasion displays in a remarkable degree his prudence and the correctness of his judgment. When he began to read it he found himself in some degree embarrassed by the imperfection of his sight. Taking out his spectacles he said, "These eyes, my friends, have grown dim, and these locks white, in the service of my country; yet I have never doubted her justice." He only could have repressed the spirit which was breaking forth. April 19, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American camp. In June he addressed a letter to the governors of the several States, con-

gratulating them on the result of the contest in the establishment of independence, and recommending an indissoluble union of the States under one federal head, a sacred regard to public justice, the adoption of a proper peace establishment, and the prevalence of a friendly disposition among the people of the several States. It was with keen distress, as well as with pride and admiration, that he saw his brave and veteran soldiers, who had suffered so much, and who had borne the heat and burden of the war, returning peaceably to their homes without a settlement of their accounts or a farthing of money in their pockets. Nov. 25, New York was evacuated, and he entered it, accompanied by Gov. Clinton and many respectable citizens. Dec. 4, he took his farewell of his brave comrades in arms. At noon the principal officers of the army assembled at Francis' tavern, and their beloved commander soon entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass with wine, he turned to them and said: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." Having drunk, he added: "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will come and take me by the hand." Gen. Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, Gen. Washington grasped his hand and embraced him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each officer. In every eye was the tear of dignified sensibility, and not a word was articulated to interrupt the silence and the tenderness of the scene. Ye men who delight in blood, slaves of ambition! When your work of carnage was finished, could ye thus part with your companions in crime? Leaving the room, Gen. Washington passed through the corps of light infantry, and walked to Whitehall, where a barge waited to carry him to Powles' Hook. The whole company followed in mute procession with dejected countenances. When he entered the barge, he turned to them, and, waving his hat, bade them a silent adieu, receiving from them the same last affectionate compliment. On the 23d of Dec. he resigned his commission to congress, then assembled at Annapolis. He delivered a short address on the occasion, in which he said: "I considered it an indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping." He then retired to Mount Vernon to enjoy again the pleasures of domestic life. Here the expressions of the gratitude of his countrymen, in affectionate addresses, poured in upon him, and he

received every testimony of respect and veneration.

In his retirement, however, he could not overlook the public interests. He was desirous of opening by water carriage a communication between the Atlantic and the western portions of our country, in order to prevent the diversion of trade down the Mississippi, and to Canada, from which he predicted consequences injurious to the union. Through his influence two companies were formed for promoting inland navigation. The legislature of Virginia presented him with one hundred and fifty shares in them, which he appropriated to public uses. In the year 1786 he was convinced, with other statesmen, of the necessity of substituting a more vigorous general government, in the place of the impotent articles of confederation. Still he was aware of the danger of running from one extreme to another. He exclaims, in a letter to Mr. Jay: "What astonishing changes a few years are capable of producing! I am told that even respectable characters speak of a monarchical form of government without horror. From thinking proceeds speaking; thence to acting is often but a single step. But how irrevocable and tremendous! What a triumph for our enemies to verify their predictions! What a triumph for the advocates of despotism to find that we are incapable of governing ourselves, and that systems, founded on the basis of equal liberty, are merely ideal and fallacious!" In the following year he was persuaded to take a seat in the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, and he presided in that body. In 1789 he was unanimously elected the first president of the United States. It was with great reluctance that he accepted this office. His feelings, as he said himself, were like those of a culprit going to the place of execution. But the voice of a whole continent, the pressing recommendation of his particular friends, and the apprehension that he should otherwise be considered as unwilling to hazard his reputation in executing a system which he had assisted in forming, determined him to accept the appointment. In April he left Mount Vernon to proceed to New York, and to enter on the duties of his high office. He everywhere received testimonies of respect and love. At Trenton the gentler sex rewarded him for his successful enterprise, and the protection which he afforded them, twelve years before. On the bridge over the creek which passes through the town, was erected a triumphal arch, ornamented with laurels and flowers and supported by thirteen pillars, each encircled with wreaths of evergreen. On the front of the arch was inscribed in large gilt letters:

"THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS
WILL BE THE
PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS."

At this place he was met by a party of matrons, leading their daughters, who were dressed in white, and who with baskets in their hands sung with exquisite sweetness the following ode, written for the occasion :

"Welcome, mighty chief, once more
Welcome to this grateful shore.
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow,
Aims at **THEE** the fatal blow,
Virgins fair and matrons grave,
Those thy conquering arms did save,
Build for thee triumphal bowers;
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers,
Strew your **HERO'S** way with flowers."

At the last line the flowers were strewed before him. After receiving such proofs of affectionate attachment he arrived at New York, and was inaugurated first president of the United States, April 30. In making the necessary arrangements of his household, he publicly announced that neither visits of business nor of ceremony would be expected on Sunday, as he wished to reserve that day sacredly to himself. In Oct. and Nov., 1789, he visited New England. At the close of his first term of four years, he prepared a valedictory address to the American people, anxious to return again to the scenes of domestic life; but the earnest entreaties of his friends and the peculiar situation of his country induced him to be a candidate for a second election. During his administration of eight years the labor of establishing the different departments of a new government was accomplished; and he exhibited the greatest firmness, wisdom, and independence. He was an American, and he chose not to involve his country in the contests of Europe. He accordingly, with the unanimous advice of his cabinet, Messrs. Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph, issued a proclamation of neutrality April 22, 1793, a few days after he heard of the commencement of the war between England and France. This measure contributed in a great degree to the prosperity of America. Its adoption was the more honorable to the president, as the general sympathy was in favor of the sister republic, against whom it was said Great Britain had commenced the war for the sole purpose of imposing upon her a monarchical form of government. He preferred the peace and welfare of his country to the breath of popular applause. Another act, in which he proved himself to be less regardful of the public partialities and prejudices than of what he conceived to be the public good, was the ratification of the British treaty. The English government had neglected to surrender the western posts, and by commercial restrictions and in other ways had evinced a hostile spirit towards this country. To avert the calamity of another war, Mr. Jay was nominated as envoy extraordinary in April, 1794. In June, 1795, the treaty which Mr. Jay had made was

submitted to the senate, and was ratified by that body on the condition that one article should be altered. While the president was deliberating upon it, an incorrect copy of the instrument was made public by a senator, and the whole country was thrown into a state of extreme irritation. At this period he, in August, conditionally ratified it, and in Feb., 1796, when it was returned from his Britannic Majesty with the proposed alteration, he declared it to be the law of the land. After this transaction, the house of representatives requested him to lay before them the papers relating to the treaty, but he with great independence refused to comply with their request, as they could have no claim to an inspection of them except upon a vote of impeachment, and as a compliance would establish a dangerous precedent. He had before this shown a disposition to maintain the authority vested in his office, by declining to affix his signature to a bill which had passed both houses.

As the period for a new election of a president of the United States approached, and after plain indications that the public voice would be in his favor, and when he probably would be chosen for the third time unanimously, he determined irrevocably to withdraw to the shades of private life. He published in Sept., 1796, his farewell address to the people of the United States, which ought to be engraved upon the hearts of his countrymen. In the most earnest and affectionate manner he called upon them to cherish an immovable attachment to the national union, to watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety, to discountenance even the suggestion that it could in any event be abandoned, and indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest. Overgrown military establishments he represented as particularly hostile to republican liberty. While he recommended the most implicit obedience to the acts of the established government, and reprobated all obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, he wished also to guard against the spirit of innovation upon the principles of the constitution. Aware that the energy of the system might be enfeebled by alterations, he thought that no change should be made without an evident necessity, and that in so extensive a country as much vigor as is consistent with liberty is indispensable. On the other hand he pointed out the danger of a real despotism, -- by breaking down the partitions between the several departments of government, by destroying the reciprocal checks, and consolidating the different powers. Against the spirit of party, so peculiarly

baneful in an elective government he uttered his most solemn remonstrances, as well as against inveterate antipathies and passionate attachments in respect to foreign nations. While he thought that the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly and impartially awake against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, he wished that good faith should be observed towards all nations, and peace and harmony cultivated. In his opinion, honesty, no less in public than in private affairs, is always the best policy. Providence, he believed, had connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue. Other subjects, to which he alluded, were the importance of credit, of economy, of a reduction of the public debt, and of literary institutions; above all he recommended religion and morality as indispensably necessary to political prosperity. "In vain," says he, "would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and of citizens." Bequeathing these counsels to his countrymen, he continued in office till the fourth of March, 1797, when he attended the inauguration of his successor, Mr. Adams, and with complacency saw him invested with powers which had for so long a time been exercised by himself. He then retired to Mount Vernon, giving to the world an example most humiliating to its emperors and kings, — the example of a man voluntarily disrobing himself of the highest authority, and returning to private life, with a character having upon it no stain of ambition, of covetousness, of profusion, of luxury, of oppression, or of injustice.

It was now that the soldier, the statesman, and the patriot hoped to repose himself, after the toils of so many years. But he had not been long in retirement before the outrages of republican France induced our government to raise an army, of which, in July, 1798, he was appointed commander-in-chief. Though he accepted the appointment, his services were not demanded, and he himself did not believe that an invasion would be made. Pacific overtures were soon made by the French directory, but he did not live to see the restoration of peace. On Friday, Dec. 13, 1799, while attending to some improvements upon his estate, he was exposed to a light rain which wetted his neck and hair. Unapprehensive of danger, he passed the afternoon in his usual manner; but at night he was seized with an inflammatory affection of the wind-pipe. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain and a sense of stricture in the throat, a cough and difficult deglutition, which were soon succeeded by fever and a quick and laborious respiration. About twelve or fourteen ounces of blood were taken from him. In the morning his family physician, Doctor Craik, was sent for; but

the utmost exertions of medical skill were applied in vain. The appointed time of his death was near. Believing from the commencement of his complaint that it would be mortal, a few hours before his departure, after repeated efforts to be understood, he succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without being disquieted by unavailing attempts to rescue him from his fate. After it became impossible to get any thing down his throat, he undressed himself and went to bed, there to die. To his friend and physician, who sat on his bed, and took his head in his lap, he said with difficulty, "Doctor, I am dying, and have been dying for a long time; but I am not afraid to die." Respiration became more and more contracted till half-past eleven on Saturday night, when, retaining the full possession of his intellect, he expired without a struggle. Thus Dec. 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age, died the father of our country, "the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens." This event spread a gloom over the country, and the tears of America proclaimed the services and virtues of its hero and sage, and exhibited a people not insensible to his worth. The senate of the United States, in an address to the president on this melancholy occasion, indulged their patriotic pride, while they did not transgress the bounds of truth, in speaking of their WASHINGTON. "Ancient and modern names," said they, "are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have too often been allied; but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtues. It reproved the intemperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendor of victory. The scene is closed, and we are no longer anxious lest misfortune should sully his glory; he has travelled on to the end of his journey, and carried with him an increasing weight of honor; he has deposited it safely where misfortune cannot tarnish it, where malice cannot blast it." Mary, his mother, died at Fredericksburg Aug. 25, 1789, aged 82. She lived about four months after the inauguration of her son as president of the United States. Martha, his widow, died May 22, 1802; in her sickness the Lord's supper was administered to her.

Gen. Washington was rather above the common stature; his frame was robust and his constitution vigorous. His exterior created in the beholder the idea of strength united with manly gracefulness. His eyes were of a gray color, and his complexion light. His manners were rather reserved than free. His person and whole deportment exhibited an unaffected and indescribable dignity, unmingled with haughtiness, of which all who approached him were sensible. The attachment of those who possessed his friendship was ardent, but always respectful. His

temper was humane, benevolent, and conciliatory; but there was a quickness in his sensibility to any thing offensive, which experience had taught him to watch and correct. He made no pretensions to vivacity or wit. Judgment rather than genius constituted the most prominent feature of his character. As a military man he was brave, enterprising, and cautious. At the head of a multitude, whom it was sometimes impossible to reduce to proper discipline before the expiration of their time of service, and having to struggle almost continually with the want of supplies, he yet was able to contend with an adversary superior in numbers, well disciplined, and completely equipped, and was the means of saving his country. The measure of his caution has by some been represented as too abundant; but he sometimes formed a plan, which his brave officers thought was too adventurous, and sometimes contrary to their advice he engaged in battle. If his name is not rendered illustrious by splendid achievements, it is not to be attributed to the want of military enterprise.

He conducted the war with that consummate prudence and wisdom which the situation of his country and the state of his army demanded. He also possessed a firmness of resolution, which neither dangers nor difficulties could shake. In his civil administration he exhibited repeated proofs of that practical good sense, of that sound judgment, which is a most valuable quality of the human mind. More than once he put his whole popularity to hazard in pursuing measures which were dictated by a sense of duty, and which he thought would promote the welfare of his country. In speculation he was a real republican, sincerely attached to the constitution of the United States, and to that system of equal political rights on which it is founded. Real liberty, he thought, was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws, and maintaining the energy of government. Of incorruptible integrity, his ends were always upright, and the means which he employed were always pure. He was a politician to whom wiles were absolutely unknown. When any measure of importance was proposed, he sought information and was ready to hear without prejudice whatever could be said in relation to the subject; he suspended his judgment till it was necessary to decide; but after his decision had been thus deliberately made, it was seldom shaken, and he was as active and persevering in executing, as he had been cool in forming it. He possessed an innate and unassuming modesty, which adulation would have offended, which the plaudits of millions could not betray into indiscretion, and which was blended with a high sense of personal dignity, and a just consciousness of the respect which is due to station. He dined at four o'clock. Sometimes

members of congress were late. He said to them: "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has." In 1789 an escort to Salem was to attend him at Boston at eight; but the escort did not overtake him until he reached Charles river. He said, "Major, I thought you had been too long in my family not to know when it was eight o'clock."

With regard to the religious character of General Washington there have been different opinions. In the extracts from some of his private letters, which have been published by the historian of his life, the name of the Supreme Being is once or twice introduced in a manner which in common conversation is deemed irreverent. It is also understood that in a few instances during the war, particularly when he met Gen. Lee retreating in the battle of Monmouth, his language was unguarded in this respect. It may not be impossible that a good man in a moment of extreme irritation should utter a profane expression; but perhaps it is less possible that such a man, when his passion has passed away and his sober recollections have returned, should not repent bitterly of his irreverence to the name of God. On the other hand, General Washington, when at the head of the army, issued public orders, calling upon his officers to discountenance the habit of profanity; he speaks in his writings of "the pure and benign light of revelation," and of the necessity of imitating "the charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine author of our blessed religion;" he gratefully acknowledged the interpositions of Providence in favor of this country; his life was upright and virtuous; he principally supported an Episcopal church in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, where he constantly attended public worship; during the war he not unfrequently rode ten or twelve miles from camp for the benefit of the institutions of religion; and it is believed that he every day had his hour of retirement from the world for the purpose of private devotion. In a letter to Dr. Rodgers, June 11, 1783, he said: "Glorious indeed has been our contest, if we consider the prize for which we have contended, and glorious its issue. But in the midst of our joys I hope we shall not forget that to Divine Providence is to be ascribed the glory and the praise."

General Washington was blessed with abundant wealth, and he was not ignorant of the pleasure of employing it for generous purposes. His style of living was dignified, though he maintained the strictest economy. While he was in the army he wrote to the superintendent of his estate in the following terms: "Let the hospitality of the house be kept up with regard to the poor. Let no one go hungry away. If any of

this sort of people should be in want of corn, supply their necessities, provided it does not encourage them in idleness. I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, when you think it is well bestowed; I mean, that it is my desire that it should be done. You are to consider that neither myself nor my wife are in the way to do these good offices." Thus was he beneficent, while at the same time he required an exact compliance with engagements. A pleasing proof of the generous spirit which governed him is exhibited in his conduct towards the son of his friend, the Marquis de Lafayette. The marquis, after fighting in this country for American liberty, had returned to France; but in the convulsions of the French Revolution he was exiled and imprisoned in Germany. General Washington gave evidence of sincere attachment to the unhappy nobleman, not only by exerting all his influence to procure his release from confinement, but by extending his patronage to his son, who made his escape from France, and arrived with his tutor at Boston in 1795. As soon as he was informed of his arrival, he wrote to a friend, requesting him to visit the young gentleman and make him acquainted with the relations between this country and France, which would prevent the president of the United States from publicly espousing his interest, but to assure him of his protection and support. He also directed this friend to draw upon him for moneys to defray all the expenses, which young Lafayette might incur. Towards his slaves General Washington manifested the greatest care and kindness. Their servitude lay with weight upon his mind, and he directed in his will that they should be emancipated on the decease of his wife. There were insuperable difficulties in the way of their receiving freedom previously to this event. On the death of Mrs. Washington in 1802, his estate, as he had no children, was divided according to his will among his and her relations. It amounted by his own estimate to more than 500,000 dollars.

The public addresses and other productions of General Washington's pen are written in a style of dignified simplicity. Some have seen so much excellence in his writings, that they have been ready to transfer the honor to his secretaries; but nothing has appeared under his name to which his own powers were inadequate. A volume of epistles, confidential and domestic, attributed to him, was published in 1777, and republished about the year 1796. Of these General Washington, in a letter to the secretary of State in 1797, declared the following to be forgeries; a letter to Lund Washington, dated June 12, 1776; a letter to John Parke Custis, dated June 18, 1776; letters to Lund Washington, dated July 8, July 16, July 15, and July 22, 1776; and a letter to Mrs. Washington, dated June 24,

1776. His official letters to the American congress, written during the war, were published in two volumes, 8vo., 1795. Since his death his letters to Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair, on agriculture and the rural economy of the United States, have been published. — *Marshall's Life of Washington*; *his Life by Ramsay*, and *Bancroft, and Irving*.

WASHINGTON, MARTHA, the widow of George W., died May 22, 1802, aged 70. She was the daughter of Mr. Dandridge of the county of New Kent in Virginia, and was born in May, 1732. Her first husband was Col. Daniel P. Custis, who lived on the Pamunkey river, a branch of York river. Of the children by this marriage Martha died in womanhood at Mount Vernon in 1770, and John Custis in 1781, at the siege of Yorktown, aged 27, leaving several children. She married Washington in 1759. During the war she was accustomed to spend the winters at head-quarters. The remains of husband and wife rest in the same vault. She was amiable and dignified, and adorned with the Christian virtues, and cheered with the Christian hope as she went down to the grave.

WASHINGTON, WILLIAM, colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, a relative of George Washington, died in South Carolina in 1810. He was born in Stafford county, Va. He served as a captain under Mercer; he fought at the battle on Long Island, and distinguished himself in that of Trenton, in which he was wounded. He was afterwards major and lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of the Cowpens he commanded the cavalry, and contributed much to the victory. For his good conduct he received a sword from congress. In the battle of Eutaw Springs he was wounded and taken prisoner. After the war he resided at Sandy Hill, S. C., the family seat of his wife, Jane Elliott. In 1798 George Washington selected him as one of his staff, with the rank of brigadier-general. His son, William, died at Charleston in March, 1830, aged 45.

WASHINGTON, THOMAS, brigadier-general, a brave and skilful officer in the Revolutionary war, died in Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1818, aged 55.

WASHINGTON, LAWRENCE AUGUSTINE, died at Wheeling, Va., in 1824, aged 49; a nephew and one of the heirs of George Washington.

WASHINGTON, BUSHROD, judge, died at Philadelphia Nov. 26, 1829, aged 70. The first president of the American colonization society, the nephew of George Washington and heir of his books and papers, he was born in 1759, and studied law with James Wilson. At the siege of York he was a private soldier under Mercer. In 1797, he was appointed by Mr. Adams a judge of the supreme court of the United States, an office, which he retained till his death. At the

first annual meeting of the colonization society he delivered an address, which expresses his devout confidence in the blessing of God upon the institution. His widow, the daughter of Mr. Blackburne, died in a few days after him. His nephew, John Augustine W. (the son of Corbin W.), to whom he bequeathed the mansion at Mount Vernon, died June 14, 1832, aged 43. He was a man of integrity and simplicity of manners, devoted to the performance of his duties, a patriot, and a Christian. He published reports in the court of appeals of Virginia, 2 vols., 1798-9.

WASHINGTON, BAILEY, Dr., died in Washington Aug. 4, 1854, aged 67. He was born in Va., and was a relative of George Washington. He entered the navy as a surgeon in 1810. He was surgeon of the *Enterprise* when she captured the *Boxer*. He was fleet-surgeon under Rogers, Elliott, and Paterson in the Mediterranean.

WATERHOUSE, JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D., died at Charleston, S. C., in 1817, aged 26. The son of Dr. W., he graduated at Harvard in 1811. He was a physician, a naturalist, and an orator.

WATERHOUSE, BENJAMIN, M. D., died at Cambridge, Oct. 2, 1846, aged 92. Born in Newport, he was sent to London in 1775, and placed under the care of his relative, Dr. Fothergill. His studies were continued at Edinburgh, and at Leyden, where he graduated. After an excellent medical education, he returned and was chosen a professor at Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of a long life. In his politics he was a follower of Mr. Jefferson. A particular memoir of him is in the *Polyanthos*, vol. II. He published the *botanist*, in twelve numbers, in the *Anthology*; a work aiming to prove that the Earl of Chatham was Junius; a lecture against the use of tobacco; a treatise on the small pox, kine pox, etc.; a discourse on the history of medicine, and other medical treatises.

WATERMAN, SIMON, first minister of Welles, Conn., died in 1813, aged about 74. He graduated at Yale in 1759, and was pastor from 1761 to 1780 of the second society in Wallingford. Of Plymouth, Conn., he was minister from 1790 to 1810. The previous and subsequent ministers there were A. Storrs and L. Hart.

WATERMAN, ELIJAH, minister of Bridgeport, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1791; ordained at Windham in 1794; installed at Bridgeport in 1806; and died at Springfield Oct. 11, 1825, aged 56. He published the noble convert, a sermon, at the request of Pierpont Edwards, 1809; an oration, 1794; a century sermon, 1800; at execution of C. Adams, 1803; on death of N. Strong, 1807; of A. Hawley; of D. Ely; of F. Lockwood; catechism of Geneva; life of Calvin, 8vo., 1813. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WATERMAN, WILLIAM, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Royalton, Vt., in 1845, aged 87. He was wounded through the thigh at White Plains, and was a prisoner in a ship off New York, from which he escaped by swimming to Long Island.

WATERS, NICHOLAS B., M. D., died in Philadelphia in 1796, aged 32. His medical degree he received in 1788. His wife was Hester, the daughter of David Rittenhouse. He published an abridgment of Benjamin Bell's system of surgery, in a large volume, 1791. — *Thatcher's Med. Biog.*

WATERS, ISRAEL, captain, a benefactor of Leicester Academy, died about 1823, at Charlton. His important legacy to the academy amounted to about 8,000 dollars. He was a manufacturer of leather. — *Washburn's Sketch of Leicester Academy*.

WATERS, CORNELIUS, minister of Goffstown, N. H., from 1781 to 1795, died in 1824, aged 76. Born at Millbury, Mass., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1774. He was succeeded at G. by Gov. Morrill. Next he was pastor at Ashby, Mass., from 1797 to 1816.

WATKINS, TOBIAS, doctor, died at Washington Nov. 14, 1855, aged 75; many years United States auditor of accounts. He was an able contributor to several journals and magazines.

WATKINS, JOHN L., M. D., died at Cleves, O., Dec. 12, 1855, aged 75; born in New Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton in 1814.

WATROUS, JOHN, colonel, died at Colchester, Conn., in Jan., 1817, aged 91.

WATROUS, JOHN R., M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon, died at Colchester, Conn., in 1843, aged 91. He was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, the companion of Dr. Hall of East Hartford. He was a member of the general assembly of Connecticut in 1795.

WATSON, JOHN, died at Plymouth, Mass., in 1826, aged 78. He graduated at Harvard in 1766, and was president of the pilgrim society. He was proprietor of Clark's Island, and lived there about forty years, pleased with its antiquarian associations. He left sons and daughters.

WATSON, ELKANAH, died at Port Kent, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1842, aged 84. Born in Plymouth in 1758, he in early life travelled in Europe. He lived many years in Pittsfield, Mass., and removed to Albany in 1815, to Port Kent on Lake Champlain in 1825. He wrote much on agriculture and internal improvements. In London he published on account of his early journey in the wilderness of New York. His memoirs, entitled *men and times of the Revolution*, were published by his son, Winslow C. W., in 1856, containing his journal of travels in Europe, etc., from 1772 to 1842.

WATSON, BENJAMIN M., died at Newton Aug. 31, 1851, aged 71. Born at Marblehead, a descendant of Winslow, he graduated at Harvard in 1800, and studied law with Judge Parsons, but became a merchant, and was president of the mercantile marine insurance company.

WAWWAW, an Indian chief, lived at Wells, Me., about the year 1740, and laid claim to the territory there.

WAY, JOHN, captain, died in New London in 1831, aged 92. In returning from the funeral of his neighbor, John Starr, aged 90, he fell and expired. He never had a day's sickness.

WAYNE, ANTHONY, major-general, died in Dec., 1796, aged about 51. He was born in Easttown, Chester county, Penn., in 1745. In 1773 he was appointed a representative to the general assembly, where, in conjunction with Dickinson, Mifflin, Thompson, and other gentlemen, he took an active part in opposition to the claims of Great Britain. In 1775 he quitted the councils of his country for the field. He entered the army as a colonel, and at the close of the year accompanied Gen. Thompson to Canada. When this officer was defeated in his enterprise against the Three Rivers in June, 1776, and taken prisoner, Wayne received a flesh wound in the leg. His exertions were useful in the retreat. At the close of the campaign he was made a brigadier-general. In the campaign of 1777 in the middle States he took a very active part. In the battle of Brandywine he distinguished himself, though he was in a few days afterward surprised and defeated by Major-general Gray. He fought also in the battle of Germantown, as well as in the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778. In his most daring and successful assault upon Stony Point in July, 1779, while he was rushing forward with his men under a tremendous fire of musketry and grape-shot, determined to carry the works at the point of the bayonet, he was struck by a musket ball upon his head. He was for a moment stunned; but, as soon as he was able to rise so as to rest on one knee, believing that his wound was mortal, he cried to one of his aids, "Carry me forward and let me die in the fort." When he entered it, he gave orders to stop the effusion of blood. In 1781 he was ordered to march with the Pennsylvania line from the northward, and form a junction with Lafayette in Virginia. July 6th, after receiving information that the main body of the enemy under Cornwallis had crossed James' river, he pressed forward at the head of eight hundred men to attack the rear-guard. But to his utter astonishment, when he reached the place, he found the whole British army, consisting of four thousand men, drawn up ready to receive him. At this moment he conceived of but one way to escape. He rushed upon the enemy, and commenced a

gallant attack, which he supported for a few minutes, and then retreated with the utmost expedition. The British general was confounded by this movement, and, apprehensive of an ambuscade from Lafayette, would not allow of a pursuit. After the capture of Cornwallis, he was sent to conduct the war in Georgia, where with equal success he contended with British soldiers, Indian savages, and American traitors. As a reward for his services the legislature of Georgia presented to him a valuable farm. At the conclusion of the war he retired to private life. In 1787 he was a member of the Pennsylvania convention, which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he succeeded St. Clair in the command of the army to be employed against the Indians. In the battle of the Miamis, Aug. 20, 1794, he gained over them a complete victory and afterwards desolated their country. On the 3d of Aug., 1795, he concluded a treaty with the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio. While in the service of his country he died in a hut at Presque Isle, and was buried on the shore of lake Erie.

WAYNE, ISAAC, colonel, only son of Major-general W., died in Chester co., Penn., Oct. 26, 1852, aged 82. He was a State senator and an excellent citizen. In 1814 he was a candidate for governor against Snyder.

WEARE, MESHECH, president of the State of New Hampshire, died Jan. 15, 1786, aged 72. The son of Nathaniel W. of Hampton, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1735. In 1754 he was appointed a commissioner to the congress at Albany, afterwards one of the justices of the superior court, and in 1777 chief justice. Chosen president of New Hampshire in 1776, he was invested at the same time with the highest offices, legislative, judicial, and executive, in which he was continued by annual elections during the whole war. When a new constitution was adopted, he was again in 1784 elected president; but he resigned before the close of the year. He died at Hampton Falls, worn out with public services. He "dared to love his country and be poor."

WEATHERFORD, Mr., a Baptist minister, died in Pittsylvania county, Va., in 1833, aged 90.

WEATHERS, JAMES, a minister, died in Granville county, N. C., in 1843, aged 93. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

WEBB, JOSEPH, minister of Fairfield, Conn., died in 1732, aged about 60. He graduated at Harvard in 1684, and was ordained in 1694.

WEBB, JOHN, minister in Boston, was graduated at Harvard college in 1708. He was ordained the first minister of the new north church in Boston, Oct. 20, 1714. After surviving one colleague, Mr. Thacher, and enjoying the assistance of another, Dr. Eliot, for eight years, he died in peace and joy April 16, 1750, aged 62.

His colleague pronounced him "one of the best of Christians and one of the best of ministers." He published the following sermons: to a society of young men, 1718; on the advantages of early piety, 1721; before the general assembly, 1722; warning against bad company keeping, 1726; on the death of W. Waldron, 1727; the believer's redemption by the blood of Christ; on the payment of vows, 1728; directions to obtain salvation in seven sermons, 1729; the great concern of New England; at the ordination of a deacon, 1731; the duty of a degenerate people to pray for the reviving of God's work; a sermon to two malefactors, 1734; the government of Christ, an election sermon, 1738; on the death of P. Thacher, 1739; Christ's suit to the sinner while he stands and knocks at the door.

WEBB, NATHAN, first minister of Uxbridge, Mass., died in 1772, aged 66. He graduated at Harvard in 1725. He was ordained in 1731 and was pastor forty-one years. Wacantuck was the Indian name of the town.

WEBB, ISAAC, an eminent naval architect, died at New York in 1840, aged 46.

WEBBER, SAMUEL, D. D., president of Harvard college, died of the apoplexy July 17, 1810, aged 51. He was born in Byfield in 1759; was graduated in 1784; and in 1789 succeeded Dr. Williams as professor of mathematics. In 1796 he examined the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick. After the death of Dr. Willard he was elected president, and inducted into his office May 6, 1806. His daughter married Prof. J. F. Dana. He published a system of mathematics, 2 vols. 8vo., 1801; an eulogy on President Willard, 1804.

WEBSTER, JOHN, governor of Connecticut, died at Hadley, Mass., in 1665. He was a magistrate of Connecticut in 1639, and governor in 1656. About 1660 he, with Rev. Mr. Russell and his associates, purchased the territory now included in Hadley and other towns, and removed thither. He was the ancestor of Noah Webster.

WEBSTER, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of Salisbury, Mass., was born in Bradford in 1718; was graduated at Harvard college in 1737; and was ordained Aug. 12, 1741. After a ministry of nearly fifty-five years, he died July 18, 1796, aged 77. At the time when he entered the sacred office, his mind was so impressed with the importance of the work in which he was about to engage, that he was ready to abandon all thoughts of the calling. In his preaching he was remarkably clear and plain. There was an earnestness in his manner which convinced his hearers that he himself felt what he delivered. He did not preach the things which he considered as of doubtful disputation. He possessed a happy talent in visiting his people, and could adapt himself to their circumstances, and in a pleasing

manner give them instruction. The beauties of Christian virtue were exhibited in his whole life. He published a sermon, 1756; at ordination of S. Webster, 1772; the duty of an enslaved people, a fast sermon, 1774; to two companies of minutemen, 1775; election sermon, 1777; two discourses on infant baptism, third edit., 1780; on the death of J. Tucker.

WEBSTER, EBENEZER, captain, a soldier of the French and the Revolutionary wars, died at Salisbury, N. H., in 1816, aged 76. He was the son of Ebenezer of Kingston, six miles from Exeter, and of Susannah, daughter of Rev. S. Bachelder, and he was the son of Ebenezer, who settled in K. in 1700. The next ancestor was Thomas of Hampton, then John of Ipswich, who came from Ipswich in England. He was the father of Daniel Webster, by his second wife, Abigail Eastman of Salisbury. Among the children by his first wife was Abigail, who married Mr. Haddock, the father of Prof. Haddock of Dartmouth college.

WEBSTER, DAVID, colonel, died at Plymouth, N. H., June 28, 1824. He was the oldest inhabitant, one of the first settlers. Coming from Hollis with his wife and child, there was no road nor path from Boscawen to Plymouth, a journey of two days on foot in winter. His valuable estate was near the mouth of Baker's river. He was the first sheriff of Grafton county.

WEBSTER, EZEKIEL, an eminent lawyer, the brother of Daniel, lived at Boscawen, N. H., and died in the court-house at Concord in 1829, aged about 48. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, and was a State senator.

WEBSTER, NATHANIEL, minister of Biddeford, Me., died at Portland in 1830, aged 81. He graduated at Harvard in 1769.

WEBSTER, CHARLES R., died July 18, 1834, aged 71. He was a bookseller in Albany as early as 1784. He established and conducted for forty years the Albany Gazette.

WEBSTER, JOSIAH, minister of Hampton, N. H., died in 1837, aged 65. He was born in Chester Jan. 16, 1772, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1798. From 1799 to 1806 he was minister at Chebacco in Ipswich. He was installed at Hampton as the successor of Mr. Appleton, June 8, 1808, and was pastor nearly twenty-nine years. E. D. Eldredge was his successor. He published a sermon at the installation of J. Lord, Thomaston, 1809; at ordination of J. W. Dow, Tyringham, 1811; at the thanksgiving, 1812; before the general association of New Hampshire, 1819; at ordination of J. C. Webster, 1837, as seamen's chaplain for Russia.

WEBSTER, REDFORD, died in Boston in 1838, aged 77. He wrote poetry and miscellanies.

WEBSTER, NOAH, LL. D., died at New

Haven May 28, 1843, aged 84. Born in West Hartford, a descendant of John of Hartford, he graduated at Yale in 1778. After being admitted to the bar he engaged in the business of instruction. In 1783 he wrote an English grammar, and also some political pieces. In 1793 he commenced at New York the Commercial Advertiser; in 1798 he removed to New Haven, and in 1807 began to compile his English dictionary, first published in 1828. In the edition of 1840 were printed 4394 new words, freely furnished by the author of this Biographical work, the acknowledgment for which has not yet been made by the editor. He lived some years in Amherst. For the last forty years he was incessant in his studies, and had vigorous health. He died in composure and resignation. He published various elementary school books; sketches of American policy, 1784; and his dictionary of the English language in 1828. A quarto edition, revised by C. A. Goodrich, was published at Springfield by G. and C. Merriam, 1854.

WEBSTER, JOHN W., professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the medical school connected with Harvard college, was hung as a murderer in the yard of the Leverett street jail in Boston, Aug. 30, 1850, aged about 56. He graduated at Harvard in 1811; was appointed professor in 1827. He murdered in 1849 in the medical building in Boston, Dr. George Parkman, out of revenge, or to evade the payment of a debt. This execution on the gallows of such a man for such a crime is honorable to the administration of justice in Massachusetts. What security can there be for human life, if the life of the murderer is spared through a pitiable, falsely-called humanity? It is God's command, "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." He published a manual of chemistry; description of the island of St. Michael, 1821.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, LL. D., died at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852, aged 70. He was born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782, the son of Capt. Ebenezer W. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, being one of the two first scholars of his class. He practised law in Boscawen and in Portsmouth. In 1813 he was a member of congress. He removed to Boston in 1816: was re-elected to congress in 1822, and in 1828 entered the senate of the United States. His famous debate with Hayne was in 1830, and that with Calhoun in 1833. He visited Europe in 1839, and was secretary of State from 1841 to 1843. He negotiated the Ashburton treaty; afterwards he served in the Senate; his last office was that of secretary of State under President Fillmore. It is stated by Mr. Ticknor that after he had signed his will he prayed aloud for some minutes, ending with the Lord's prayer and the usual ascription. It was announced by

the commissioners on his estate, that his assets amounted to 35,000 or 36,000 dollars, and his debts to about 155,000 dollars. Thus, it would seem, he knew nothing of the economies of private life. Yet among our public men of his day none were superior to him in talents, learning, and forcible eloquence. He aimed to be president of the United States; but failed. Had he held that station for the last four years, it is not supposable that his strong arm would have failed to shield the new settlers and citizens of the far west from the outrages of border-ruffianism. It will be honorable to his memory to repeat his words, which he uttered in his speech in Faneuil Hall in Boston, Nov. 1, 1844: "What! when all the civilized world is opposed to slavery, — when morality denounces it, — when every thing respected, every thing good bears united witness against it, — is it for America, — America, the land of Washington, — the model republic of the world, — is it for America to come to its assistance, and insist that its maintenance is necessary to the support of her institutions?" His works, in 6 vols., 8vo., were published 1851.

WEBSTER, RICHARD, minister of Mauch Chunk, Penn., died in 1855 or 1856. He wrote a history of the Presbyterial church, which in Aug., 1856, J. W. Wilson, of Philadelphia, proposed to publish in one volume of seven hundred pages, with a biography by Dr. Van Rensselaer.

WEEKES, DANIEL, died at Ship Harbor, Nova Scotia, Dec. 29, 1851, aged 116; having been born on Long Island Dec. 3, 1735. At the age of twenty-four he served in the British army, when Wolfe fell. Adhering to the royal cause, he received a grant of land in Nova Scotia. In 1838 he recovered his sight. He toiled in the woods bareheaded till within two years of his death. His children were twenty-one, his descendants some hundreds.

WEEKS, HOLLAND, minister of Abington, Mass., died at Henderson, N. Y., in 1843, aged about 70. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. He became at last a fanatic or enthusiast, and was dismissed from his pastoral charge.

WEEKS, WILLIAM R., D. D., of Newark, N. J., died at Oneida June 26, 1848, aged 66. He was an able writer and a successful teacher; a man of an excellent character.

WEEMS, MASON L., a writer and Episcopal minister, resided in Virginia, but died at Beaufort, S. C., May 23, 1825, after long sickness. Before the Revolution he was rector of Mount Vernon parish, when the old church at Pohick had George Washington for an attendant on his ministry. A large family compelled him to seek a better income than his parish afforded, and he became a book agent for Matthew Cary. The bible, Marshall's life of Washington, and his own popular books he scattered over the south, travelling

with a few sermons in his knapsack, that he might occasionally preach. He had a peculiar extravagance of style; but he had energy, humor, pathos, and skill in awakening enthusiasm. Immediately after the decease of Washington, he published a history of his life and death, virtues and exploits, dedicated to Mrs. Martha Washington, Feb. 22, 1800. The eleventh edition, fully unfolded, was published of the life of G. W., 1811. Afterwards, he published the life of Benjamin Franklin; the life of William Penn; the life of Gen. Francis Marion. He published also God's revenge against murder, a tragedy; and various tracts. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

WELBY, AMELIA B., Mrs., a poetess, died at Louisville, Ky., May 3, 1852, aged 31. She was born in Maryland and married Mr. George Welby of Louisville. Her poems were published in 1850. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

WELCH, DANIEL, minister of Mansfield, Conn., died suddenly in 1782, aged about 56. Born in Windham, he graduated at Yale in 1749, in the class of Dr. Hopkins, and succeeded Mr. Throop in the north society. His successors were M. C. Welch and W. Ely. He had good pulpit talents, and was beloved by his people and respected by a large acquaintance.

WELCH, SAMUEL, the oldest native of New Hampshire, was born at Kingston Sept. 1, 1710, and died at Bow April 5, 1823, aged 112. He was always a man of temperance. At the age of 112 he retained his faculties, and conversed on the events of past days. When asked, if it seemed to him that he had lived so long, he replied: "O no, but a little while." Weary of the burthen of life, he expressed a willingness to die.

WELCH, MOSES C., D. D., minister of Mansfield, Conn., died in 1824, aged 70, in the fortieth year of his ministry. He succeeded his father, Daniel, who was a native of Windham, a graduate of Yale in 1749, and who died in 1782. Dr. C. graduated at Yale in 1772. He studied law and physic and taught school for some years, and was ordained in 1784. His son, Jonathan A., was a lawyer in Brooklyn, Conn.; his son, Archibald, a physician of Hartford, was killed in the railroad disaster at Norwalk. His fourth wife survived him. He was a man of talents, of strong passions, impetuous, witty, and satirical, a very popular preacher, sometimes in his preaching touching on the democracy of the day, which he thought allied to French atheism. He had a dignified air, but was pleasant in private intercourse. Many pupils fell under his care. He was the friend of Samuel Nott. He published a sermon on the death of S. White, 1794; of B. Chaplin; of Mrs. Pond; of A. Miller, 1801; of Mary J. Salter; of J. W. Judson; of J. Gurley, 1812; a century sermon, 1801; election sermon, 1812; at the execution of S. Freeman for murder,

1805; to Windham association; at ordination of W. Andrews; and several controversial pamphlets. — *Sprague's Annals.*

WELCH, THOMAS, M. D., died in Boston in Feb., 1831, aged 80. Born in B., he graduated in 1772, and served as a surgeon in the army. The marine hospital at Charlestown was under his care, and he was also quarantine physician for Boston. He was greatly respected. — *Boston Med. Jour.* iv.

WELCH, SARAH, Mrs., died in Boston in 1850, aged 101. She was a native of Gloucester and daughter of Jonathan Coates.

WELCH, ARCHIBALD, M. D., of Hartford, was killed by the railroad plunge into the river May 6, 1853, aged 58. He was born at Mansfield, Vt., where he practised physic twenty years; for the last fifteen he lived in Wethersfield and Hartford, in good reputation. He was a son of Rev. M. C. Welch, and grandson of Rev. Daniel W. By his mother he descended from Rev. W. Williams of Hatfield, and Rev. J. Ashley of Deerfield. He married in 1819 Cynthia Hyde of Lebanon: two of his sons, Henry and Moses, were graduates of Yale.

WELCOTT, NANNIE, died at Oxford, Me., July 17, 1848, aged 114.

WELD, THOMAS, first minister of Dunstable, N. H., died in 1702, aged 49. Born in Roxbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1671. The church was gathered and he ordained Dec. 16, 1685. By his wife, Mary Savage, he was the father of Rev. Habijah W.

WELD, HABIJAH, minister of Attleborough, Mass., died in 1782, aged 79. Born in Dunstable, he graduated at Harvard in 1723 and was ordained in 1727, the successor of E. White: M. Short was the first minister. He was succeeded by J. Wilder. His wife was Mary, the daughter of Rev. John Fox of Woburn: she died aged 92. They had fifteen children, of whom Elizabeth married Rev. O. Shaw of Barnstable, and Lucy married Rev. O. Noble of Coventry, and Hannah married Caleb Fuller of Hanover. Mr. W.'s father was the first minister of Dunstable. He had a very loud and pleasant voice, and was highly esteemed as a preacher and minister, and very successful. — *Thacher's Scrm.*; *Sprague.*

WELD, EZRA, minister of Braintree, Mass., died in 1816, aged 80. Born in Pomfret, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1759, and was ordained in 1762. He was a very faithful and useful minister. His predecessors were H. Adams and S. Niles; his successors S. Page, R. S. Storrs, E. A. Park. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. Niles; on union, 1794; at a fast, 1799.

WELD, LEWIS, minister of Hampton, Conn., died in 1844, aged 78. The son of Rev. Ezra of Braintree, he graduated at Harvard in 1789; was ordained in 1792; and dismissed in 1824.

He afterwards preached at Fabius, N. Y. He died at Belleville, N. J., near the residence of his son, Theodore D. W., in full hope of a blessed immortality. His widow, Elizabeth, daughter of John Clark of Lebanon, Conn., died Aug. 31, 1853, aged 81. He was a man of talents and distinguished usefulness.

WELD, LEWIS, Rev., died in Hartford Dec. 30, 1853, aged 57; principal of the American asylum for the deaf and dumb. Born in Hampton, Conn., the son of Rev. L. W., he was a graduate in 1818. In 1822 he was principal of the institution in Philadelphia for the deaf and dumb. As the successor of Mr. Gallaudet in the same office, he lived twenty-three years at Hartford, and was successful and greatly respected. He was unceasing in a regard to the spiritual interests of his pupils, as became an enlightened, far-looking Christian. His wife was Mary, daughter of Dr. Mason F. Cogswell of Hartford. He left five children.

WELDE, THOMAS, first minister of Roxbury, Mass., died in England in 1662. He was a native of England, and was a minister in Essex before he came to this country. Refusing to comply with the impositions of the established church, he determined to seek the quiet enjoyment of the rights of conscience in America. He arrived at Boston June 5, 1632, and in July was invested with the pastoral care of the church in Roxbury. In Nov. following, he received J. Eliot as his colleague. In 1639 he assisted Mr. Mather and Mr. Eliot in making the tuneful New England version of the Psalms. In 1641 he was sent with Hugh Peters to England as an agent for the province, and he never returned. He was settled at Gateshead, but was ejected in 1662. His sons, Edward, John, and Thomas, were ministers: the two first not in this country, but Thomas, of Dunstable, died in 1702, aged 50. He published a short story of the rise, reign, and ruin of the antinomians, familists, and libertines that infected the churches of New England, 4to., 1644; 2d edit., 1692; an answer to W. R.'s narration of the opinions and practices of the New England churches, vindicating those godly and orthodox churches from more than one hundred imputations, etc., 1644. With others he wrote the perfect pharisee under monkish holiness, against the Quakers, 1654. — *Sprague*.

WELDE, THOMAS, grandson of Rev. T. W., was the minister of Dunstable, Mass., from 1756 to his death in 1702, aged 50. He was the son of Thomas, a representative in the general court, and graduated at Harvard in 1671.

WELLES, NOAH, D. D., minister of Stamford, Conn., was graduated at Yale college in 1741, and was ordained Dec. 31, 1746. He died about 1776. Born in Colchester, he was of Welsh origin. By his wife, Abigail Woolsey, he

had thirteen children. He was a theologian of great distinction, and he took an active part in the controversy respecting an American episcopate. He published a discourse in favor of the Presbyterian ordination; a vindication of the validity and divine right of Presbyterian ordination, as set forth in Mr. Chauncy's Duddleian lecture and Mr. Welles' discourse, in answer to the exceptions of J. Leaming, 1767; a funeral sermon on Mr. Hobart, 1773. — *Sprague*.

WELLES, SAMUEL, died at Paris Aug. 31, 1841, aged 63. A native of Boston, he was long a well-known American banker in Paris, established there in 1815. He was a man of ability and integrity, friendly, hospitable.

WELLES, JOHN, a rich merchant, died in Boston Sept. 25, 1855, aged 90. He was the son of Arnold W., and graduated in 1782, outliving his class and all preceding graduates. He was successively in business with his father, with Samuel, and with Benjamin W. He was a representative, senator, and councillor. His summers he spent on a valuable farm in Natick, which had been in possession of the Welles family from the days of the apostle Eliot, the teacher of the Natick Indians.

WELLINGTON, TIMOTHY, Dr., died of disease of the heart, at West Cambridge, Mass., in 1853, aged 71. The son of Timothy of Lexington, he graduated at Harvard in 1806. His practice was extensive and successful. His son is Dr. William W. Wellington of Cambridgeport.

WELLS, THOMAS, governor of Connecticut, died at Hartford Jan. 14, 1660, aged 62. He was appointed deputy-governor in 1654, and governor in 1655. His successor was John Webster. At this time the number of rateable persons in the colony of Connecticut, as distinct from New Haven, was only 775. In 1657 J. Winthrop was governor and Mr. Wells deputy-governor. Hugh, the brother of Gov. W., was one of the founders of Hartford, but removed to Hadley about 1660. These brothers were the sons of Thomas, a wealthy merchant and zealous Puritan of London; and Samuel Welles of Boston and Paris, and John Welles of New York, were of this family, though the name differs a little.

WELLS, THOMAS, the first minister of Amesbury, Mass., died in 1734, aged 87. He was the first man who received an honorary degree at Harvard, in 1703. He was settled in 1672. His successor was E. March, who died aged 88.

WELLS, THOMAS B., minister of North Guilford, Conn., died in 1808, aged 70, in the forty-second year of his ministry.

WELLS, HENRY, Dr., a physician in Montague, Mass., died in 1814, aged 72. Born in New York in 1742, he graduated at the early age of fifteen at Princeton in 1757. Before the Revolutionary war he settled in Brattleboro',

and thence he removed to Montague. He was widely consulted as a physician. Dr. Richard W., late of Canandaigua, was his son. He dressed much like the Quakers. He wore velvet or buckskin small-clothes, a long vest with flaps and pockets, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. The following anecdote shows the good effect of his cheerfulness and facetiousness. Having spent an evening with a patient dangerously sick, as he went to find his bed, the patient, being inoculated with his good humor, sent a messenger to him with a boot-jack, "to enable him to pull off his buckskin breeches." — "Go and tell him," said the doctor, "he need be under no fear of dying at present." — *Williams' Med. Biog.*

WELLS, WILLIAM CHARLES, Dr., died in London in 1817, aged 60. Born in Charleston, his father, a Scotchman, was a tory, and so was the son. From 1775 to 1778 he studied his profession at Edinburgh. From 1780 he was in South Carolina for some years; but in 1784 went to England. He is chiefly known by his experiments on dew. He published a volume of essays on vision and dew, 1816; also some papers in the philosophical transactions; and miscellanies. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

WELLS, WILLIAM, D. D., minister of Brattleboro', Vt., died in 1827, aged 83. He was born in England in 1744, and was a minister at Bronsgrove about twenty years. From 1794 to 1814 he was the minister of B., though not installed; then formed a new church in the east village. In his principles he was an Arian. He was the father of William Wells, a graduate of Harvard in 1796; an excellent tutor, afterwards bookseller in Boston, still living. Dr. Wells' predecessor at B., the first minister, was A. Reeve, a graduate of Yale in 1731, who was settled in 1770, and died in 1798, aged 90.

WELLS, JOHN DOANE, M. D., professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical school of Maine, died at Boston July 25, 1830, aged 31. He was born in B. March 6, 1799; graduated at Harvard college in 1817; and, having finished his medical education in Europe, succeeded Dr. Smith, and delivered his first course of lectures in the spring of 1823. In Sept., 1826, he was chosen professor in the medical school at Pittsfield, and lectured there four years. At the close of 1829, he repaired to Baltimore to deliver a course of lectures; and thence in March, 1830, to his post at Brunswick, Me. But, exhausted by his labors, he was able to lecture only one week. As a lecturer on anatomy, it has been thought that no one in this country was superior to him. He was a member of the church in Boston, of which Dr. Lowell was pastor.

WELLS, RUFUS, the first minister of Whately, Mass., died Nov. 8, 1834, aged 90. A native of

Deerfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1764, and was ordained in 1771. He was succeeded by Bates and Ferguson.

WELLS, SAMUEL W., died at Salem, Mass., in 1751, aged about 48; for many years a teacher of navigation. He graduated at Harvard in 1823.

WELLS, DANIEL, judge, died at Cambridge, June 23, 1854, aged 63, chief justice of the common pleas. He was appointed attorney-general in 1838; chief judge in 1844. He was born in Greenfield, where he lived most of his life; a graduate of Dartmouth in 1810. His death was sudden by disease of the heart.

WELSH, THOMAS, a physician, died in Boston in 1831, aged 89. He graduated at Harvard in 1772; was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, taking care of the wounded at Lexington and Bunker Hill; and subsequently had extensive practice in Boston, where he was quarantine physician, and he was connected also with the marine hospital at Charlestown. He was a consulting physician of the Massachusetts general hospital. He published oration March 5, 1783; eulogy on N. Gorham, 1796.

WELSTEED, WILLIAM, minister in Boston, died in 1753, aged 58. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1716; was a tutor several years; succeeded Mr. Waldron in 1728 in the new brick church; and had E. Gray as a colleague for ten years. He was an excellent Christian, an accomplished gentleman, an exemplary minister. He published election sermon, 1751. — *Sprague.*

WENDELL, OLIVER, judge, died in Boston Jan. 15, 1818, aged 85. He graduated at Harvard in 1753. He was a descendant of Evert Janson Wendell, who came from Embden to Albany; his father Jacob, a merchant in Boston, married Sarah, daughter of Dr. James Oliver of Cambridge. Mild, benevolent, exemplary, faithful in public life, he enjoyed in his failing years great peace and the hopes of a blessed immortality through the propitiation made by Christ. His wife was Mary, daughter of Edward Jackson, and her mother was Dorothy Quincy. His daughter Sarah married Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge, and was the mother of Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician and poet.

WENDELL, JOHN H., general, died suddenly at Albany, while attended an association of the reformed Dutch church, July 11, 1832, aged 88. He was a soldier of the Revolution. At the beginning of the contest he abandoned the law and was a captain in the army. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He died under his paternal roof; and was long a man of piety.

WENDELL, PETER, died at Albany, Oct. 29, 1849, aged 63; the oldest physician, chancellor of the regents of the university.

WENTWORTH, WILLIAM, ancestor of the Wentworths of New England, died at Dover, N. H., about 1690 or 1700, more than 80 years old. He was of Exeter in 1639, and was a ruling elder of the church of Dover.

WENTWORTH, JOHN, lieutenant-governor of N. H., died at Portsmouth in 1730, aged 58. He was the son of Samuel of Portsmouth or Dover, and grandson of William, and was born in 1672. He was in office from 1717 to 1729. His commission had annexed to it the name of Joseph Addison, then secretary in England. His administration was acceptable to the people; but in a few years the harmony was interrupted, and he had the misfortune also to lose the favor of Gov. Belcher. The office-seekers in those days quarrelled, as they do now. He was the father of sixteen children. — *Eliot*.

WENTWORTH, BENNING, governor of New Hampshire, the son of lieutenant-governor Wentworth, died in 1770, aged 74. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1715. After having been a member of the assembly and of the council, his mercantile business called him to London, where he solicited and obtained the commission of governor. He began his administration in 1741 and continued in this office near twenty years. He was superseded in 1767 by his nephew, John Wentworth. He possessed strong passions and his resentments were lasting. Closely attached to the interest of the church of England, in his grants of lands, by which he enriched himself, he reserved a right in every township for the society for propagating the gospel, of which he was a member. Bennington in Vermont has its name from him, and he granted many other towns in that State. Though during his administration he declined giving a charter for a college in New Hampshire unless it was put under the direction of the Bishop of London, yet he afterwards gave a lot of five hundred acres of land to Dartmouth college, and on this land the college edifice was erected. He co-operated with the assembly in giving to Harvard college 300 pounds towards repairing the library which had been destroyed by fire. In his appointment of civil and military officers he was frequently governed by motives of favor; but his administration in other respects was beneficial. He was frequently visited by the gout, and from these visits he did not acquire much patience.

WENTWORTH, JOHN, LL. D., governor of New Hampshire, died April 8, 1820, aged 83. He was a descendant of W. Wentworth of Dover, and the son of Mark Hunting W., and was born in 1736. He graduated at Harvard college in 1755. At the age of 31 he was appointed governor in 1767 as successor of B. Wentworth, and remained in office till the Revolution of 1775. He gave the charter of Dartmouth college. He was a very acceptable and popular governor.

In 1792 he was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia, but was succeeded by Prevost in 1808. He resided at Halifax, where he died. His wife, whom he married in 1760, was Miss Hilton. He had a pension of 500 pounds per annum given him by the British government in 1808. He was a man of large and liberal views, of sound judgment, and cultivated taste. He did much to encourage agriculture, cultivating a farm and building an elegant house at Wolfshoro', on the border of lake Winnipiseogee.

WEQUASII, sachem of the Niantic Indians in Connecticut, died at an early period after the settlement of Lyme, and is buried at the Christian Indian burying-ground on the west side of the bay near the mouth of the Niantic river. His memorial-stone says, "He was the first convert among the New England tribes." This may be a mistake. Mr. Griswold was a missionary to these Indians. It would be well if some measures were taken to preserve this Indian grave-yard, near the surges of the bay, from desecration. Mr. Shepard wrote concerning this Pequot: "Wequash, the famous Indian at the river's mouth, is dead and certainly in heaven. He knew Christ, he loved Christ, he preached Christ up and down, and then suffered martyrdom for Christ." — *Felt's Ecl. Hist. N. E.*

WEKAUMAUG, an Indian, was a Pootatuck sagamore, who became sachem of the Wyante-nucks in New Milford. He lived two miles below the village. He had a reservation of two thousand acres in Washington, called the hunting-grounds of Raumaug. He died about 1735. Under the watchful instruction of Rev. D. Boardman he became a Christian, and died such, though the Indians with him remained in heathenism. In 1736 a part of his people removed to Schaghticoke and were there taught by the Moravian missionaries. Mr. Boardman called him a distinguished sachem, of great abilities and eminent virtues, the most potent prince in the colony.

WERDEN, PETER, a Baptist minister of Cheshire, Mass., died in 1808, aged 80. He was ordained at Warwick in 1751, and removed to Cheshire in 1770, and was there pastor 38 years. — *Benedict's Hist.*

WERTMULLER, ADOLPH ULRIC, an eminent painter of Philadelphia, died near Marcus Hook, Oct. 5, 1811, aged 61. Born in Stockholm, he studied and pursued his profession several years in Paris, and first came to Philadelphia in 1794; but returned to Europe in 1796. Losing a large sum of money by the failure of others, he returned to Philadelphia in 1800, and obtained an income by exhibiting his picture of Danac. In 1801 he married a rich lady of Swedish descent. His last residence was a farm at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware. His Danac sold at New York

for 1500 dollars; a small copy at Philadelphia for 500. His picture of Washington is thought not to be accurate.

WESSELHOEFT, ROBERT, doctor, died at Leipsic in Nov. or Dec., 1852: he was the founder of the Brattleboro' water-cure establishment, Vt.

WEST, SAMUEL, D. D., minister of New Bedford, Mass., died at Tiverton, R. I., Sept. 24, 1807, aged 77, and was buried at New Bedford. He was born in Yarmouth March 4, 1730, and was early occupied in the labors of husbandry. Discovering traits of genius, a few intelligent and good men resolved to give him a liberal education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, having gained a rank among the most distinguished of his class. About the year 1764 he was ordained at New Bedford. The year 1765 awakened his attention to politics, and he became a whig partisan. He wrote many forcible pieces in the newspapers. He deciphered the letter of Dr. Church. He was a member of the convention for forming the constitution of Massachusetts and of the United States; and was chosen honorary member of the academy of sciences at Philadelphia, and a member of the academy at Boston. In the latter part of his life his memory almost entirely failed him. He possessed an original mind of vigorous powers. During the last thirty years of his life he used no notes in preaching. It was his practice, when he was not in his own pulpit, to discourse upon any text which was pointed out to him; and sometimes the most difficult passages would be given him for the purpose of trying his strength. He was not, however, a very popular preacher. There were defects in the tone and inflection of his voice, and there was a singularity and uncouthness in his manner, for which the ingenuity and strength of his arguments could not compensate. His manners were unpolished; his figure and deportment were not very attractive; nor was his temper very mild and amiable. Notwithstanding his singularities, no man could accuse him of the wilful violation of any principle of moral rectitude. He published a sermon at the ordination of S. West, 1761; election sermon, 1776; at the anniversary of the landing of the forefathers, 1777; at the ordination of J. Allyn, 1788; on infant baptism; essays on liberty and necessity, in which the arguments of President Edwards and others for necessity are considered, the first part in 1793, the second in 1795. To these essays Dr. Edwards, the son of the president, wrote an answer, and Dr. West left behind him a reply almost completed. He maintains that volition is not an *effect*, for which a cause is to be sought in nature, or out of man, but, being the mind willing, is itself an efficient *cause*; that human volitions are not effects, unless divine volitions are effects; that divine prescience and

permissive decree do not imply the necessity of events; and that man has a self-determining power, or that he himself determines, though acting with motives. He adopted Berkeley's ideal theory, denying the existence of matter. The following anecdote relating to his faith has been preserved. At a minister's meeting, when Berkeley's scheme was discussed, father Farrand of Canaan was present. On coming away, it was discovered that Dr. West's horse was gone. "Stolen," said F.; "you must advertise him; but can you describe him?" W. replied, "I could tell every white hair on him."—"But have you a perfect idea of him?"—"Yes."—"Well, then, saddle it, and ride!"

WEST, SAMUEL, D. D., minister in Boston, died April 10, 1808, aged 69. He was born at Martha's Vineyard Nov. 19, 1738. His father, Thomas W., was the colleague of E. Mayhew, but afterwards removed to Rochester. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1771, and soon afterwards was appointed chaplain at fort Pow-nall in Penobscot, where he had a good opportunity for pursuing his theological studies. He was ordained minister of Needham April 25, 1764, and was installed pastor of the church in Hollis street, as successor of Mr. Wight, March 12, 1789. He had a lingering illness of several years. He was succeeded by Mr. Holley. Being of a mild disposition, he was never disposed to intolerance, polemical discussion, or acrimonious censure of others. He could live in habits of friendship with men whose opinions were opposite to his own. His sentiments in the latter period of his life, it is represented, suffered considerable change. Having an excellent memory, he was in the practice of preaching without the use of notes, though his sermons were always the fruit of deep study and reflection. He published a sermon at the ordination of Jonathan Newell, 1774; at a funeral; two fast sermons, 1785; election sermon, 1786; at his own instalment, 1789; at the artillery election, 1794; at a thanksgiving, 1795; on the death of George Washington, 1800; essays in the Columbian Centinel of an old man, from Nov. 29, 1806, to Aug. 22, 1807.

WEST, BENJAMIN, LL. D., postmaster at Providence, R. I., died in 1813, aged 63. He was professor at Brown university of mathematics, astronomy, and natural philosophy, from 1786 to 1798.

WEST, STEPHEN, D. D., minister of Stockbridge, Mass., was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1736; was graduated at Yale college in 1755; and ordained June 13, 1759. He died May 13, 1819, aged 83. Ephraim G. Swift was his colleague for a few years. During his ministry of nearly sixty years, five hundred and four persons were admitted to the church, of whom twenty-two were Indians. His predecessor was Mr. Ed-

wards. He is principally known for his essay on moral agency, published in 1772, in which his metaphysical doctrine is the antipode of that of Dr. Samuel West of New Bedford. He maintains that volition in every case is an effect, the production of God's immediate agency; so that he represents man to be a passive instrument, a mere machine. Yet he speaks of moral agency and human liberty, and these as consisting in "voluntary exertion," not in the power of choice, but in actual willing; not reflecting that brutes have voluntary exertion as well as man. This doctrine, though he was himself eminently pious, is well calculated to destroy the sense of accountability and to promote the opinions of the Universalists. He published also a treatise on the atonement, 1785; life of Dr. Hopkins, 1805; and about twenty occasional sermons and tracts. — *Sprague.*

WEST, BENJAMIN, died March 18, 1820, aged 82; a distinguished painter, president of the royal academy in England. He was born at Springfield, near Philadelphia, in 1738, of Quaker parents. His taste for painting was very early indicated. In 1760 he went to Italy; thence to Paris, and in Aug., 1763, to London, where he settled. He married a Miss Shewell of Philadelphia. From 1764 for forty years he exposed his works to the public entertainment. He introduced modern dresses. Many of his subjects were from the Scriptures. The catalogue of his paintings in 1805 occupied ten pages of small print; among them are Death on the pale horse, and Christ healing the sick.

WEST, JOEL, minister in Chatham, Conn., died in 1826, aged 60, in the thirty-fifth year of his ministry.

WEST, NATHANIEL, a rich merchant, died in Salem, Mass., in 1851, aged 96.

WESTBROOK, THOMAS, one of the Pejepscott proprietors in Maine, died Feb. 11, 1743-4. The town of Westbrook may be named from his father or ancestor. There was a John W. of Portsmouth in 1665.

WESTERLO, ELIARDUS, D. D., minister in Albany, died in 1790. He was a native of Holland. He had just finished his studies in the university of Groningen, when he was invited to the Dutch church in Albany. He came to America in 1760. In 1771 he readily imparted his aid, in conjunction with Dr. Livingston and others, towards effecting a union of the Dutch churches, then divided into parties, and he had the happiness of seeing this object completed in the following year. He was highly popular and useful as a preacher. He was a man of strong mind, of eminent piety, and of great erudition in theology, and in oriental literature.

WESTON, FRANCIS, of Salem, a representa-

tive in the first general court in 1634, removed to Providence, and was one of the founders of the first Baptist church in America.

WESTON, NATHAN, an early settler of Hallowell, Me., died in 1832, aged 92.

WESTON, DANIEL, minister of Gray, Me., died in 1837, aged 73. He graduated at Harvard in 1795.

WESTWOOD, WILLIAM, a respected early settler in Hartford, Conn., about 1636, died in Hadley April 9, 1669, aged 62. He was a native of Essex, England, and came to Cambridge about 1632. He lived in Hadley eleven years. His daughter, Sarah, married Aaron Cook, son of Capt. A. C. of Northampton. To her he gave his lands in Hartford, which were inherited by her son, A. C. of Hartford.

WETHERELL, WILLIAM, first minister of the second church of Scituate, died in 1684, aged 84. He was of Cambridge in 1635, and was pastor at S. from 1645 till his death. He wrote an elegy on Sarah Cushing in 1679.

WETMORE, JAMES, an Episcopalian missionary, died May 14, 1760, aged about 66. He was graduated at the college in Saybrook in 1714; ordained the first minister of North Haven in Nov., 1718; but in Sept., 1722, he announced his conversion to the Episcopal persuasion. This was the time at which Dr. Cutler changed his sentiments. After going to England for orders in 1723, Mr. W. was on his return established rector of the church at Rye, in the province of New York, under the patronage of the society for propagating the gospel. In this place he continued till his death. His successor at North Haven, Isaac Stiles, died on the same day. Such was his zeal for Episcopacy, that he once declared he would rather join in worship with a Jewish synagogue than with a Presbyterian church. He published a letter against Dickinson in defence of Waterland's discourse on regeneration, about the year 1744; a vindication of the professors of the Church of England in answer to Hobart's sermon in favor of Presbyterian ordination, 1747; a rejoinder to Hobart's serious address; an appendix to Beach's vindication.

WETMORE, NOAH, minister of Brookhaven, N. Y., died in 1796, aged 76. He graduated at Yale in 1757.

WETMORE, ISRAHAH, minister of Huntington, Conn., died in 1798, aged 69. He graduated at Yale in 1748.

WETMORE, LEONIDAS, captain, died in a steamboat in Missouri in 1849. He fought with the Indians in Florida, and was in various battles in Mexico.

WHARTON, CHARLES HENRY, D. D., Episcopal minister in Burlington, N. J., died July 23, 1833, aged 86.

WHARTON, LEVI, M. D., died at Providence Aug. 29, 1851, aged 90; a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

WHEAT, or WHEET, NATHANIEL, Dr., died in Manchester, N. H., in 1856, aged 74. Born in Canaan, he was fifty years in the practice of his profession, and always ready to visit the poor.

WHEATLEY, PHILLIS, a poet, was a native of Africa, and was brought to America in 1761, when she was between seven and eight years old. She soon acquired a knowledge of the English language, and made some progress in Latin. While she was a slave in the family of John Wheatley in Boston, she wrote a volume of poems. Africa may well boast that one of her daughters, not twenty years of age, should produce the following lines. They are extracted from the poem on imagination:

"Though winter frowns, to fancy's raptured eyes
The fields may flourish, and gay scenes arise;
The frozen deeps may break their iron bands,
And bid their waters murmur o'er the sands;
Fair Flora may resume her fragrant reign,
And with her flowery riches deck the plain;
Sylvanus may diffuse his honors round,
And all the forest may with leaves be crown'd;
Showers may descend, and dewa their gems disclose,
And nectar sparkle on the blooming rose."

She afterwards was married to Mr. Peters, and died at Boston Dec. 5, 1794, aged 31. She published, besides other separate pieces, poems on various subjects, religious and moral, 8vo., London, 1773.

WHEATON, LABAN, judge, died at Norton, Mass., March 23, 1846, aged 92. Born in Marshfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1774, in the class of Fisher Ames. He studied both theology and law; for eight years he was a member of congress. After the death of a beloved daughter he founded, with a part of the property he had devoted to her, an important seminary, known as the Wheaton female seminary, which ranks high among similar seminaries, and has been very useful. He was humble, lamenting the course of his life. For the last seventeen years he attended on orthodox preaching. — *Holmes' Fun. Sermon*.

WHEATON, HENRY, LL. D., died in Roxbury, Mass., March 11, 1848, aged 67; a native of Providence, and a graduate of Brown in 1802. He was a descendant of Robert W., a Baptist minister, an emigrant, who first settled in Salem in the time of Charles I., and then in Rhode Island. Having studied law, in 1812 he was the editor of the National Advocate at New York, and soon a judge in the marine court. As reporter of the supreme court of the United States from 1815 to 1827, he published twelve volumes of reports. In 1837 he was minister to Prussia, where he continued in high reputation many years. On his return he was professor of inter-

national law at Cambridge. He published a treatise on the law of captures; elements of international law; sketch of the law of nations; digest of the reports; life of W. Pinckney; a history of the Northmen; a correspondence with the department of State; and various addresses and discourses. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

WHEATON, ROBERT, the son of Henry, died in 1851, aged 25. He had been admitted to the bar. There was published a volume of selections from his writings, in 1854. — *Cycl. of Am. Lit.*

WHEATON, LEVI, M. D., died at Providence Aug. 29, 1851, aged 90. He graduated at Brown university in 1782, and was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in 1815.

WHEELER, THOMAS, captain, died in 1676. He was of Concord, Mass., and served in Philip's war. He published a narrative of his expedition to the Nipmug country in 1675, which may be read in N. H. hist. coll.

WHEELER, HANNAH, widow, died in Keene, N. H., in 1824, aged 103.

WHEELER, ELIAH, minister of Great Barrington, Mass., died in 1827, aged 53. Born in Pomfret, Conn., he was for some years an Infidel physician; but becoming a Christian, he studied theology with Dr. West of Stockbridge, and was a successful minister from 1806 to 1823, admitting one hundred and fifty-two members. The first minister was S. Hopkins. — *Sprague*.

WHEELER, CHARLES S., died at Leipsie June 13, 1843, aged 25. A graduate of Harvard in 1837, he published an edition of Herodotus with notes.

WHEELER, NELSON, professor, died at Royalston, Mass., in 1855, aged 41. He was an eminent teacher in Worcester when he was chosen, in 1852, professor of Greek in Brown university.

WHELOCK, ELEAZAR, D. D., first president and founder of Dartmouth college, died April 24, 1779, aged 68. He was a descendant of Ralph W., a native of Shropshire, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and an eminent preacher, who came to this country in 1637, and settled first at Dedham, and thence removed to Medfield, where he died in 1683, aged 83, leaving numerous descendants in various towns. His grandfather, Eleazar W. of Medfield, afterwards of Mendon, distinguished not only as a Christian, but also as a soldier in the Indian wars, died in 1731. His father, Ralph W., a deacon of the church, died at Windham, Conn., in 1748, aged 66; his mother was Ruth Huntington, the daughter of Christopher H. of Norwich. He was an only son, and was born in Windham in April, 1711; was graduated at Yale college in 1733; and was ordained in 1735 the minister of the second society in Lebanon, where his labor were attended with a remarkable blessing. During the revival about 1740 he preached with

great zeal and effect in many towns of New England. Yet he successfully withstood the enthusiasm of the Separatists. While he had under his care a few English youth, Samson Oecom, a Mohegan Indian, solicited admission into his school in Dec., 1743, and was received, and remained in his family five years. In consequence of the education of Oecom, Dr. Wheelock was induced to form the plan of an Indian missionary school. He conceived that educated Indians would be more successful than whites as missionaries among the red men. The project was new, for the labors of Sergeant and the Brainerds, as well as those of Eliot and the Mayhews, were the labors of missionaries among the Indians, and not labors designed to form a band of Indian missionaries. Two Indian boys of the Delaware tribe entered the school in Dec., 1754, and others soon joined them. In 1762 Dr. W. had more than twenty youth under his care. For the maintenance of these Indians, funds were obtained by subscription of benevolent individuals, from the legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and from the commissioners in Boston of the Scotch society for propagating Christian knowledge. Joshua Moor, a farmer at Mansfield, having made a donation of a house and two acres of land in Lebanon, contiguous to Dr. Wheelock's house, the institution received the name of Moor's Indian charity school. Of this school several gentlemen were associated with Dr. W. as trustees; but in 1764 the Scotch society appointed a board of correspondents in Connecticut, who in 1765 sent out white missionaries and Indian school-masters to the Indians in New York. For the enlargement of this school Mr. Whitaker, minister of Norwich, and Samson Oecom, were sent to Great Britain in 1766. The money which they collected for Moor's school was put into the hands of a board of trustees in England, of which the Earl of Dartmouth was the head, and into the hands of the Scotch society. As the school increased, Dr. W. determined to remove it to a more favorable location, nearer to the Indians, and to establish in connection with it a college for instruction in all the branches of science. Efforts were made to induce Dr. W. to establish the college at Pittsfield, Stockbridge, and Albany; but larger tracts of land being offered in New Hampshire, he concluded to transplant his school to Hanover, and there to found the college, of which a charter was given by Gov. Wentworth in 1769. It was an error not to have located the college at Pittsfield or Albany, which had offered a subscription of about 10,000 dollars. In 1770 he procured a dismissal from his people, of whom he had been the faithful minister about thirty-five years, and removed his school to the wilderness on the western border of New Hampshire, and there

also laid the foundations of the college. The school was not merged in the college, as has been supposed, but it ever has been and is still distinct, with a separate incorporation, obtained at a subsequent period from New Hampshire. Of Moor's school the earl of Dartmouth was a benefactor, but not of Dartmouth college, to the establishment of which he and the other trustees of the fund were opposed, as being a departure from the original design. It would be but an act of justice were this college called Wheelock college, or even Wentworth college, or Phillips college, rather than Dartmouth. The patriarch and his family, pupils, and dependants, consisting of about seventy souls, resided at first in log houses; but the frame of a small two-story college was soon set up. The first commencement in the college was held in 1771, when four students graduated, one of whom was J. Wheelock. At this period the number of his scholars, destined for missionaries, was twenty-four, of whom eighteen were whites and only six Indians. This alteration of his plan was the result of experience. He had found that of forty Indian youth who had been under his care, twenty had returned to the vices of savage life. The celebrated Brant was one of his pupils. Among the missionaries whom he employed were Oecom, C. J. Smith, T. Smith, T. Chamberlain, S. Kirkland, L. Frisbie, and D. McClure. The Revolutionary war obstructed in a great degree the benevolent project which had been commenced. After being at the head of the college about nine years, he died in Christian peace, and was succeeded in his office by his son, John Wheelock. Two of his daughters married Profs. Woodward and Ripley. His daughter, Ruth Patten, died at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1831, aged 91. His son, Col. Eleazar, died in Ohio, suddenly, about Jan., 1812.

Dr. Wheelock was one of the most interesting, eloquent, and successful ministers in New England. Dr. Trumbull describes him as "of a comely figure, of a mild and winning aspect; his voice smooth and harmonious, the best, by far, that I ever heard. He had the entire command of it. His gesture was natural but not redundant. His preaching and addresses were close and pungent, yet winning, beyond all comparison, so that his audience would be melted even into tears before they were aware of it." Besides his constant labors in the ministry for about forty-five years, he conducted his school in Lebanon about thirty years, and then at Hanover had the double care of the school and college for nine years. Forest lands were to be cleared and cultivated, various buildings erected, distant missions established and directed, funds in the difficult period of the war were to be procured, and a multitude of English and Indian youth were to be governed

and taught. For enlarged views, and indomitable energy, and persevering and most arduous toils, and for the great results of his labors in the cause of religion and learning, perhaps no man in America is more worthy of being held in honor than Eleazar Wheelock. It was a noble Christian spirit, and not a selfish zeal, which governed him. Although some lands were at first given him, yet for his cares and labors at Hanover he received merely the means of subsistence for his family. His whole life was devoted to the good of mankind. He published a narrative of the Indian charity school at Lebanon, 1762; sermon at the ordination of Charles J. Smith, 1763; narratives in several numbers from 1763 to 1771; continuation of the narrative, 1773, to which is added an abstract of a mission to the Delaware Indians west of the Ohio, by McClure and Frisbie; a sermon on liberty of conscience, or no king but Christ in the church, 1775. His memoirs, by Drs. McClure and Parish, were published, 8vo. 1811, with extracts from his correspondence. — *Sprague*.

WHEELOCK, JOHN, LL. D., second president of Dartmouth college, died April 4, 1817, aged 63. The son of the preceding, he was born at Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 28, 1754. After being a member of Yale college, he removed with his father to Hanover, and graduated in the first class of four persons at Dartmouth in 1771. Two of the others were Frisbie and Ripley. In 1772 he was appointed a tutor, and was devoted to the business of instruction until the beginning of the Revolution. In 1775 he was a member of the assembly; in the spring of 1777 he was appointed a major in the service of New York, and in Nov., a lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, under Col. Bedel. In 1778 he marched a detachment from Coos to Albany. By direction of Stark he conducted an expedition into the Indian country. At the request of Gen. Gates, he entered his family and continued with him until he was recalled to Hanover in 1779, by the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the office of president at the age of 25. His associates in the care of the college were Professors Woodward, Ripley, and Smith. The trustees in 1782 resolved to send him to Europe in order to promote the interests of the college. With letters from Gen. Washington, Governors Trumbull and Livingston, and others, he sailed from Boston Jan. 3, 1783, and visited France, Holland, and England, procuring considerable donations for the college in money, books, etc. On his return in the brigantine, *Peace and Plenty*, he left Halifax Dec. 29th, and in the morning of Jan. 2, 1784, was shipwrecked on the bar off the point of Cape Cod, losing his strong box, containing his money and papers. Yet his voyage was in various respects advantageous to the col-

lege. His laborious duties were now resumed and continued for more than thirty years. Besides attending the daily recitations of the senior class, he for many years delivered two public lectures a week on theology, and history, evincing "the extent of his learning, the diversified powers of his intellect, and the irresistible force and pathos of his eloquence." His favorite subjects of investigation were intellectual philosophy, ethics, politics, and history. After faithfully serving the college thirty-six years, he was removed from office by the trustees in 1815. The cause of this event might be found, among other circumstances, in a local ecclesiastical controversy of long continuance. This event aroused a strong feeling of indignation, which induced the legislature to pass an act enlarging the board of trustees and changing the title of the college; but the act was ultimately declared unconstitutional. By the new trustees he was restored to office in Feb., 1817. But his health was by this time effectually undermined. His wife, Maria, the daughter of Gov. Suhr of St. Thomas, died Feb. 16, 1824, aged 66. His only child, Maria Malleville, wife of President William Allen, died at Brunswick, Maine, June 3, 1828, aged 40. He bequeathed about half his estate, consisting of several houses, some wild lands, and some hundred acres of leased lands in Hanover and Lebanon, to the theological seminary at Princeton. To his family he said, that "he had nothing of his own; all was the gift of God; and to him he would devote it. Trust in him and serve him, and he will bless you." He died in perfect composure and peace, relying for salvation on the atoning blood of Jesus Christ. He prepared for the press a large historical work, proposals for the publication of which were once issued by a Boston bookseller; but the work is yet in manuscript. He published an eulogy on Dr. Smith, in 1809; sketches of the history of Dartmouth college, 1816.

WHEELOCK, EDWARD, Baptist missionary to Burmah, died on his passage from Rangoon to Calcutta in August, 1849. His widow, Mrs. Jones, died at sea from Calcutta in May, 1831: she had two children of the name of Jones. Mr. W., in his application to the board, said: "To Burmah would I go; in Burmah would I live; in Burmah would I die."

WHEELOCK, RALPH, captain, died at Southbridge, Mass., in Jan., 1822, aged 97.

WHEELOCK, EPHRAIM, colonel, a veteran of the Revolution, died at Medfield, Mass., in 1826, aged 93.

WHEELOCK, JAMES R., minister of Barre, Vt., died in Boston Nov. 24, 1841, aged 51. His father, James of Hanover, the son of President E. Wheelock, died in 1836, aged about 60; a graduate of Dartmouth in 1776.

WHEELOCK, THOMAS, died at Winchester, N. H., in 1853, aged 91.

WHEELWRIGHT, JOHN, the founder of Exeter, N. H., died at Salisbury, N. H., in 1679, between 80 and 90 years of age. He came to this country from Alford, near Boston, in Lincolnshire. He was a graduate of Cambridge, England, a friend of Cromwell, an Episcopal minister until with thirty of his brethren driven from the church by the tyranny of Laud, and then called the Lincolnshire Nonconformists. Purchasing land of the Indians, he founded Exeter, N. H., and carried out, as his descendants maintain, the first democratic constitution on this continent. Afterwards he purchased five hundred acres and removed to Wells; then became the pastor of Hampton; and thence to Salisbury, where he died; but the place of his burial is not known. After being a minister in England, he was induced in consequence of the impositions of the established church to come to Massachusetts soon after its first settlement. Having married Mary Hutchinson, he was a brother-in-law to the famous Mrs. Hutchinson, and partook of her antinomian zeal. He preached in Boston on a fast day in 1636, and his sermon was filled with invectives against the magistrates and ministers. The court of magistrates in return adjudged him guilty of sedition. As all endeavors to convince him of his error were in vain, sentence of banishment was passed upon him in Nov., 1637. In the year 1638, accompanied by several persons from Braintree, where he had been a preacher, and which was a part of Boston, he went to New Hampshire, and laid the foundation of the church and town of Exeter. The next year, thinking themselves out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, they combined into a separate body politic; but in 1642, when Exeter was annexed to Essex county, Mr. Wheelwright, being still under the sentence of banishment, removed with a part of his church to Wells in the district of Maine. In 1644 he was restored to the freedom of the colony upon his making an acknowledgment. In 1647 he removed to Hampton, where he was minister for several years. In 1658 he was in England and in favor with Cromwell. After the restoration he returned to America, and settled as successor of William Worcester at Salisbury, N. H., where he died. He was the oldest minister in the colony, and was a man of learning, piety, and zeal. An Indian deed, alleged to have been given to him in 1629, and which had a bearing on the claims of Mason and Allen, Mr. Savage in his edition of Winthrop has shown to be a forgery. His daughter, Rebecca, married first Samuel Maverick; next William Bradbury of Salisbury. Rev. R. W. Clark of Portsmouth was a descendant. — *Sprague*.

WHEELWRIGHT, JOHN, judge, died in Wells,

Me., about 1760, aged 85. He was the son of Samuel of Wells, and the grandson of Rev. John W. His public services were of great value. He was deemed the bulwark of Massachusetts against the assaults of the French and Indians on the east. On his gravestone is the figure of a judge in full wig, with flowing robes. He was the great-grandfather of Ebenezer of Newburyport.

WHEELWRIGHT, ABRAHAM, captain, died in Newburyport Oct. 9, 1850, aged 93. He and his brothers were once extensive merchants. — *Boston Adv.*, Oct. 16.

WHEELWRIGHT, JOSEPH, M. D., died at Heathsville, Va., in 1853, aged 61. Born in Newburyport, he graduated at Harvard in 1811, and was forty years a physician.

WHEELWRIGHT, EBENEZER, died in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 1, 1855, aged 91. He was a descendant of John W. His father was Jeremiah, who went with Arnold to Quebec, who was a grandson of Judge John W. of Wells, Me., and he was a grandson of Rev. John W. He was a man of inflexible integrity in business, and a venerable Christian. Reduced in consequence of the war of independence to comparative poverty, yet his perseverance and energy enabled him to bring up as he wished a large family. He had judgment, and great benevolence, and the most amiable domestic virtues. His wife, Anna, was the daughter of William Coombs, a distinguished merchant and Christian: she died Aug. 4, 1855, aged 90. Of his nine children, eight are still living, among whom Mary, the widow of Rev. Dr. John Codman, is the oldest. His son William furnishes a memorable instance of Yankee enterprise. His name is held in the highest veneration in South America, where he has lived many years. He superintended and built the first railroad of any consequence in South America, that from Caldera, on the seacoast, to Copiapo, about latitude 27° S. in Chili, thence to the mines. He also organized the Pacific steam navigation company, and introduced water and gas into the city of Valparaiso. Other sons are Ebenezer of Newburyport, and Isaac W. of Byfield, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1821; and his grandson, Henry B. W. of Taunton, is skilled in the ancestral history of the family.

WHELPLEY, SAMUEL, a minister, died in New York in 1817, aged 51. He was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1766. For many years he resided at Morristown, N. J., where he had the charge of an academy. About 1812 he removed to the city of New York. He had acuteness and originality as a writer. He published the triangle, in defence of the New England doctrines, or against three points of old Calvinism, 2d edit., 1831; letters on capital punishment and war; compend of history; lectures on ancient history.

WHELPLEY, PHILIP MELANCTHON, minister in New York, son of the preceding, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1792; received an honorary degree at Princeton in 1815; was ordained over the first Presbyterian church, New York, April 25, 1815; and died at Schooley's mountain July 17, 1824, aged 31. He published a sermon on the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, 1822; one before the united foreign mission society in 1823.

WHIPPLE, JOSEPH, minister of Hampton Falls, N. H., died in 1757, aged 56. Born in Ipswich, he graduated at Harvard in 1720, and was ordained in 1727.

WHIPPLE, WILLIAM, general, a patriot of the Revolution, died Nov. 28, 1785, aged 54. He was born at Kittery, Me., in 1730; his mother was the daughter of Robert Cutts, a shipbuilder. By several voyages to the West Indies he acquired a considerable fortune. From 1759 he was concerned in trade at Portsmouth. Being a member of congress in 1776, he signed the declaration of independence. In 1777 he was appointed with Stark a brigadier-general. He fought at Saratoga; and was one of the officers who conducted the prisoners to Cambridge. At the time of his death he was a judge of the superior court.

WHIPPLE, JOSEPH, Dr., died in Boston in 1804, aged 48. He was one of the founders of the medical society and its secretary, and was a good physician and useful man.

WHIPPLE, ABRAHAM, commodore, died at Marietta May 29, 1819, aged 85. His wife, Sarah, sister of Gov. Hopkins of Rhode Island, died in 1818, aged 79. Born in Rhode Island, he went to sea in boyhood: he commanded the privateer Game-cock, and in one cruise in 1759 or 1760 took twenty-three French prizes. In the frigate Providence, in 1778, he escaped from the blockaded harbor and carried dispatches to France, for which service Washington wrote him a complimentary letter. At the capture of Charleston in 1780 he was taken prisoner, and remained such to the end of the war. In 1784 he commanded the first vessel that unfurled our flag in the Thames. In 1788 he emigrated to Ohio. His daughters married Col. E. Sproat, and Dr. Comstock of Smithfield. His life was written by Dr. Hildreth.

WHIPPLE, WILLIAM, an officer of the army and navy, died at Providence in July, 1820, aged 67.

WHIPPLE, EDWARDS, died in Shrewsbury, Mass., Sept. 22, 1822, aged 44. Born in New Braintree in 1778, he graduated at Williams college in 1801; was settled in Charlton in 1804, and dismissed in 1821; and installed Sept. 26, 1821, in Shrewsbury, where he lived only a year.—*Nelson's Sermon on his Death.*

WHIPPLE, SOLOMON, colonel, died in Cum-

berland, R. I., in 1824, aged 87. He was an officer of the Revolution. His farm was once the residence of Mr. Blackstone, the original proprietor of Boston. Pawtucket river from Whipple's bridge is called Blackstone river.

WHIPPLE, THOMAS, Dr., died at Wentworth, N. H., in 1835, aged 50. He was a member of congress.

WHISTLER, GEORGE W., colonel, died at St. Petersburg April 7, 1849; chief engineer of the Petersburg and Moscow railroad. A graduate of West Point, he devoted himself to civil engineering. He was chief engineer of the railroad between Boston and Albany. In 1842 he went to Russia: the great railroad was completed a year after his death.

WHITAKER, NATHANIEL, D. D., first minister of Chelsea in Norwich, Conn., died in March, 1795, aged about 85. He was graduated at Harvard in 1730, and was installed at Norwich Feb. 15, 1761. In 1766 Mr. Wheelock employed him to go to England with Samson Ooom, to solicit aid for Moor's Indian school. He was dismissed in 1772; his successors were Judson, King, Hooker, Mitchell, and Dickinson. As the pastor of the third church in Salem, Mass., he was installed July 28, 1769; but after a few years' service he was dismissed in 1784, and was installed at Norridgewock, Me. He died in Virginia. He published a sermon at ordination of C. J. Smith, 1763; on the death of Whitefield; two sermons on reconciliation, 1770; confutation of Wise's churches' quarrel, etc., 1774; sermon against torjism, 1777; two sermons, at the beginning and end of the Revolutionary war; history of the third church, 1784.

WHITAKER, JONATHAN, minister of Sharon, Mass., died at Henrietta, N. Y., in 1835, aged 64. Born in Salem, he graduated at Harvard in 1797; was pastor from 1799 to 1816, in which year he was installed at New Bedford as successor of E. Randall, of the united parish, and was succeeded by O. Dewey in 1823, then by J. Angier and E. Peabody. He published a sermon before a bible society, 1818.

WHITCOAT, RICHARD, one of the bishops of the Methodist church in America, died in 1806, at Dover, Delaware.

WHITCOMB, JOHN, a Revolutionary pensioner, died at Swanzy, N. H., in 1835, aged 103.

WHITCOMB, JOHN P., general, died at Harvard, Mass., April 21, 1847, aged 50; a man of extensive business, widely known and respected. He had been a prominent advocate of the temperance cause.

WHITCOMB, JAMES, governor of Indiana, died at New York Oct. 4, 1852, aged 60. He was a senator of the United States, and vice-president of the American bible society.

WHITE, WILLIAM, one of the one hundred pilgrims in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620, died soon, Feb. 21, 1621. Edward Thompson, his servant, died at Cape Cod Dec. 4, and never reached Plymouth. Mr. White's widow in less than three months after his death married Edward Winslow, whose wife died March 24. His descendants were numerous. His was the first child born in New England.

WHITE, PEREGRINE, the first Englishman born in New England, was born on board the Mayflower in the harbor of Cape Cod, before the landing at Plymouth, about Nov. 20, 1620, and died at Marshfield July 20, 1704, aged 84. He was the son of William and Susanna White. The News-Letter of 1704 says: "He was vigorous and of a comely aspect to the last." He bore civil and military offices. The court gave him two hundred acres of land in consideration of his birth. A monument was proposed in 1854. P. White's daughter, Sarah, married Thomas Young of Scituate, and reached the age of 92. His father died Feb. 21, and his mother made good haste to marry, May 12, 1621, Edward Winslow, who was in still greater haste.

WHITE, JOHN, minister of Gloucester, Mass., was graduated at Cambridge in 1698, and died in 1760, aged 83. He published a book, entitled New England's lamentations, in 1734, recommended by Thacher, Sewall, Prince, Webb, Cooper, and Thacher.

WHITE, EBENEZER, first minister of Mansfield, Mass., died in 1761, aged 47. Born in Brookline, he graduated at Harvard in 1733, and was ordained in 1737. His successor was R. Green, who died in 1808, at the age of 70.

WHITE, THOMAS, the first minister of Bolton, Conn., died in 1763, aged about 63. He graduated at Yale in 1720, and was settled in 1725. G. Colton succeeded him.

WHITE, TIMOTHY, a minister at Nantucket, died in 1765, aged 63. He graduated at Harvard in 1720.

WHITE, DAVID, first minister of Hardwick, Mass., died in 1784, aged 74. He graduated at Yale in 1730, and was settled in 1736. T. Holt, his successor, reached the same age. Mr. W. was esteemed and very useful, and lived as pastor nearly fifty years harmoniously with his people.

WHITE, STEPHEN, minister of Windham, Conn., died in 1793, aged 75, in the fifty-third year of his ministry. Born in Middletown, he graduated at Yale in 1736, and succeeded president Clap at Windham, 1740. By his wife, a sister of E. Dyer, he had thirteen children. He was a scholar, a Christian, an able and judicious divine. He published a sermon on the death of Gov. Trumbull, 1778.

WHITE, HAFIELD, major, died at Wolf creek near Marietta. A native of Danvers, Mass., he was an officer in 1775. In 1788 he removed to Ohio. After the peace of 1795 he lived with his son. — *Hildreth*.

WHITE, ALEXANDER, a distinguished member of the first congress, died at Woodville, Va., in 1804, aged 66. He was a man intelligent, eloquent, patriotic.

WHITE, SAMUEL, a senator of Delaware, died at Wilmington Nov. 4, 1809, aged 39. From March, 1801, he was a senator till his death. The following facts may illustrate the times a little. In his speeches he laid his hat on the bench before him, and his copious brief behind his hat. On the trial of Judge Pickering, he said, "The accused is in default, not in contempt of court, but under the awful visitation of God; and, as he is deranged, our proceedings scarcely deserve the name of a mock trial." Wilson Carey Nicholas, of Va., here called out, "Order, order, order! I will not submit to hear our proceedings called by the name of a mock trial." Mr. W. said to the president: "I am in order, sir, — I repeat it, sir, it is a mock trial. I have no wish to offend; but if that gentleman is offended, I am ready to give him satisfaction at any time and place." It does not appear that the president gave any rebuke at this offer before the senate to fight a duel. Mr. W. was so blinded as to think duelling justifiable; and was second to Gardiner in his duel with Campbell. Yet he was a man of sense, of integrity, of polished manners, of excellent temper; cards and games of hazard he detested. He was zealously opposed to the slave trade. He was himself what is called a dead shot. He and his colleague, William W. Wells, practised in this way: one would hold a shingle in his hand, and the other five or six paces distant would shoot a ball through it. Then, one would fall on his knees and set a shingle up edgeways on his head, and the other would shoot as before. My informant, a senator, once saw this experiment. Had Mr. W. been married, he might have deemed his life of more value than he held it as a duellist.

WHITE, HUGH, judge, the first settler of Whitestown, N. Y., died in 1812, aged 80. He was a citizen of Middletown, Conn., when he emigrated with his family in 1784 to the Mohawk river at W., that region being then the abode of savages. He lived to see the western wilderness of New York occupied by about 300,000 inhabitants, being a greater population than that of his native State.

WHITE, JOSHUA E., a physician, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died at Savannah August 25, 1820. He published letters, being a journal of travels in England, etc., 2 vols. 8vo., 1812.

WHITE, Mrs., widow of Henry White, died in New York in 1836, aged 99; the daughter of Gov. Van Courtlandt.

WHITE, LEVI, minister of Sandisfield, Mass., for thirty years, died at Gull Prairie, Mich., in 1836, aged 65. Born in Randolph, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1796, and was ordained in 1798. He admitted into the church three hundred and thirty-nine members.

WHITE, WILLIAM, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia July 17, 1836, aged 88. He was born at Philadelphia April 4, 1748, and educated at the university. In 1770 he repaired to England, and was ordained deacon and priest by Dr. Young, bishop of Norwich. On his return to Philadelphia, in Sept., 1772, he was settled as an assistant minister of Christ church and St. Peter's church. In the Revolutionary war he was chaplain to congress. When chosen bishop in 1786 there were only three of his brethren present, to give him their votes. He and Bishop Provost of New York were consecrated in England by Archbishop Moore, Feb. 4, 1787. For the rest of his long life he performed the duties of pastor and bishop with ability, prudence, and zeal, being held by his fellow-citizens in high respect. For a long time he was senior and presiding bishop. At the time of his death about thirty-two bishops had been consecrated: Bishop Seabury in Scotland in 1784; Bishop Madison in 1790 in England; almost all the others by Bishop White. He was a voluminous author. He published memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, 1820; comparative views of the controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians; lectures on the catechism; and commentaries on the ordination service.

WHITE, DAVID, missionary to Africa, died at Cape Palmas, Jan. 23, 1837, aged 29. His wife, Helen M. Wells of Newburg, N. Y., died Jan. 27; both of the fever. He was a native of Pittsfield, Mass.; graduated at Union college, 1851; and studied theology at Princeton. His zeal for the spread of the gospel carried him to the post of danger, where he had been only a few weeks when he died. In his preaching by an interpreter, the Sabbath before he was taken sick, he told the people it might be the last time they would hear his voice, and asked them what message he should carry to the courts of heaven? They heard him with emotion.

WHITE, HUGH LAWSON, a senator of the United States from Tennessee, died near Knoxville April 10, 1840, aged 67; a distinguished lawyer and statesman.

WHITE, HENRY, M. D., died in Southampton, L. I., Dec. 23, 1840, aged 90. He was the son of Rev. Libanus White, fifty-four years the minister of S. In the Revolutionary army he

was a surgeon. Captured in a privateer, he for seven months knew the horrors of the "Jersey" prison-ship. For thirty-eight years he was a ruling elder in the church.

WHITE, THOMAS W., died at Richmond, Va., in 1843, aged 55; editor of the Southern Literary Messenger.

WHITE, ROBERT, judge, died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1844, aged 78. He came from Gallo-way, Scotland, about 1794, and settled in Virginia. He was a judge of the court of errors and appeals in Tennessee.

WHITE, JOHN, judge, speaker of the house of representatives, in a fit of depression shot himself in Richmond, Ky., Sept. 22, 1845.

WHITE, EDWARD D., governor of Louisiana, died in 1847. He was twice a member of congress, respected and very popular.

WHITE, LEONARD, died in Haverhill, Mass., in 1849, aged 82; a venerable citizen, who had filled various offices and had been a member of congress. He was in the class at Harvard of his friend J. Q. Adams, in 1787.

WHITE, HENRY, D. D., died in New York, Aug. 25, 1850, aged 50; professor of theology in the Union theological seminary.

WHITE, WILLIAM, a Presbyterian minister, died in Liberty co., Ga., Feb. 1, 1851, aged 91.

WHITE, JOHN, minister in Dedham, Mass., died Feb. 1, 1852, aged 64. The son of Deacon John of Concord, he graduated at Harvard in 1805. He was ordained over the third parish in D. in 1814. His predecessors were J. Dwight, A. Tyler, and T. Thacher.

WHITE, HENRY, died in 1846, in Christiana village, Delaware; a very aged Methodist minister.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, an eloquent itinerant preacher, died at Newburyport Sept. 30, 1770, aged 55. He was born in Gloucester, Eng., Dec. 16, 1714. After having made some progress in classical learning, he was obliged to assist his mother, who kept an inn, in her business; but at the age of 18 he entered one of the colleges at Oxford. Here he became acquainted with John and Charles Wesley, whose piety was ardent and singular, like his own. From the strict rules and methods of life which these young men followed they were called Methodists, and they were the founders of the sect thus denominated. His benevolent zeal led him to visit the poor, and even to search out the miserable objects in goals, not only to diminish their wants, but that he might impart to them the consolations and hopes of the gospel. He took orders, being ordained by the bishop June 20, 1736, and preached his first sermon in the church at Gloucester. When a complaint was afterwards entered with the bishop that by his sermon he drove fifteen persons mad, the worthy prelate only expressed

a wish that the madness might not be forgotten before the next Sunday. After preaching at various places he was induced by a letter from Mr. Wesley, who was in Georgia, to embark for America. He arrived at Savannah May 7, 1738. After laboring in this place with unwearied fidelity for several months to promote the interests of religion, he embarked for England Sept. 6th. He was ordained priest at Oxford by Bishop Benson, Jan. 14, 1739. In Nov. he again arrived in America, and he travelled through the middle and southern colonies, dispensing the gospel to immense multitudes. In Sept., 1740, he arrived at Rhode Island from Savannah, having been invited by the ministers of Boston, and he preached in different parts of New England. At the end of Oct. he went to New York, and he soon returned to Georgia. He was much occupied in the establishment of an orphan house near Savannah. In Jan., 1741, he sailed for England. He arrived again in America in Oct., 1744; and he now spent between three and four years in this country. In March, 1748, he went to the Bermudas, and in July he reached London. Having crossed the Atlantic for the fourth time, he arrived at Savannah Oct. 27, 1751, and returned to his native country in April, 1752. In his fifth visit to the new world he remained here from May, 1754, to March, 1755. His sixth voyage brought him to Virginia in Aug., 1763, and he did not set sail again for Great Britain till June, 1765. For the seventh and last time his zeal to do good induced him to brave the dangers of the ocean, and he landed upon the American shore Nov. 30, 1769, never again to leave it. After preaching in various parts of the country, he died suddenly at Newburyport, Mass. Few men since the days of the apostles have labored with such indefatigable zeal in preaching the gospel of salvation, as Mr. W. He was the means of imparting the pure principles and the elevated hopes of religion to thousands both in Great Britain and America. No preacher ever had such astonishing power over the passions of his auditory, or was attended by such multitudes as he sometimes addressed in the fields. Mr. Jotham Sewall stated that Mr. W. died on Sunday, and that on Thursday before he heard him preach at York, Me., on the text, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." In his sermon he said: "How can you be saved? By works. *By works!* (striking the desk with great force with his hand.) Should you see a man making a rope of sand, with which to climb to the moon, would you not deem him a fool? So is the man who would be saved by works." He also said: "In ancient Rome a man was accused of a capital crime, and brought into court, — when his brother, who had lost both his hands in war for his country, presented himself before the judges and lifted up both the

stumps of his arms [lifting up his hands with his fists closed], and said nothing. Instantly his brother for his sake was set free, uncondemned. So Christ in heaven only lifts up his pierced hands, and thus intercedes effectually for sinners." In the early periods of his life he was guilty in some instances of uncharitableness and indiscretion; but he afterwards had the magnanimity to confess his fault. He was in reality a man of a very liberal and catholic spirit, for he had little attachment to forms, and embraced all who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity. His life was spent in most disinterested and benevolent exertion. The following lines will show the opinion which was formed of his character by the evangelical poet, Cowper:

"He loved the world that hated him; the tear
That dropp'd upon his bible was sincere;
Assail'd by scandal and the tongue of strife,
His only answer was a blameless life,
And he that forg'd, and he that threw the dart,
Had each a brother's interest in his heart.
Paul's love of Christ and steadiness unbrib'd
Were copied close in him, and well transcrib'd;
He follow'd Paul, his zeal a kindred flame,
His apostolic charity the same;
Like him cross'd cheerfully tempestuous seas,
Forsaking country, kindred, friends, and ease;
Like him he labor'd, and like him content
To bear it, suffer'd shame where'er he went.
Blush, calumny! and write upon his tomb,
If honest eulogy can spare thee room,
Thy deep repentance of thy thousand lies,
Which, aim'd at him, have pierc'd th' offended skies;
And say, blot out my sin, confess'd, deplor'd,
Against thine image in thy saint, O Lord?"

His letters, sermons, controversial and other tracts, with an account of his life, were published in seven volumes, 8vo. 1771. — *Gillies' Life of W.; Middleton's Biog. Evang.; Parsons', Pemberton's and Wesley's Sermons.*

WHITEHEAD, JAMES, D. D., minister in Norfolk, Va., and in Baltimore, died about 1803.

WHITE-HEAD, DECARI or SCHIACHIPKAKA, chief of the Winnebago Indians, on Wisconsin river, died April 20, 1836, aged 89.

WHITEHILL, JOHN, judge, died at Pequea, Lancaster county, Penn., in 1815, aged 94. He was a member of the council of safety and of congress, and an associate judge of Lancaster county.

WHITFIELD, HENRY, first minister of Guilford, Conn., died in Winchester, England, after 1650. He was born in England in 1597, the son of a rich lawyer, and was settled at Okely in Surrey before he came to this country in 1639. He continued at Guilford until 1650, when he returned to his native country, and finished his life in the ministry at Winchester. He was a good scholar, a distinguished divine, and an excellent preacher. He published the light appearing more and more, etc., giving an account of

the progress of the gospel among the Indians, 1651. — *Magnalia*, III. 217, 218: — *Sprague*.

WHITFIELD, JOHN, a Methodist minister, died in North Carolina in 1833, aged 88.

WHITFIELD, JAMES, Roman Catholic archbishop, died at Baltimore Oct. 19, 1834, aged 64. He was born at Liverpool in 1770. He was a merchant, and became a prisoner under Bonaparte at Lyons, where he became acquainted with Ambrose Marechal, afterwards archbishop of Baltimore, whom he succeeded. He came first to B. in 1817.

WHITING, WILLIAM, major, one of the first settlers of Hartford in 1636, died in 1647. He was a man of wealth and education, a magistrate, and treasurer of the colony. — *Goodwin's Genealogical Notes*.

WHITING, SAMUEL, first minister of Lynn, Mass., died Dec. 11, 1679, aged 82. The son of John W., mayor of Boston, England, he was born in 1597, and was educated at Cambridge. He arrived at Boston May 26, 1636. In about a month he went to Lynn, where a church was gathered Nov. 8. Mr. Cobbet was his colleague for several years, and after his removal one of his own sons was his assistant. His son, Samuel, first minister of Billerica, died in 1713; Joseph was minister of Lynn; his daughter married Jeremiah Hobart. He possessed an accurate knowledge of Hebrew, and wrote Latin with elegance. His disposition was peculiarly amiable, and the sanctity of his life impressed all men with respect for him. From his writings Norton's life of Cotton was partly composed. He published a treatise upon the last judgment, 1664; Abraham interceding for Sodom, a volume of sermons, 1666. — *Magnalia*, III. 156-161; *Sprague*.

WHITING, JOHN, minister in Hartford, Conn., died before 1689. The son of William of H., he graduated at Harvard in 1653. He preached two years in Salem, Mass., an assistant to Mr. Norris; then was settled in the first church in H.; and next was installed in 1670 over a new, the south church, with which he was connected till his death. His wife was a sister of Rev. J. Collins; she married, after his death, Rev. John Russell of Hadley. His son, William, commanded the Connecticut troops sent to Port Royal. The American quarterly register has by mistake printed his name Samuel, who, graduating the same year, was the minister of Billerica.

WHITING, JOHN, second minister of Lancaster, Mass., was killed by the Indians Sept. 11, 1697, aged 33. The son of Rev. Samuel of Billerica, he graduated at Harvard in 1685, and was settled in 1690. He succeeded J. Rowlandson. He was succeeded by Prentiss, Harrington, Thayer. Surprised, away from the fort, by the Indians, they offered him quarter; but he chose rather to fight than to fall into their hands. His

widow, Aliee Cook of Cambridge, married Rev. T. Stevens of Glastenbury. His sister, Elizabeth, married Rev. T. Clark of Chelmsford, Mass.

WHITING, SAMUEL, first minister of Billerica, Mass., died in 1713, aged nearly 80. Born in England, the son of Rev. Samuel of Lynn, he graduated at Harvard in 1653, and was settled in 1663. His successors were Ruggles, Chandler, Cummings, Whitman, and Abbott. His mother was a daughter of Oliver St. John, a man of note in Cromwell's time. His son, John, was the minister of Lancaster. A manuscript volume of his sermons fell into the hands of his descendant, Rev. M. G. Thomas of Concord, N. H.

WHITING, JOSEPH, died in 1717, aged 72, the son of the first William W. He was a merchant of Hartford, and treasurer of Connecticut. He married Mary, daughter of John Pyncheon and Anna Wyllys: his second wife was Anna, daughter of Col. John Allyn, and of his wife, who was a daughter of Henry Smith and granddaughter of William Pyncheon. His daughter, Margaret, by his second wife, married Rev. Jonathan Marsh.

WHITING, JOSEPH, minister of Lynn, died in 1723, aged 82. The son of Rev. Samuel, he was born in Lynn, and graduated at Harvard in 1661, and was settled in 1680, having assisted his father for some years before. In 1682 he went to Southampton on Long Island.

WHITING, SAMUEL, the first minister of Windham, Conn., died in 1725. The brother of Rev. John, he was ordained Dec. 4, 1700, and died at Enfield, while on a visit to his cousin and brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Collins. He was succeeded by President Clap. He was the brother of Rev. John of Hartford. His wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Rev. W. Adams of Dedham: she was born in 1681, and died in 1766. Her second marriage was with Rev. Mr. Niles. She died in New Haven, at the house of her son, Col. Nathan Whiting. His daughter, Mary, married President Clap, and died in 1736. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1721.

WHITING, WILLIAM, colonel, son of Rev. John of Hartford, died about 1730. He served in Canada. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Allyn. His sister married Rev. S. Russell. He removed to Newport, R. I.

WHITING, JOHN, minister of Concord, Mass., twenty years, died in 1752, aged about 72. Born in Lynn, he graduated at Harvard in 1700; was tutor from 1703 to 1706, and librarian from 1707 to 1712, in which year he was ordained. He was learned, benevolent, and rich. The first minister of his church was P. Bulkley; his successors were Bliss, Emerson, and Ripley.

WHITING, JOHN, colonel, son of the preceding, died at Windham, Conn., in 1786, aged 80. He graduated at Yale in 1726, and was a preacher,

then judge of probate, and a colonel. His daughter, Mary, married H. Jones of North Carolina; and their daughter married Gov. Nash in 1779.

WHITING, WILLIAM, Dr., died in Great Barrington Dec. 8, 1792, aged 62. Born in Norwich, Conn., the son of Rev. Samuel of Windham, he studied with Dr. Bulkley of Colechester. He lived in Hartford till 1766; then settled in G. B. He was a professor of religion in the Episcopal church, and often in public life; a member of the provincial congress, and of the convention to frame the constitution, and chief judge of the court of common pleas. His son, Mason Whiting, died in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1849, aged 74, whose wife was Mary, a descendant of Pres. Edwards, and whose daughter, Amelia, is the wife of Prof. W. S. Tyler of Amherst college.

WHITING, EBENEZER, major, died at Westfield in 1794, aged 59. He was the son of Charles, who died at Montville, and grandson of Col. William. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Bradford of Duxbury, a descendant of Gov. Bradford. His wife was Ann, daughter of Col. Eleazer Fitch of Windham. He resided at Norwich, and was a major in the Revolutionary army. His son, Henry, a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, died at St. Louis Sept. 10, 1851.

WHITING, WILLIAM BRADFORD, colonel, died in Canaan, N. Y., near New Lebanon, in 1796, aged 65. He was a colonel in the Revolution, a senator of New York, and a judge. His accomplished and excellent daughter Harriet — whom the writer knew more than fifty years ago as the friend of his sister Elizabeth — married Eleazer Backus, a bookseller of Albany, now of Philadelphia, if yet among the living. She died July 13, 1804, after being the mother of one child.

WHITING, SAMUEL, colonel, brother of the preceding, died at Stratford, Conn., in 1803, aged 81. He served in the French war as a colonel, and in the Revolutionary war. Four of his sons were also in the army.

WHITING, SAMUEL, first minister of Rockingham, Vt., died in 1819, aged 70. Born in Franklin, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1769, and was pastor from 1773 to 1809.

WHITING, THURSTON, a minister in Warren, Me., died in 1829, aged 79.

WHITING, JOHN, deacon, died at Canaan, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1844, aged 80. He was the son of Col. William B. He was ready for every good word and work, a pillar in the church, a father in Israel, — like thousands of others, whom God in his grace has scattered over our land.

WHITING, JOHN, general, died in Great Barrington Jan. 13, 1846, at an advanced age. He was a descendant of William, in the line of

John, of the sixth generation; the son of Gamaliel. He was an eminent lawyer. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Col. Aaron Kellogg, married in 1800; his second was Lucy Allen, married in 1831. His son, Francis, was born in 1808; his daughter, Martha, married David Allen.

WHITING, NATHAN, a worthy citizen of New Haven, died Feb. 17, 1848, aged 75, the son of Col. William B. W. By his first wife, Lydia Backus of Norwich, he had a daughter, Harriet B., wife of A. N. Skinner, late mayor of New Haven; and also Alexander, a physician in New York. His second wife, now a widow, was Mrs. Nancy Breed Williams of Norwich.

WHITING, EDWARD, captain, died in Norwich July 14, 1851, aged 74; a man of an excellent character, held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

WHITING, HENRY, brigadier-general, died at St. Louis Sept. 16, 1851. He was among the oldest officers of the army. He arrived two days before his death from a tour of duty in Texas, and fell dead instantly in his room, probably from disease of the heart. He lived many years at Detroit. He was the son of Gen. John W. of Lancaster, Mass. He was a man conversant with literature, and wrote various articles for the North American review, among which was the sketch of Pres. Taylor, relating chiefly to his military life.

WHITING, GEORGE B., missionary of the American board in Syria, died of the cholera at Beirut Nov. 8, 1855. He was the son of John W. and of Lydia Leffingwell of Norwich, and grandson of Col. William B. W. He had been, with his wife, a daughter of John Ward of Newark, a missionary twenty-six years; first at Beirut, then eight years at Jerusalem. His letters to the missionary herald were most interesting. Dr. Smith, his associate in Syria, says, "The American church has sent into the missionary field few so lovely spirits as that of our brother who has just been called to his reward."

WHITING, DANIEL, died at Philadelphia, at the house of his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Brainard, June 7, 1855, aged 87. He was the son of Col. William B. Whiting of Canaan, N. Y., and brother of Deacon John W. of Canaan, and of Deacon Nathan W. of New Haven. As a lawyer he practised at Canaan, Albany, and Troy. For a time he was a partner in a book concern in Albany with Backus and Whiting, and editor of the Albany Daily Sentinel. At the bar he was conversant with Hamilton, Burr, Clinton, Kent, and Spencer. He died with trust in the Saviour, whose name he professed thirty years before his death, under the ministry of Dr. Tucker. For nine years he had been blind. He was the last of a large family, distinguished for piety.

WHITMAN, JOHN, the ancestor of a large posterity, died at Weymouth, at a great age, about 1692. He came from England to Charlestown about 1638.

WHITMAN, ZECHARIAH, minister of Hull, Mass., died in 1726, aged 82. He graduated at Harvard in 1668, and was settled in 1670. The Dorchester records describe him as "Vir pius, humilis, orthodoxus, utilissimus."

WHITMAN, SAMUEL, minister of Farmington, Conn., died in 1751, aged 75. He graduated at Harvard in 1696; was a teacher in Salem in 1699; and was ordained in 1706. He was a fellow of Yale from 1724 to 1746. He was preceded by T. Pitkin and succeeded by S. Hooker. His son, Elnathan, a graduate of 1726, was minister of the second church in Hartford from 1732 to his death in 1776. He published the election sermon in 1714.

WHITMAN, SAMUEL, minister of Goshen, Mass., died in 1827, aged 75. Born in Weymouth, he graduated at Harvard in 1775; was minister of Ashby from 1778 to 1783; then of Goshen from 1788 to 1818. He published a sermon at ordination of L. Lankton; of Mr. Hallock; on baptism of Christ, 1800; a key to the atonement and justification, 8vo., 1814; sermon to missionary society, 1817; at Cummington, 1819; history of proceedings at Goshen, 1824. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WHITMAN, BERNARD, Unitarian minister of Waltham, Mass., died in 1834, aged 38. He published artillery election sermon, 1829; letter on revivals, 1831; answer to E. Pearson's letter.

WHITMAN, KILBORN, minister of Pembroke, Mass., died in 1835, aged about 70. Born in Bridgewater, he graduated at Harvard in 1785, and was pastor from 1787 to 1796. His predecessor was T. Smith, who reached the age of 83. He published sermon at ordination of J. Cushman, 1796; oration, 1798.

WHITMAN, LEVI, minister of Wellfleet, Mass., died at Kingston in Aug., 1839, aged 90. Born in Bridgewater, he graduated at Harvard in 1779, and was pastor at W. from 1785 to 1808. He was a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the United States.

WHITMAN, JOHN, deacon, died at East Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 5, 1842, aged 107 years and 4 months, a descendant of the fourth generation from Miles Standish. He had fourteen children; three of his sons were ministers.

WHITMAN, JASON, Unitarian minister, died at Lexington, Mass., in 1818, aged 49. He graduated at Harvard in 1825; was for some years a minister in Saco; then secretary of the Unitarian association in Boston, whence he removed to Portland in 1835, and remained ten years. In 1845 he was installed at Lexington.

WHITMORE, EDWARD, general, was drowned

in Plymouth bay in Feb., 1761. At the second capture of Louisburg, in 1758, he was military governor of the place, being colonel of the twenty-second regiment and brigadier-general.

WHITNEY, AARON, first minister of Petersham, Mass., died in 1779, aged 65. He graduated at Harvard in 1737. He was the father of Rev. Peter W.

WHITNEY, PETER, second minister of Northborough, Mass., died in 1816, aged 72. Born in Petersham, he graduated at Harvard in 1762, and was ordained in 1767. Joseph Allen was his successor. The first minister was John Martin, from 1746 to 1767. He published two fast sermons, 1774; history of the county of Worcester, 1793; at ordination of P. Whitney, jun.; on the death of Lucy Sumner.

WHITNEY, JOSIAH, D. D., minister of Brooklyn, Conn., died in 1824, aged 93. Born at Plainfield, he graduated at Yale in 1752. He studied theology with Mr. Breck of Springfield, whose daughter he married. He was ordained in 1756, and after being sole pastor fifty-seven years, received as colleague, in 1813, Abiel Abbot, who soon became a Unitarian, and was dismissed. He published a sermon at ordination of E. Weld; election sermon, 1788; on the death of Gen. Putnam, 1790; of N. Russell, 1795; a half-century sermon, 1806. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WHITNEY, ELI, inventor of the cotton-gin, died Jan. 3, 1825, aged 59. He was born at Westborough, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765. His mechanical genius was early manifested. He graduated at Yale college in 1792. Proceeding to Georgia, and becoming acquainted with the widow of Gen. Greene, she invited him to make her house his home, while he studied law. While at her house he invented the cotton-gin, a machine for separating the seed from the cotton; an invention of vast importance to the States which cultivate cotton. It has been worth to them 100,000,000 dollars. His disappointments, difficulties, and trials in the vindication of his rights are described in a memoir of his life in Silliman's journal for Jan., 1832, which contains also a beautiful portrait. In 1798 he commenced the manufacture of fire-arms for the United States. His first contract amounted to 134,000 dollars for ten thousand stand of arms, which he made in ten years. His next contract was for fifteen thousand stand of arms. He had unequalled sufferings from his disease. His wife, whom he married in 1817, was Henrietta, daughter of Pierpont Edwards. Two daughters and a son survived him. He was highly beloved and respected in domestic life. For inventive power and a persevering spirit, which never relinquished an undertaking until it was accomplished, he had scarcely a parallel. His name will be ranked with the names of Fulton, Arkwright, and Watt. Of his monument

after the model of that of Scipio at Rome, a print is in Silliman's journal. Similar monuments at New Haven have been placed over the remains of Dr. N. Smith and Mr. Ashmun.

WHITNEY, DAVID S., died at Gainesville Ala., in 1840. He was for years a merchant in Northampton, Mass., and removed to the south. His Christian character was always held in high esteem.

WHITNEY, SARAH, Mrs., a Quaker, died at Caseo, Me., in July, 1843, aged 100 years and 8 months.

WHITNEY, PETER, minister of Quiney, Mass., died in 1843, aged 73. He graduated at Harvard in 1791, and was ordained in 1800, and succeeded by W. P. Lunt. His predecessor was A. Wibird.

WHITNEY, SAMUEL, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died Dec. 15, 1845, aged 52. Born at Branford, Conn., he was two years a member of Yale college. He arrived at Hawaii in 1820, was licensed to preach by the missionaries in 1823, and ordained 1825. Most of his time was spent on the island of Kanai. He said in his illness, "I have fought the good fight." In twenty-six years of service the Saviour had been with him. "Christ is the rock on which I rest." Throwing up his arms, he said: "And is the victory won? Glory, glory, glory! Hail, glorious immortality!" Let the great warriors of the earth look upon this dying man.

WHITON, JOHN MILTON, D. D., died at Antrim, N. H., Sept. 28, 1856, aged 71, having been the minister forty-five years to a day. Born in Winchendon, Mass., he graduated at Yale in 1805. The first minister was Walter Fullington, from 1800 to 1804. He published a history of N. H. for schools; a history of Antrim. In 1806 he published in the repository an account of the ministers of Hillsborough.

WHITTELEY, SAMUEL, minister of Wallingford, Conn., died April 15, 1752, aged 66. He was graduated at Yale college in 1705 and was ordained as the colleague of Mr. Street in May, 1710. He was one of the most distinguished preachers and faithful ministers of the colony in which he lived. Such was the vigor and penetration of his mind, that he easily comprehended subjects which presented great difficulties to others. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Rev. N. Chauncey of Hatfield. His son Samuel was minister of Milford from 1738 till his death in 1768. His son, Chauncey W., an eminent scholar, was minister of New Haven from 1758 till his death in 1787. He published a sermon upon the death of John Hall, 1730; at the election; on the awful condition of impenitent souls in their separate state, 1731; at the ordination of his son, Samuel W., at Milford, 1737. — *Dana's Cent. Disc.*; *Sprague*.

WHITTELEY, SAMUEL, minister of Mil-

ford, Conn., died in 1768, aged 55. He graduated at Yale in 1729, and was tutor from 1732 to 1738. He was a man of an excellent spirit and judgment, an eminent Christian. S. Andrew preceded and S. Wales succeeded him.

WHITTELEY, CHAUNCEY, minister in New Haven, died July 24, 1787, aged 69. The son of Rev. Samuel W. of Wallingford, he graduated at Yale in 1738, and was ordained over the first church in New Haven as colleague with Mr. Noyes, March 1, 1758, and continued in office nearly thirty years. Mr. Dana was his successor. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Whiting. He published a sermon at New Haven, 1744; to a class, 1745; on the death of A. Noyes, 1768; of Mary Clap, 1769; at the ordination of J. Hubbard, 1779; election sermon, 1778. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WHITTELEY, SAMUEL G., missionary at Oodooville, Ceylon, died at Dindigal March 10, 1847, aged 38. He had gone to D., on the continent, for his health. Born in Preston, he graduated at Yale in 1834. In 1842 he was ordained: his station was Oodooville, at the female missionary seminary. He said he had rather be a missionary in that dark land than to be "in America, enjoying all the pleasures of a civilized and Christian country."

WHITTEMORE, AARON, the first minister of Pembroke, N. H., died in 1767, aged 55. Born in Concord, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1734, and was settled in 1737. J. Emery, born in Andover, was his successor.

WHITTEMORE, AMOS, inventor of the card machine, died at West Cambridge, Mass., in April, 1828, aged 69. He was the inventor of the machine for sticking cards, which indicated a powerful mechanical genius, and which was a most useful invention. Each machine in his manufactory occupied no more space than a small table; the wire was reeled off, cut off the right length for teeth, bent, holes were pricked in the leather, the teeth were inserted, and this was continued till the card was completed, and all by the unassisted machine.

WHITTELEY, SAMUEL, died in Utica, N. Y., in 1842, aged 66. Born in Litchfield, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1803; was pastor at New Preston in Washington county from 1807 to 1817; then was principal of the deaf and dumb asylum at Hartford; in 1826 he took the charge of a female seminary in Utica; and in 1833 became the publisher of the mother's magazine in New York. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WHITTELEY, FREDERIC, judge, died in Rochester, N. Y., in Sept., 1851, aged 54; a member of congress and judge of the supreme court. He was professor of law in Genesee college at Lima. Internal improvements were earnestly promoted by him.

WHITTLESEY, ANNA L., Miss, died at Beirut May 1, 1852. She had been there one year as a teacher in the female boarding-school. She had a vigorous intellect and a zealous heart. Her character is described by Dr. De Forest in missionary herald, July, 1852.

WHITWELL, WILLIAM, minister of Marblehead, died in 1781, aged 44. Born in Boston, he graduated at Princeton in 1758, and was ordained colleague with Barnard in 1762. He was a gentleman and a Christian; in his preaching concise and pertinent, instructive and pathetic. He published a sermon to mariners, 1769; on the death of Mr. Barnard. — *Sprague*.

WHYTE, ARCHIBALD, a minister, died at Argyle, N. Y., in 1849, aged 93; a learned and pious man.

WIBIRD, ANTHONY, minister of Quincy, Mass., died in 1800, aged 72. Born in Portsmouth, he graduated at Harvard in 1747, and was ordained in 1755. His predecessors were Thompson, Flint, Fiske, Marsh, Hancock, Bryant; his successors, P. Whitney, and W. P. Lunt.

WICKES, ELIPHALET, died in Troy, N. Y., June 7, 1850, aged 81. He was the son of Thomas of Huntington, L. I. As a lawyer he lived in the town of Jamaica until 1835. He was of integrity and of reputation as a lawyer. Before he undertook a cause he endeavored to reconcile the parties. He was an elder of the church. For thirty years he devoted to charity a certain percentage of his income. He founded a scholarship in Princeton seminary. About to die, he said: "It may be that I am now to be called home. Well, I have a good home to go to." — *N. Y. Observer*, Oct. 19.

WIER, Mr., died in Davidson county, N. C., Aug. 9, 1824, aged 120. He was a native of Germany.

WIGGIN, TIMOTHY, died at Barry, near London, early in 1856, aged 83. Born in Hopkinton, he went into business in Boston with his elder brother in 1798; the firm of B. and T. W. continued about twenty years, during some of which he resided in Manchester, and there married a lady of beauty and piety, most amiable and agreeable. About 1826 he commenced business as a banker in London with great success; but giving credit largely without security, in 1836 he lost his property; he had considered himself worth a million and a half. With the aid of friends and of the bank of England, he paid all his debts and repaid the advances; but his own fortune melted away to nothing. He did not sink down in miserable despondence; he submitted to Providence without a murmur, and died in the Christian hope of a blessed immortality.

WIGGLESWORTH, MICHAEL, a poet, was graduated at Harvard college in 1651, and was afterwards ordained minister of Malden, where

he continued till his death, June 10, 1705, aged 73. His wife was Sybil Sparhawk, granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Newman; she died in 1708. He had five daughters, Abigail, Mary, Martha, Esther, and Dorothy; and sons, Samuel and Edward. He was useful, not only as a minister, but as a physician. During his illness, which occasionally interrupted his exertions as a preacher for several years, he still sought to do good by his labors as a poet. The following extract from his sermon on wearing hair may have a peculiar application at the present day: "It argues much wantonness, when men shall affect a kind of bravery, as now-a-days they do, by curling or frizeling of their hair, and parting it with a seam in the midst; it argues much effeminacy. The Lord abhors such vanity in women; but for men to do it is a most loathsome thing, and a fashion altogether unbecoming a Christian." "Why should we wear it at such a time as this, when every one useth it, the very basest sort of persons, every ruffian, every wild-Irish, every hangman, every varlet and vagabond shall affect long hair, shall men of peace and honor esteem it an honor unto them?" He published the day of doom, or a poetical description of the great and last judgment, with a short discourse about eternity, sixth edit., 1829; a sermon on wearing hair; meat out of the eater, or a meditation concerning the necessity, end, and usefulness of afflictions unto God's children, fifth edit., 1718. — *Holmes' Annals*.

WIGGLESWORTH, EDWARD, D. D., first Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard college, died in 1765, aged 72. The son of the preceding, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1710. After he commenced preaching, his services were enjoyed in different places. So conspicuous were his talents, and so exemplary was he for every Christian virtue, that when the professorship of divinity in Harvard college was founded by T. Hollis, he was unanimously appointed first professor, and was inducted into this office Oct. 24, 1722; when he declared his assent to the confession of faith in the assembly's catechism, especially to the doctrine of the trinity and of the eternal godhead of Christ; also to that of predestination and special grace. He was a prominent writer in the controversy relating to Mr. Whitefield, whose preaching at Cambridge he censured. He died, conscious of the failings of life, yet hoping for pardon through Jesus Christ. His son succeeded him in 1765. His daughter married Prof. Sewall. The next professor was Dr. Tappan. He published sober remarks, 1724; on the duration of future punishment, 1729; a trial of the spirits, 1735; on the death of Mr. Wadsworth, 1737; inquiry into the imputation of the guilt of Adam's sin to his posterity, 1738; a letter to Mr. Whitefield, 1745;

on the inspiration of the Old Testament, 1753; two lectures on the ministers of Christ, 1754; Dudleian lecture, 1757; doctrine of reprobation, 1763. — *Appleton's Sermon; Sprague.*

WIGGLESWORTH, SAMUEL, minister of Ipswich hamlet, now Hamilton, Mass., died in 1768, aged 79. The son of Michael by his second wife, Martha, he graduated at Harvard in 1707. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1710, but was settled as a minister in 1714. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Dennis; of J. Warren at Wenham, 1733; at the election, 1733; account of Mr. Hale; a pamphlet concerning a council; at the convention, 1751; on death of J. Rogers, 1746; at a fast; two sermons to men enlisted, 1755; Dudleian lecture, 1760; on admitting members from other churches, 1765. — *Sprague's Annals.*

WIGGLESWORTH, EDWARD, D. D., the successor of his father as the Hollis professor of theology at Harvard, died in 1794, aged about 62. He graduated in 1749 and was chosen professor in 1765. He was secretary of the commissioners of the society in Scotland for propagating the gospel among the Indians. He was an original member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published the Dudleian lecture on the errors of the Roman church, 1777; sermon on the death of J. Winthrop, 1779. — *Sprague's Annals.*

WIGGLESWORTH, THOMAS, a rich merchant, died in Boston April 27, 1855, aged 79. He was the son of Rev. Edward W. of Cambridge, and was graduated in 1793. He was engaged in the Russia and India trade.

WIGHT, JABEZ, minister in Norwich, Conn., died in 1782, aged 81. Born in Dedham, he graduated at Yale in 1715; was pastor of the fifth society in N. in 1726.

WIGHT, EBENEZER, second minister of Hollis street church, Boston, died in 1821, aged about 65. Born in Dedham, he graduated at Harvard in 1776, and succeeded Dr. M. Byles in 1778. His successors were West, Holley, Pierpont.

WIGHT, HENRY, D. D., died in Bristol, R. I., Aug. 12, 1837, aged 84. Born in Medfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1782. For one year, while the college exercises were suspended, he served in the army. He was sole pastor in B. from 1785 to 1815, and then had a colleague till 1828. He kept a daily record seventy years. He died in peace, leaving a widow and seven children.

WIGHTMAN, VALENTINE, a Baptist minister, died at Groton, Conn., in 1796, aged 76, in the forty-second year of his ministry.

WILBUR, HERVEY, died at Newburyport Jan. 5, 1852, aged 65. Born in Worthington, his late education was with several ministers in Oneida county, N. Y. As a preacher he was use-

ful in various places, and was minister of Wendell six years from 1817. Then he was at the head of several female seminaries, and prepared and delivered astronomical and other lectures, with illuminated diagrams. He published a sermon on religious education; the reference bible; and various school books and manuals. — *Dimmick's Sermon.*

WILCOX, JOSEPH, general, died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1817. Before he went to the west he lived at Killingworth and was marshal of Connecticut. He was an officer of the Revolution.

WILCOX, ROBERT, captain, died at Lebanon, Conn., in 1822, aged 71; a native of Newport. He was during the whole war of the Revolution on board of ships, except when a prisoner two years. He was with Paul Jones, and was the first who boarded from the Bon Homme Richard the British ship Serapis, which was captured, while the American ship sunk.

WILCOX, CARLOS, a poet and minister of Hartford, Conn., died at Danbury of the consumption May 29, 1827, aged 32. He was born at Newport, N. H., Oct. 22, 1794, but his parents soon removed to Orwell, Vt. He graduated at Middlebury college in 1813; studied theology at Andover; and, after preaching in various places, and spending two or three years in writing his poems, was ordained at Hartford in Dec., 1824. In consequence of ill health he was dismissed in May, 1826. His intimate friends, whom he commemorated in his poetry, were Allen, Larned, Fisher, Parsons, Fisk, and Andrus. He had the genius of a poet. A long and interesting account of him is given in Dr. Sprague's annals. His principal poems are the age of benevolence, and the religion of taste, both of which were published in his remains, 8vo. 1828.

WILDE, RICHARD HENRY, born in Baltimore, was attorney-general of Georgia, and died suddenly of a fever, as professor of law in Louisiana at New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1847, aged 58. For several years he was a member of congress. He was best known as a scholar and poet. He published a work on the love, madness, and imprisonment of Tasso.

WILDE, SAMUEL SUMNER, LL. D., judge, died in Boston June 12, 1855, aged 84. Born at Taunton, Feb. 5, 1771, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1789. He practiced law in Augusta, Me.; for thirty-five years from 1815 to 1851 he was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts; then lived five years in retirement. He was a member of the Hartford convention. His daughter, the wife of Attorney-general C. Cushing, died some years before him. He was skilled in the law of real estate, and his decisions on the common law were respected. He published oration July 4, 1797; masonic oration, 1799.

WILDER, LUKE, captain, an officer of the

Revolutionary army, died at Bangor, Me., in 1836, aged 82. Born in Lancaster, Mass., he marched to join Stark at Bennington.

WILDER, JOHN, minister of Attleboro', died in 1836, aged 77. Born in Templeton, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1784, and was pastor as successor of H. Weld from 1790 to 1822. He was succeeded by T. Williams. He was a faithful minister, and witnessed several revivals of religion among his people. He published several sermons.

WILDER, JONAS, of Brighton, a highly esteemed teacher, died at Newton in June, 1839, aged 39.

WILDER, NATHANIEL, died at Wendell, Mass., Jan. 24, 1851, aged 100; a Revolutionary pensioner.

WILDMAN, BENJAMIN, minister of Woodbury, Conn., was settled colleague with Mr. Graham Oct. 22, 1766, and died Aug. 2, 1812, aged 76. He was a graduate of 1753; a faithful, animated, popular minister. Rum-drinking was an evil custom of his day. Once he asked Dr. Belamy as to the best means of persuading his people to attend meeting. The advice given was, "Place a barrel of rum under the pulpit."—"Ah," said Mr. Wildman, "I am afraid to do this, for I should have the attendance of half the church of Bethlehem every Sabbath!" There was then a case of discipline for intemperance pending in that church. At a wood-see, when his parishioners brought loads of wood, the custom was to ask them to drink before they unloaded. A jocose poor man, wanting a share of refreshment, entered the wood-yard with a heavy log on his shoulder; the minister cried out to him, "Come, come, good friend; come in and drink before you unload!"

WILEY, EDWARD, died in Savannah in 1850, an honorable merchant. Born in New York, he lived thirty years in S. In 1842 he failed in business, and compromised with his creditors for fifty cents on a dollar, and obtained a full release. But in a few years, having repaired his losses, he paid up the entire balance.

WILEY, JOHN, M. D., died in Brooklyn in 1852, bequeathing more than 20,000 dollars to hospitals and other charities.

WILKIN, JAMES W., general, died in Goshen, N. Y., in 1845, aged 82. He was much engaged in public life, and was respected and beloved.

WILKINS, DANIEL, first minister of Amherst, N. H., died in 1785, aged about 70. He graduated at Harvard in 1736, and was ordained in June, 1741. The next minister was J. Barnard, ordained in 1780.

WILKINS, JOHN, general, died at Pittsburg, Va., in 1816, aged 54.

WILKINS, JAMES C., colonel, died at Louisville, Ky., in 1819. Born in Pennsylvania, he

removed about 1809 to Mississippi, and was an eminent cotton merchant, of the firm of Wilkins and Linton, New Orleans. He was charitable and generous. Many merchants in difficulty experienced his kind aid; the widow and orphan he did not forget.

WILKINSON, JEMIMA, an impostor, died in 1819. She was born in Cumberland, R. I., about 1753, and was educated a Quaker. She was artful, bold, and zealous. About 1773, when she recovered from a fit of sickness, in which she had been apparently dead, she announced that she had been raised from the dead, and had received a divine commission as a religious teacher. Having made a few proselytes, she removed with them to the State of New York, and settled near Seneca and Crooked Lakes, calling her village Jerusalem. In consequence of the dupery of her followers, she was enabled to live in a style of elegance, being waited upon by half a dozen handsome girls. She inculcated poverty; but was careful to be the owner of lands, purchased in the name of her companion, Rachel Miller. When she preached, she stood in the door of her bed-chamber, wearing a waistcoat, a stock, and a white silk cravat. In a short time her followers began to fall off.

WILKINSON, JAMES, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died Dec. 28, 1825, aged 68. He was born in Maryland about 1757, and studied medicine. In 1775 he repaired to Cambridge as a volunteer. In 1776 he was a captain in a regiment which proceeded to Canada. On the surrender of Burgoyne he carried the dispatches to congress and received the brevet of brigadier-general. After the peace he settled in commercial business in Kentucky. Again he entered the army and had the command on the Mississippi. In the war of 1812 he served on the northern frontiers. Not long before his death he went to Mexico, where he was attacked with the diarrhoea, which is common among strangers. At the age of 56, he married Miss Trudeau, aged 26. He published memoirs of my own times, 3 vols., 8mo., 1816.

WILKINSON, ABRAHAM, died at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1849, aged 80. With Slater he founded the first cotton factories at Pawtucket.

WILLARD, SIMON, major, of Salem, died at Charlestown, where he was holding a court, in 1676, aged about 70. The son of Richard of Kent in England, he came to this country in 1631; lived a short time at Cambridge; in 1635 was chief of the settlers of Concord; then lived in Lancaster and Groton, from which last place he was driven by the Indian war in 1676; at last he resided in Salem. He sustained various civil offices, and was skilful as a soldier. His wives were Mary Sharp; Elizabeth, sister of President Dunster; Mary D., the cousin of the president;

and by these he had a goodly number of children, who might help to people a new country, — nine sons and eight daughters. It is not known by which of these wives President Willard was his son. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILLARD, SAMUEL, minister in Boston and vice-president of Harvard college, died Sept. 12, 1707, aged 67. He was the son of Major Simon W., and was born at Concord Jan. 31, 1640. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1659. He was afterward settled the minister of Groton in 1663; but the ravages of the Indian war drove him from that place in 1676. G. Hobart succeeded him at G. He was settled colleague with Mr. Thacher, the first minister of the old south church in Boston, April 10, 1678. In 1700 he received Mr. Pemberton as an assistant minister. After the resignation of President Mather, he as vice-president took the superintendence of Harvard college Sept. 6, 1701, and presided over that seminary till his death. President Leverett succeeded him. By two wives he had twenty children. Mr. W. possessed very superior powers of mind. His imagination was rich though not luxuriant, his perception was rapid and correct, and in argument he was profound and clear. His learning also was very considerable. In controversy he was a champion, defending the cause of truth with courage, and with enlightened and affectionate zeal. All his talents and acquisitions were devoted to God, who had created him anew in Christ Jesus, and implanted in his heart all the pure, and humble, and lovely virtues of Christianity. In the time of the witchcraft delusion he distinguished himself by opposing the rash proceedings of the courts. The catalogue of his writings occupied a page in Dr. Sprague's *Annals*. His chief work is his body of divinity, a folio volume, made up of monthly lectures, delivered for nineteen years. His doctrine of the divinity is: "There is one essence or substance and three distinct subsistences in the Godhead. These subsistences, which are eternal, are relative properties, and not merely relations. The unity of essence makes the Godhead one; the three subsistences make the three persons. The Father's manner of subsistence consists in his begetting the Son. The Son's manner of subsisting consists in his being begotten of the Father. The Holy Ghost's manner of subsisting consists in his proceeding both from the Father and from the Son." All this theoretical explanation is rejected in the more modern theory of Professor Stuart. He published a sermon to the second church after they had received the covenant; a discourse on the death of J. Leverett, 1679; of Maj. Thos. Savage, 1682; animadversions on the Baptists, 1681; covenant-keeping the way to blessedness; on the fiery trial; at a fast; election sermon, 1682; the child's portion, 1684; on

justification; heavenly merchandise, 1686; on laying hands on the bible in swearing, 1689; the barren fig-tree's doom; against excessive sorrow; the danger of taking the name of God in vain; on promise-keeping, 1691; on worshipping God; on discerning the times; on the doctrine of the covenant of redemption, 1693; at the election; at a fast; the law established by the gospel, 1694; spiritual desertions discovered and remedied, 1699; a remedy against despair; love's pedigree; the perils of the times displayed, the substance of several sermons; on the calling of the Jews, 1700; the Christian's exercises by Satan's temptations; caution about swearing; on the death of W. Stoughton, 1701; at a fast; Israel's true safety, 1704; fountain opened, or blessings to be dispensed at the national conversion of the Jews, 1727; sacramental meditations. His largest work, and the first folio volume on divinity printed in this country, was published in 1726, entitled a body of divinity in two hundred and fifty expository lectures on the assembly's shorter catechism. It is considered as a work of great merit. — *Pemberton's Serm.*; *Sprague*.

WILLARD, SAMUEL, minister of Biddeford, Me., died in 1741, aged 35. The son of John, a merchant at Kingston, Jamaica, and grandson of Rev. Samuel of Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1723. His wife was the daughter of Samuel Wright of Rutland. He was the father of President Joseph Willard. — *Sprague*.

WILLARD, JOSIAH, secretary of Mass., the son of Rev. Samuel W., of Boston, died in 1756, aged 75. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1698. In June, 1717, the king appointed him secretary of his native province, and he was continued in that station thirty-nine years till his death. He was also a judge of the probate of wills and a member of the council. While he commanded the highest respect in the public offices which he sustained, his heart was the abode of all the Christian virtues. — *Sewall's and Prince's Sermons*.

WILLARD, JOSIAH, first minister of Sunderland, Mass., died in 1790, aged 90. He was settled in 1718, and resigned in 1721.

WILLARD, JOSEPH, D. D., LL. D., president of Harvard college, died Sept. 25, 1804, aged 65. He was born at Biddeford Dec. 29, 1738, the son of Rev. Samuel W. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1765; and was ordained Nov. 25, 1772, as a colleague with Mr. Champney, minister of Beverly, where he continued in the high esteem of the people of his charge till he was elected president in the place of Dr. Langdon. Into this office he was inducted Dec. 19, 1781. During the last years of his life his usual health was unsettled. He died at New Bedford. His widow, Mary, daughter of Jacob Sheafe of Portsmouth, died in March, 1826. Mr. Webber succeeded

him. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with classical literature and with mathematical and astronomical science. His attainments in Greek learning have been equalled by few in America. At the head of the university he mingled paternal tenderness with strict authority, and by his dignified person and deportment united with candor, generosity, and benevolence, he secured at the same time respect and affection. He published a thanksgiving sermon, 1783; at the ordination of J. McKeen, 1785; on the death of T. Hilliard, 1790; at the ordination of H. Packard, 1793; a Latin address on the death of Washington, prefixed to Tappan's discourse, 1800; and mathematical and astronomical communications in the memoirs of the American academy. — *Webber's Eulogy; Holmes; Pearson; Sprague.*

WILLARD, JOHN, D. D., minister of Stafford, Conn., died Feb. 16, 1807, aged about 76. He was the brother of President Willard, and graduated at Harvard in 1751. For more than fifty years he was a faithful minister, with little compensation for his services, toiling with his hands for his own subsistence. He was respected for his talents and acquirements, and generous kindness to the young, who needed his aid in acquiring an education.

WILLARD, SAMUEL, a physician, died in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1811, aged 63.

WILLARD, JOSEPH, son of Rev. John, died at Lancaster, N. H., in 1827, aged 66. He graduated at Harvard in 1784; was pastor in North Wilbraham, Mass., from 1787 to 1794; then of Lancaster, N. H., from 1794 to 1822.

WILLARD, JOSEPH, minister of Mendon, Mass., died in 1828, aged 86. He graduated at Harvard in 1765, and was pastor from 1769 to 1782, and was succeeded by C. Alexander. His predecessors were J. Emerson, G. Rawson, J. Dorr. He next was installed in 1785 at Boxborough, where he continued nearly forty-three years.

WILLARD, SIMEON, died at Boston Sept. 20, 1848, aged 95; long known as a clock-maker.

WILLARD, ASHBEL, Dr., died at Wrentham Nov. 20, 1852, aged 85.

WILLARD, SIDNEY, professor of Hebrew, etc., at Harvard college, died Dec. 6, 1856, aged 76. The son of President W., he graduated at Harvard in 1798; was librarian of the college from 1800 to 1805; was professor of Hebrew, as successor of Dr. Pearson from 1807 to 1831. He published a Hebrew grammar, 1817. — *Boston Advertiser*, Dec. 10, 1856.

WILLES, HENRY, minister of Franklin, Conn., from 1718 to 1749, died in 1758. His society was at time of settlement called West Farms, Norwich. He was graduated at Yale in 1715.

WILLET, MARINUS, colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, died in New York, Aug., 1830, aged

90. He was in fort Stanwix Aug. 3, 1777, when it was invested by St. Leger. Aug. 6th he sallied from the fort and bravely attacked the enemy in order to favor the approach of Herkimer with aid; but H. had been defeated. In a few days he and one officer effected a march of fifty miles through the wilderness to German Flats, in order to urge the sending of sufficient aid to the fort. July 10, 1781, he defeated a party of the enemy at Correy's town.

WILLEY, ANNA, Mrs., died in Concord, N. H., in 1835, aged 100.

WILLEY, ELIJAH F., a Baptist minister, died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1841, aged 55.

WILLEY, CHARLES, died in Nottingham, N. H., Jan. 23, 1853, aged 107: he was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, one of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower in 1620. He died before the end of March of the next year. He left no descendant.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, the father of Providence plantation, died in April, 1683, aged 84. He was born in Wales in 1599, and was educated at Oxford. After having been a minister in the church of England, his nonconformity induced him to seek religious liberty in America. He arrived at Hull Feb. 5, 1631. In April he was chosen an assistant to Mr. Skelton in the ministry at Salem. Such was his puritanic zeal, that he contended for a complete separation from the English church, and even refused to join in fellowship with his brethren in Boston, unless they would declare their repentance for having communed, before they came to this country, with the church of England. He was of opinion, also, that the magistrate might not punish the breach of the Sabbath, or any violation of the precepts of the first table. Before the close of the summer he was obliged to retire to Plymouth, where he preached as an assistant to Mr. Smith about two years. In 1633 he returned to Salem, and, after the death of Mr. Skelton in 1634, was the sole minister of the church. His peculiar sentiments and conduct soon brought him before the court, where he was accused of asserting that offences against the first table of the law ought not to be punished, unless they disturbed the public peace; that an oath ought not to be tendered to an unregenerate man; that a Christian should not pray with the unregenerate; and that thanks ought not to be given after the sacrament, nor after meat. He asserted that the Massachusetts patent was invalid and unjust, because a fair purchase had not been made of the Indians. He even refused to commune with the members of his own church, unless they would separate from the polluted and anti-Christian churches of New England. As he could not be induced to retract any of his opinions, sentence of banishment was

passed upon him in 1635. He obtained permission to remain till spring; but, as he persisted in preaching in his own house, orders were sent in Jan., 1636, to seize him and send him to England. He escaped, and went with four of his friends to Seekhonet, now Rehoboth, and crossing the river laid the foundation of a town, which, in acknowledgment of God's goodness to him, he called Providence. His early associates were John Throckmorton, William Arnold, William Harris, Stukley Wescott, John Greene, Thomas Olney, Richard Waterman, Thomas James, Robert Cole, William Carpenter, Francis Weston, and Ezekiel Holliman. He purchased the land honestly of the Indians; and, while he enjoyed liberty of conscience himself, he granted it to others. Having embraced the sentiments of the Baptists, he was baptized in March, 1639, by one of his brethren, and he then baptized Ezekiel Holliman, and ten others. But he soon entertained doubts respecting the correctness of his principles; the church, which he had formed, was dissolved; and he came to the conclusion that baptism ought not to be administered in any mode without a revelation from heaven. At this period he studied the Indian language, and used his endeavors to impart to the savages the blessings of the gospel. In 1643 he went to England as agent for the colonists, to procure an act confirming their voluntary government. He obtained a charter, and, returning with it, landed at Boston in Sept., 1644. Though he was still under the sentence of banishment, a letter of recommendation from some of the principal members of parliament secured him from any interruption on his way to Providence. In 1651 he went again as agent for the colony to England, and continued there till 1654. On his return he was chosen president of the government, in which station he was continued till 1657, when Benedict Arnold was appointed. Being zealous against the Quakers, he in 1672 held a public dispute with three of their most eminent preachers, which occupied three days at Newport and one day at Providence. Of this dispute he afterwards published an account. His memory is deserving of lasting honor for the correctness of his opinions respecting liberty of conscience, and for the generous toleration which he established. So superior was he to the meanness of revenge, and such was his magnanimity, that he exerted all his influence with the Indians in favor of Massachusetts, and ever evinced the greatest friendship for the colony from which he had been driven. For some of its principal men he preserved the highest affection, and maintained a correspondence with them. In his controversial writings, especially with Mr. Cotton, respecting toleration, he shows himself a master of argument. His talents were of a superior order. In the religious doctrines which he

embraced, he seems to have been remarkably consistent. The Scriptures he read in the originals. Though his writings and his conduct in the latter period of his life evince that he was under the influence of the Christian spirit; yet his mind was so shrouded in doubt and uncertainty, that he lived in the neglect of the ordinances of the gospel. He did not contend, like the Quakers, that they were superseded, but found himself incapable of determining to what church it was his duty to unite himself. He would pray and preach with all who would hear him, of whatever denomination. If his conscience had been enlightened, one would suppose it must have reproved him for not partaking of the sacrament also with different sects. His first baptism he appears to have renounced, not so much because he was dissatisfied with the time or the mode of its administration, as because it was received in the church of England, which he deemed anti-Christian. He published a key to the language of America, or a help to the tongue of the New England Indians, 8vo., 1643, which has been reprinted in the collections of the Massachusetts historical society; an answer to Mr. Cotton's letter concerning the power of the magistrate in matters of religion; the bloody tenet of persecution for the cause of conscience, 1644; the bloody tenet yet more bloody by Mr. Cotton's endeavor to wash it white in the blood of the Lamb, etc., to which is added, a letter to Mr. Endicott, &c., 1652; the hireling ministry none of Christ's, or a discourse on the propagation of the gospel of Christ Jesus; experiments of spiritual life and health, and their preservatives, London, 1652; George Fox digged out of his burrows, 1676, which was written against Fox and Burrows, and gives an account of his dispute with the Quakers. An answer to it was published in 1679, entitled, a New England fire-brand quenched. — *Winthrop; Magnalia*, vii.; *Hist. Collect.*

WILLIAMS, JOHN, first minister of Deerfield, Mass., died June 12, 1729, aged 64. He was the grandson of Robert, who came to this country and settled in Roxbury in 1638. He was the son of Deacon Samuel W.; was born in Roxbury, Dec. 10, 1664; and was graduated at Harvard college in 1683. In May, 1686, he was ordained at Deerfield, a frontier town, much exposed to the incursions of the savages. In the beginning of 1704 information was received from Col. Schuyler of Albany of the designs of the enemy against Deerfield, and the government, at the solicitation of Mr. W., ordered twenty soldiers as a guard. In the night of Feb. 28th, the watch patrolled the streets, but before morning they went to sleep. Three hundred French and Indians, who had been hovering about the town, when they perceived all to be quiet, surprised the

garrison house. A party of them then broke into the house of Mr. W., who, as soon as he was awakened, snatched the pistol from the tester, and put it to the breast of the first Indian that approached, but it missed fire. The savages seized and bound him. Two of his children, and a negro woman of his family, were taken to the door and murdered. His wife, the only daughter of Mr. Mather of Northampton, and all his children, excepting his eldest son, with himself were compelled immediately to begin their march towards Canada. In wading a small river on the second day, Mrs. W., who had scarcely recovered from a late confinement, fell down; and soon afterwards an Indian killed her with his hatchet. About twenty other prisoners were murdered, because their strength began to fail them. At length, after witnessing the most agonizing scenes during a journey of three hundred miles, he arrived in Canada. Here new trials awaited him, for every exertion was made to convert this heretic to popery. His Indian master, after seeing the inefficacy of other methods, lifted his hatchet over the head of his prisoner, and threatened to kill him, if he did not instantly cross himself and kiss a crucifix; but Mr. W. was governed by too elevated principles to be made to violate conscience from regard to his life. He was redeemed in 1706. One of his daughters he was unable to bring with him. She had become assimilated to the Indians, and afterwards married one of them and embraced the Roman Catholic religion. Settling again in Deerfield he continued in that place till his death. He was succeeded by Mr. Ashley. His three eldest sons, Eleazar, Stephen, and Warham, were ministers of Mansfield, Springfield, and Watertown, and were highly respected and useful. He published warnings to the unclean, a sermon at the execution of Sarah Smith at Springfield, 1698; a sermon at Boston lecture after his return from Canada; God in the camp, 1707; the redeemed captive, 12mo., which gives a minute account of his sufferings, and has passed through several editions; a serious word to the posterity of holy men, calling upon them to exalt their fathers' God, being the abstract of a number of sermons. — *Foxcroft's Sermons*; *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, minister of Hatfield, Mass., died suddenly in 1741, aged 76. He was the son of Isaac of Newton, and grandson of Robert of Roxbury, and graduated at Harvard in 1683, in a class of three, one of whom was his cousin, Rev. John W. From 1685 he was pastor, as the successor of N. Chauncy, fifty-six years till his death, and was succeeded by Mr. Woodbridge. His predecessor was Mr. Atherton. His notions of church music differ from those of the present age. In a sermon at Watertown in 1723 he says, that the practices of a corrupt church are to be condemned, "as burning of candles, instrumental

music, sacred vestments, etc." His first wife was Eliza, daughter of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, by whom he had sons, who were ministers, — William of Weston and rector Elisha; his second wife was Christian, daughter of Rev. S. Stoddard, by whom he had two sons, Rev. Dr. Solomon and Israel. A daughter married Rev. J. Ashley. He preached a half-century sermon from his ordination; and so also did his son, Solomon; his grandson, Eliphalet of East Hartford; and his great-grandson, Solomon of Northampton. He was a man of distinguished talents. He published a sermon at the ordination of Stephen Williams, 1716; of Warham Williams, 1723; of Nehemiah Bull, 1726; obligation of parents to transmit religion, 1721; of baptism; the great salvation explained in several sermons, 1717; election sermon, 1719; convention sermon, 1726; on the death of S. Stoddard, 1729; the duty and interest of a Christian people to be steadfast; directions to obtain a true conversion, 1736.

WILLIAMS, ELEAZAR, first minister of Mansfield, Conn., the eldest son of Rev. John W., was graduated at Harvard college in 1708; was ordained in 1710; and died Sept. 21, 1742, aged 53. He published the election sermon, 1723; sinners invited to Christ, three sermons, 1735.

WILLIAMS, WARHAM, minister of Watertown, Mass., west precinct, now Waltham, died in 1751, aged 52. The son of Rev. John of Deerfield, he graduated at Harvard in 1719, and was ordained in 1723. As he was preaching he was struck with palsy, four months before his death. — *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, EBENEZER, first minister of Pomfret, Conn., died March, 1753, aged 62. The son of Deacon Samuel W. of Roxbury, and nephew of Rev. John, he graduated at Harvard in 1709, and was ordained in 1715. His wife was Penelope Chester, the daughter of John C. of Wethersfield. He was a good scholar, and exerted an influence for good. In his last days he became very corpulent, so that he could not reach his feet. — *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, CHESTER, minister of Hadley, died in 1753, aged 36. The son of Rev. Ebenezer of Pomfret, he graduated at Yale in 1735, and was a tutor, and was ordained about Jan., 1741. He succeeded Mr. Chauncy and was succeeded by Dr. Hopkins. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Eleazer Porter of Hadley. — *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, minister of Weston, Mass., the son of Rev. W. W. of Hatfield, was graduated at Harvard college in 1705, and died in 1753, aged about 68. His wife, a daughter of Rev. S. Stoddard, was the sister of his father's second wife. As his widow she married William Smith of New York. He published a sermon at the ordination of D. Hall, Sutton, 1729; at the

artillery election, 1737; on the execution of P. Kennison for burglary, 1738; on saving faith; at the election, 1741; on the death of Caleb Lyman, 1742; of his wife, 1745. — *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM, colonel, founder of Williams college, died in 1755, aged 40. He was born in 1715, was the son of E. W. of Newton, who was afterwards one of the first settlers of Stockbridge. In early life he made several voyages to Europe. Possessing uncommon military talents, in the war between England and France from 1740 to 1748 he found opportunity to exert them. The command of the line of the Massachusetts forts on the west side of Connecticut river was intrusted to him. At this period he resided chiefly at Hoosac fort, which stood on the bank of Hoosac river in Adams, and he also commanded a small fort at Williamstown, three or four miles distant. In 1755 he took the command of a regiment and joined Gen. Johnson. Sept. 8th, he was sent out at the head of one thousand men with about two hundred Indians to skirmish with the enemy near lake George. He was ambuscaded, and in the action was killed. His party retreated to the main body, and in another engagement on the same day the enemy were repulsed, and Baron Dieskau taken prisoner. He was a brave soldier, and was beloved by his troops. He was affable and facetious. His politeness and address gained him great influence in the general court. He bequeathed his property to the establishment of a free school in the township west of fort Massachusetts, on the condition that the town should be called Williamstown. In 1785 trustees were appointed; in 1791 the school was opened; and in 1793 it was incorporated as a college, under the presidency of Dr. Fitch. It is now a flourishing seminary, which does honor to the munificence of its founder, and to the liberality of the general court, which has patronized it. — *Coll. Hist. Soc.*

WILLIAMS, ELISHA, president of Yale college, died July 24, 1755, aged 60. The son of Rev. W. W. of Hatfield, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1711. He was the minister of Newington in Wethersfield, Conn. In 1726 he was inaugurated president in the place of Dr. Cutler; but his impaired health induced him in Oct., 1739, to resign his office, and Mr. Clap succeeded him. He now lived at Wethersfield and was soon made a justice of the superior court. In 1745 he went as chaplain in the expedition against Cape Breton. In the following year he was appointed colonel of a regiment on the proposed expedition against Canada. He afterwards went to England, where he married a lady of superior accomplishments. He died at Wethersfield. Dr. Doddridge, who was intimately acquainted with him, represents him as uniting in his character "an ardent sense of religion, solid learning, consum-

mate prudence, great candor and sweetness of temper, and a certain nobleness of soul, capable of contriving and acting the greatest things, without seeming to be conscious of his having done them." He presided at commencements with great dignity. He married first Eunice, daughter of Thomas Chester, a grandson of Leonard; next Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Thomas Scott of Norwich, England. Few men have been subjected to such heavy afflictions; yet he bore them as a Christian. Soon after 1740 he was bereaved of his eldest son, who was liberally educated and of rare endowments; then of his eldest daughter, gifted and eminently pious; then of his youngest son, a graduate of Yale, of great promise. About 1750 he lost a daughter of amiable and engaging qualities, and soon afterwards his beloved wife was taken away from him. He published a sermon on divine grace, 1727; on the death of T. Ruggles, 1728; the rights and liberties of Protestants, 1744. — *Clap's Hist. of Yale College; Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, SOLOMON, D. D., minister of Lebanon, Conn., the son of W. W., of Hatfield, was born in Jan., 1701, and graduated at Harvard college in 1719. He was ordained Dec. 5, 1722, and died Feb. 29, 1776, in the 76th year of his age and the 54th of his ministry, having been one of the distinguished men of his day. His wife was Mary Porter of Hadley. He published a sermon at the ordination of Jacob Eliot, 1730; on the death of J. Woodward, 1741; of John Robinson, 1739; of Rev. Eleazer Williams, 1743; of Rev. J. Meacham, 1752; of Rev. Ebenezer Williams, 1753; of Faith Huntington, 1775; on a day of prayer; election sermon, 1741; the more excellent way, against enthusiasm, 1742; Christ the king and witness of the truth, 1744; a vindication of the Scripture doctrine of justifying faith, in answer to A. Crosswell, 1746; the true state of the question concerning the qualifications for communion, in answer to J. Edwards, 1751; for success in arms, 1759; half-century sermon, 1772. — *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, STEPHEN, D. D., first minister of Longmeadow, died June 10, 1782, aged 89, in the 66th year of his ministry. The son of Rev. John W., he was born at Deerfield, May 14, 1693, and Feb. 29, 1704, was carried captive by the Indians to Canada, whence he returned Nov. 21, 1705. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1713, and ordained over the second church of Springfield, now Longmeadow, Oct. 17, 1716. In 1745 he went to Louisburg as a chaplain under Pepperrell, and in 1755 he went to Lake Champlain in the same capacity under Sir W. Johnson, and in 1756 under Winslow. By the officers and soldiers, he was held in esteem and honor. By his first wife, Abigail Davenport, he had seven children, three of whom were ministers; all pres-

ent at his funeral; his son Stephen was minister of Woodstock, Warham of Northford, and Nathan of Tolland. His wife was a daughter of John Davenport of Stamford and, sister of Rev. John D. Probably he was the principal means of sending a missionary to the Houssatonnoe Indians, for, Sept. 9, 1734, he went to New Haven and engaged John Sergeant for that service. He published a sermon at the ordination of John Keep, Sheffield, 1772. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILLIAMS, ABRAHAM, minister of Sandwich, Mass., died in 1784, aged 58. Born in Marlborough, he graduated at Harvard in 1744, and was ordained in 1749. He published convention sermon, 1757. — *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, EUNICE, a captive among the Indians, died in Canada about 1786, aged 90. She was the daughter of Rev. John W., of Deerfield, born in 1696, and carried captive with her father in her 8th year. She soon forgot the English language, became conformed to Indian habits, and married an Indian, named John De Rogers. She could not be persuaded to return to civilized life. In 1740 she visited her brother Stephen at Longmeadow; and she made subsequent visits. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILLIAMS, WARHAM, minister of Northford society in Branford, Conn., died in 1788, aged 62. The son of Rev. Dr. Stephen W., he graduated at Yale in 1745; was a tutor four years; and was ordained the first pastor at N. in 1750. By his wife, Ann, the daughter of Rev. S. Hall of Cheshire, he had twelve children. His second wife was the widow of Col. Whiting of New Haven. He was a scholar and a solid divine, being ranked "among the weighty characters in the ministry." At the close of life he cherished a humble hope as to the future, but "with trembling." — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILLIAMS, SIMON, minister of Windham, N. H., died in 1793, aged 64. Born in Ireland, he graduated at Princeton in 1763, and was ordained in 1766.

WILLIAMS, OTTO HOLLAND, colonel, died in 1794, aged 45. Born in Maryland, he was a brave officer in the Revolutionary war; held a command in the Maryland line; and was deputy adjutant-general of the American army. At the capture of fort Washington he was taken prisoner. In the retreat of Greene from South Carolina to Virginia, in the beginning of 1781, he was intrusted with the command of the light corps in the place of Gen. Morgan, who was indisposed, and by his manœuvres he greatly embarrassed Cornwallis in his pursuit. After the war he resided at Baltimore. He was a firm and disinterested patriot as well as a gallant soldier. In the relations of private life his conduct secured esteem.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a Baptist minister in Virginia, died in 1795, aged 48. He was born in Hanover. He had the care of Merwin church. He had fourteen children. His appearance was noble and majestic.

WILLIAMS, NEHEMIAH, minister of Brimfield, Mass., died in 1796, aged about 47. The son of Chester Williams, minister of Hadley, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1769. He was ordained Feb. 9, 1775. As a preacher he was distinguished for the energy and pathos with which his discourses were delivered. His life was most holy and benevolent, but on his dying bed he declared that his hope of salvation rested wholly upon the free and sovereign mercy of God through Jesus Christ. At the moment of his departure he cried, "I have finished my course with joy," and, clasping his hands as in devotion, expired without a struggle. A posthumous volume of twenty-four sermons was published. — *N. Y. Theol. Mag.*

WILLIAMS, EBENEZER, minister of Falmouth, Me., died in 1799, aged about 60. Born in Roxbury, he graduated at Harvard in 1760; succeeded Mr. Wiswall in 1765; and in 1798 was succeeded by Mr. Miltimore.

WILLIAMS, SIMON F., first minister of Merced, N. H., died in 1800, aged about 40. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1785, and was pastor from 1792 to 1798; and was succeeded by D. Smith and F. Norwood.

WILLIAMS, ELIPHALET, D. D., minister of East Hartford, Conn., died in 1803, aged 76. The son of Rev. Solomon, he was born at Lebanon Feb. 21, 1727; graduated at Yale college in 1743; and was ordained in March, 1748. His predecessor, S. Woodbridge, was minister from 1705 to 1746; his successors were Yates, ordained in 1801, Fairchild, and Mead. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Warham W. Two of his sons were ministers, Solomon W. of Northampton, and Elisha W. of Beverly. Few ministers live, as he lived, to preach a half-century sermon from the time of ordination. He was an eminent minister and an exemplary Christian, and had an unblemished reputation. He published a sermon on account of the earthquake, 1755; at a thanksgiving, 1760; at the election, 1769; on the death of Gov. Pitkin, 1769.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, died at Dalton, Mass., in 1808, aged 74. He graduated at Yale in 1754, and was clerk of the common pleas of Hampshire county until 1775. He was a venerable Christian. He married Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Ashley, who died in 1833, aged 89. His father, Israel of Hatfield, died in 1823, aged 79.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, first minister of Leverett, Mass., died in 1811, aged 67. Born in Stoning-

ton, Conn., he received an honorary degree from Dartmouth in 1782. He was settled in 1784.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, a patriot of the Revolution, died Aug. 2, 1811, aged 80. The son of Rev. Solomon W., he was born at Lebanon, Conn., April 8, 1731, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1751. In 1755 he belonged to the staff of Col. Ephraim Williams, and was engaged in the battle of Lake George. In 1776 and 1777 he was a member of congress and signed the declaration of independence. In his zealous patriotism he made great efforts and sacrifices for the liberties of his country. His wife was a daughter of Gov. Trumbull. His surviving son lived in Lebanon. His last days were devoted to reading, meditation, and prayer. From his youth till his death, he was a deacon of the church and an exemplary Christian. — *Goodrich*.

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN, governor of North Carolina, a patriot of the Revolution, was for some years a member of congress. He was governor from 1799 to 1802, and again in 1807, and died July 20, 1814.

WILLIAMS, JONATHAN, brigadier-general, was born in Boston in 1752. For many years he was at the head of the engineer corps of the army. He was also a member of congress. He died at Philadelphia in May, 1815, aged 63. He published a memoir on the use of the thermometer in navigation, 1799; elements of fortification, transl., 1801; Kosciuszko's manœuvres for horse artillery, transl., 1808.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Dr., died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1815, aged 70.

WILLIAMS, AVERY, minister of Lexington, Mass., died in 1816, aged about 34. Born in Guilford, Vt., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, and was pastor after J. Clark from 1807 to 1815. C. Briggs was his successor.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, LL. D., an historian, died in Rutland, Vt., 1817, aged 73. He was the son of Rev. Warham W. of Waltham, Mass.; was graduated at Harvard college in 1761; and ordained the minister of Bradford Nov. 20, 1765. He was professor of mathematics at Harvard college from 1780 till 1788, when he resigned and removed to Rutland, where he preached from 1789 to 1795. For some years he was the editor and proprietor of the Rutland Herald. He published two sermons on regeneration, 1766; at ordination of T. Barnard, 1773; of J. Prince, 1780; on the love of country, 1775; at the election, 1791; evidence of personal religion, 1799; love of country, 1799; before the centre lodge; the natural and civil history of Vermont, in 8vo., 1794; second edit. in 2 vols. 1809; a masonic discourse, and several scientific papers. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Dr., died in Lebanon, Conn., in 1819, aged 83. He was the son of

Rev. Dr. Solomon W., of Lebanon; was graduated at Yale in 1756; and spent his life as a practising physician.

WILLIAMS, ISAAC, died Sept. 25, 1820, aged 84, strong in the faith of a blessed immortality, and rich in good deeds. He was born in Chester county, Pa. At the age of 18 he served as a ranger and spy in the army of Braddock. He settled west of the mountains in 1769, in the west of Virginia. He made money by the entries of lands in a singular way. By girdling a few trees and planting a patch of corn an entry was made; and thus he sold many lots of four hundred acres each very cheap to new-comers. Then the owner by paying a small sum into the treasury gained the right of entering one thousand acres adjoining. His last residence and plantation was opposite the mouth of the Muskingum on the Virginia side of the Ohio. Of course he was likely to hold slaves. He was so generous, that once in a scarcity he sold hundreds of bushels of corn to his suffering Ohio neighbors at fifty cents a bushel, when he was offered by speculators three times that sum. The way by which he acquired his fine farm was this. In 1773 his wife's brother, named Tomlinson, in reward of her services as housekeeper, chose four hundred acres opposite the Muskingum, girdled four acres, fenced and planted it with corn, and gave it to her. After thirteen years he determined to occupy it, and built his cabin. The spot is still in the possession of her descendants. Mr. W's adventures are described by Hildreth.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, a Baptist minister, died at Wrentham, Mass., in 1822, aged about 75. Born in Pa., he graduated in the first class, 1769, at Brown university.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL PORTER, minister of Newburyport, died in 1826, aged 46. A descendant of Rev. Sol. W., he was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 22, 1779; graduated at Yale college in 1796; and, after being engaged in a mercantile employment, studied theology with Dr. Dwight, and was ordained at Mansfield Jan. 1, 1807. After being dismissed Sept. 7, 1817, he preached two years at Northampton, and then succeeded Dr. Dana at Newburyport Feb. 8, 1821. A volume of sermons, with a print and a sketch of his life, was published in 8vo., 1827.

WILLIAMS, OTTO L., a Methodist minister, died at Winchester, Va., in 1828, aged 45.

WILLIAMS, NATHAN, D. D., minister of Tolland, Conn., died April 15, 1829, aged 93. The son of Rev. Stephen W. of Longmeadow, born in 1735, he graduated at Yale in 1755, was ordained at Tolland in 1760, and retired from his active duties about 1814. His widow, Mary Hall of Wallingford, died March 9, 1833, aged 95. Dr. Sprague gives his remembrance of him. His was one of the lingering white wigs remembered.

In prayer he often said, "we earnestly pray," pronouncing the first syllable of earnestly as *air*. He was cheerful but dignified, and full of anecdote in conversation. He published the election sermon, 1780; at a fast, 1793; an anniversary of independence, on death of E. Hall, 1794; of Rev. N. Strong, 1795; a dialogue on baptism and discipline. — *Sprague's Annals*; *Puritan Recorder*, April 12, 1855.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM S., Dr., died in Deerfield, Mass., in 1829, aged 67.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, died in Boston in Oct., 1830. He was an eminent miniature painter, and he made admirable anatomical preparations.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, with Paulding and Van Wart, one of the captors of Maj. André, died at Livingstonville, N. Y., in Aug., 1831, aged 78.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA L., minister in Middletown, Conn., died Dec. 29, 1832, aged 46. His son, John M. W., of Yale college, aged 18, died the next day; on new year's day both were buried in one grave.

WILLIAMS, ELISHA, a distinguished lawyer, died at Hudson June 29, 1833, aged 59. He was the son of Col. Ebenezer Williams of Pomfret, Conn., and of Jerusha Porter, the daughter of Col. Eleazer Porter of Hadley. Both his father and his uncle, Rev. Chester W., married sisters. He settled in Hudson in 1799.

WILLIAMS, NATHANIEL W., died in Tennessee, of the cholera, on board the steamboat Mount Vernon, in 1833, aged 44. He was a wealthy banker of Nashville, a man highly respected.

WILLIAMS, SOLOMON, the fifth minister of Northampton, Mass., died in 1834, aged 82. The son of Rev. Eliphalet W., by his wife, the daughter of Rev. Elisha Williams, his uncle, he graduated at Yale in 1770. He succeeded in 1778 Mr. Hooker, whose daughter he married, and was succeeded by Dr. Tucker and Dr. Spencer. There was but one church in N., until, in the last ten years of his life, there were formed the Unitarian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Edwards churches, and, in about ten years afterwards, the Methodist and Catholic churches. His widow, Mary, died in 1842, aged 85. His excellent daughter, Mary, died in Northampton in 1853, aged 67. He published a sermon on Christ the physieian, 1777; three sermons, 1799; to a missionary convention, 1802; three sermons, 1805; historical sketch of Northampton, 1815. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM, died at Deerfield, Mass., Dec. 27, 1835, aged 75. He was at first a partner of Judge Sedgwick, and then a leading lawyer in Berkshire. He was the first reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. He was a member of the senate and council. He published the first volume of Mass. reports.

WILLIAMS, NATHAN, judge, died at Geneva, N. Y., in 1835.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA, minister at Upper Middletown, Conn., died in 1836, aged 75. He graduated at Yale in 1780.

WILLIAMS, JOHN W., died at Philadelphia in 1837, aged 34. Born in Connecticut, he graduated at Yale in 1822. He was a lawyer, and the editor of the American quarterly review and of the National Gazette.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA, D. D., minister of West Pennsborough, Pa., died in 1838, aged 71.

WILLIAMS, NATHANIEL, teacher of the Smith grammar school, Boston, died in 1738, aged 63. He graduated at Harvard in 1693, and in 1698 was ordained as an evangelist for one of the West India Islands. But the climate was found unhealthful. On his return he succeeded Master Cheever; he also preached, and practised physie. He was called "the beloved physiean," his voice and countenance doing good like a medicine. He wrote a pamphlet on the inoculation for the small pox. — *Elliot's Biog.*

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Dr., a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, died in Pitt county, N. C., in 1840, aged 82; a man highly respected for his virtues. He was a member of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1841, aged 84.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, died in Boston Jan. 16, 1841, aged 81; a Boston merchant. He lived in London as a distinguished banker thirty years.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a Baptist minister, died at Richfield, N. Y., in Aug., 1843, aged 100 years and 7 months. He was a great-grandson of Roger Williams. Ordained at the age of 25, he long preached in Foster, R. I. He was respected as a man of understanding and piety, and a good citizen. He left many descendants, some of the fifth generation.

WILLIAMS, ELISHA SCOTT, a Baptist minister, died at Beverly Feb. 3, 1845, aged 87. He was born at East Hartford, the son of Rev. Eliphalet W., and graduated at Yale in 1775. He published a sermon before a missionary society. — *Sprague*.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, the oldest counsellor at the Boston bar, died in 1845, aged 72; a graduate of Harvard in 1792.

WILLIAMS, SIDNEY P., M. D., a physieian in Philadelphia, died March 5, 1845, aged 33; the only son of Dea. E. Williams, of Northampton, Mass. He graduated at Yale in 1829. When an aged father of wealth is thus made childless, it has sometimes been seen, that, in the absence of the claims of family pride, the claims of generous charity, in obedience to the promptings of wisdom and benevolence, have been regarded;

and thus great calamity, God's appointment, glories God.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Dr., died at Walpole, N. H., in 1846, aged 97. During the war he was a physician in Hanover, N. H.; then in Providence. He was an apothecary, and physician at Cambridge, and made much use of steam.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM G., captain, engineer, fell at Monterey mortally wounded, Sept. 21, 1846. He was graduated at West Point, and for twenty-two years was a topographical engineer, being employed in the Cherokee country, on the Niagara, and in Canada; he was superintendent of harbor constructions, and carried on a triangular survey of the lakes. As a painter he was a member of the national academy of design.

WILLIAMS, EBENEZER, captain, an officer of the Revolution, died at Central Bridge in Schoharie co., N. Y., July 1, 1847, aged 98. The son of Jonathan W. of Lebanon, he entered the army in 1775, and was in various battles. Through the influence of a pious mother, he revered religion, and was long an exemplary Christian.

WILLIAMS, JOHN D., of Roxbury or Boston, died in Sept., 1848. He bequeathed about 50,000 dollars to the Boston asylum, to the society for theological education, and the Mass. general hospital.

WILLIAMS, BETSEY, a Punkapog Indian, died at Stoughton, Mass., Feb. 2, 1848, aged 100.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, or TAHORAGWANEKEN, died Dec. 16, 1848, at Cahnawaga, near Montreal, aged 89; a chief of the Iroquois nation, and descended from Rev. J. Williams, of Deerfield. In the war of the Revolution he acted with the British at Bennington and Saratoga. He professed the Christian religion, and died respected and beloved.

WILLIAMS, ABIEL, minister of Dudley, Mass., died in 1850, aged 75. He graduated at Brown university in 1795.

WILLIAMS, MARMADUKE, judge, died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1850, aged 78. Born in North Carolina, he was a member of congress from 1803 to 1809. For several years he was a judge of the county court in Alabama, until he reached the age of 70.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, consul of Venezuela, died at New York in 1852, aged 62. He was a translator of French novels.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES K., LL. D., governor of Vermont, died in Rutland in 1853, aged 71. Born in Cambridge, the son of Prof. S. Williams, he graduated at Williams college in 1800, and was many years judge, and chief-justice of the supreme court of Vermont. From 1850 to 1852 he was governor.

WILLIAMS, SARAH P., wife of William F. W., missionary at Mosul, died July 1, 1854.

WILLIAMS, EDWIN, a geographer, died in New York, Oct 21, 1854, aged 58. He was the editor of Williams' annual register and the statesman's manual.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS W., died at New London Sept. 12, 1855, aged 40. He died of a congestion of the brain, after an illness of twenty-four hours; the only son of Gen. William Williams, of Norwich. As an upright and skilful merchant, engaged extensively in the whale fisheries, he acquired great wealth, which chiefly fell into the hands of his father, of well-known liberality and charity. He himself was liberal and charitable. A number of papers contained notices of his death and character, and the sermon of Dr. Tryon Edwards on his death, entitled, the future unknown, were published.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, M. D., LL. D., a physician, died in New York in 1819, aged 83. He was born in West Nottingham, Penn., Dec. 5, 1735. From 1760 to 1763 he was professor of mathematics in the college of Philadelphia. He afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh and Utrecht. On his return he practised successfully in Philadelphia. In order to procure subscriptions for an academy at Newark, Del., he sailed from Boston for London Dec. 22, 1773, and was examined before the privy council in Feb., 1774, on the subject of the destruction of the tea at Boston. Dr. Hosack and Thacher give a minute account of the manner in which he at this period procured personally very adroitly and at great hazard, from a public office in London, the famous letters of Hutchinson and Oliver, which Franklin sent to Massachusetts. The account is fortified by letters of Bishop White, James Read and John Adams. Mr. Read received the account from the lips of Dr. Williamson, and John W., a brother, confirmed the account to Dr. Hosack. All this is an extraordinary *mistake*; for those very letters were made public in Boston and acted upon by the legislature in June, 1773, six months *before* Dr. Williamson set sail from Boston for London. After his return in 1776 he resided in North Carolina. In 1780 he was surgeon in the militia under Caswell. After the peace he was for five or six years a member of congress; he also assisted in framing the constitution of the U. S. In his last years he resided in New York. He published a discourse on the benefit of civil history, 1810; observations on the climate of America, 1811; history of North Carolina, 2 vols. 8vo., 1812; and many medical and philosophical communications. — *Thacher*.

WILLIAMSON, MATTHIAS, a Revolutionary officer and a lawyer, died in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1836, aged 84. He was in the commissary department.

WILLIAMSON, JACOB, judge, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Amwell, N. J., in 1841,

aged 83. He was benevolent and kind and highly respected.

WILLIAMSON, ISAAC II., died at Elizabethtown, N. J., July 10, 1844, aged 67. He was governor and chancellor of the State from 1817 to 1829. He was an able jurist, an excellent officer, a citizen highly respected and beloved.

WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM DURKEE, died at Bangor May 27, 1846, aged 66. Born in Canterbury, Conn., he graduated at Providence in 1801. He commenced the practice of law at B. in 1807. In the first legislature of Maine he was a senator, and a member of congress in 1821; afterwards a judge of probate until 1840. He published a history of Maine in two volumes, 1832.

WILLIS, ELIAKIM, minister of Malden, Mass., died in 1801, aged nearly 87. Born in Dartmouth, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1735, and was ordained in 1752. A. Green succeeded him in 1795. The two first ministers of the town were M. Matthews and M. Wigglesworth.

WILLIS, HENRY, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Newark, N. J., in 1842, aged 85; buried with military honors.

WILLIS, ZEPHANIAH, minister of Kingston, died March 6, 1847, aged 99. Born in Bridgewater, he graduated at Harvard in 1778, and survived all his classmates. He was pastor from 1780 to 1828, nearly fifty years. Stacy, Macarty, and Rand preceded him; Cole was his successor.

WILLIS, NATHAN, general, died at Pittsfield, Mass., June 16, 1851, aged 88. His father was Nathan of West Bridgewater, descended from John Willis, who lived in Duxbury in 1637, and at Bridgewater in 1656, dying in 1693. He married first a daughter of Col. Tupper of the Revolutionary army. Living in Rochester, he was its representative in 1800, and senator for years from 1806. After 1813 he removed to Pittsfield, and was for several years in the public service. In his politics he was denominated a republican. In his old age he made a profession of his Christian faith, and became a member of the church.

WILLISTON, NOAH, minister of West Haven in North Haven town, Conn., died in 1811, aged 77. He was born in Springfield, Mass., the grandson of Joseph W., and graduated at Yale in 1757. His wife was a daughter of his predecessor, Mr. Birdseye, who lived to be 103 years old. His two sons, Payson and David Howe, were ministers; and his two daughters married ministers: Sarah married R. S. Storrs, and Hannah married E. Kingsbury.

WILLISTON, F. B., president of Jefferson college, Miss., died at Norwich, Vt., in 1837, aged 37.

WILLISTON, RALPH, minister of Zion's church, died in Hempstead, L. I., in 1839, aged 65; formerly rector of Zion's church in New York.

WILLISTON, SETH, D. D., died in 1851, aged 80. He was a cousin of Dr. Payson W., a graduate of Dartmouth in 1791. In 1796 he preached at Chenango, when there was only one meeting-house to the west beyond, in the State of New York, and that was Mr. Grover's log-house, at Bristol, near Canandaigua. In 1809 he was settled at Durham, N. Y.; after some years he was dismissed. He was the author of several books: lectures on the moral imperfections of Christians, 1846; harmony of divine truth; vindication of the doctrines of the reformation.

WILLISTON, PAYSON, D. D., died at Easthampton, Mass., Jan. 30, 1856, aged 92 years and 7 months. The son of Rev. Noah W. of West Haven, he graduated at Yale in 1783, was settled the first minister of Easthampton in 1789, and resigned in 1833, after a faithful ministry of forty-four years. He lived to see a little settlement in the wilderness grown into a large town of two churches, the seat of prosperous and extensive manufactures, conducted by his own son, and that son the founder and benefactor of a large and excellent academy in the same town. In 1853 his name was the first not starred in the Yale catalogue. Dr. Woodbridge of Hadley preached his funeral sermon. He was well and able to make visits until within a few days of his death. He published a sermon in a volume of sermons, 1799; a half-century sermon from his settlement, 1839. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILLOUGHBY, FRANCIS, deputy-governor of Massachusetts, died in Charlestown in 1671. He was in office during his last six years. What is supposed to be his journal, written in cypher, is preserved in the library of the antiquarian society at Worcester. — *Budington*.

WILLSON, HORACE, Dr., died in Clarksburg, Md., in 1847, aged 54. He was skilful, and engaged in the public service as a legislator.

WILMER, WILLIAM H., D. D., president of William and Mary college, Va., died at Williamsburg in 1827.

WILMER, SIMON, Episcopal minister in Charles county, Md., died in 1840, aged 66.

WILSON, JOHN, first minister of Boston, died Aug. 7, 1667, aged 78. He was born at Windsor, England, in 1588, and was the son of Rev. Dr. Wm. W. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; but was deprived of it for his nonconformity to the English church. After studying law for three years at one of the inns of court, he directed his attention to theology, and was a chaplain in several honorable families. He then settled in the ministry at Sudbury in Suffolk. In 1629 he came to this country in the same fleet with Gov. Winthrop. Charlestown was fixed upon as a place of settlement, and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Phillips preached under a tree. A church was formed on

Friday, July 30th, and Aug. 27th; Mr. Wilson was ordained as teacher by the imposition of hands. This ceremony was performed by some of the brethren merely as a sign of his election to be their minister, and not because he had renounced his former ordination. In a few months, when the greater part of his church removed across the river to Shawmut, or Boston, he accompanied them. In 1631 he returned to England for his wife, whom he had left behind, enjoining it upon Gov. Winthrop and some other brethren to prophesy, or to impart instruction and give exhortations in the church during his absence. In Oct., 1632, thirty-three members were dismissed to form a new church at Charlestown. They had Mr. James for their pastor, to whom Mr. Symmes was soon united as teacher. In Nov., Mr. Wilson was again ordained as pastor. In the following year he received Mr. Cotton as his colleague, and after his death Mr. Norton, July 23, 1656. He survived them both. Mr. Davenport succeeded him. His daughter married Rev. E. Rogers; his youngest, Mary, married Rev. S. Danforth. Mr. Wilson was one of the most humble, pious, and benevolent men of the age in which he lived. Kind affections and zeal were the prominent traits in his character. Such was his readiness to relieve the distressed, that his purse was often emptied into the hands of the needy. Every one loved him, and he was regarded as the father of the new plantation. He appears frequently to have possessed a particular faith in prayer. Events sometimes occurred according to his predictions. The blessings pronounced by him had been observed to be so prophetic, that on his death-bed the most considerable persons brought their children to him to receive his benediction. Having a most wonderful talent at rhyming, he used to write pieces of poetry on all occasions, and to send them to all persons. He was also a great anagrammatist. Dr. Mather thinks that he made more anagrams, and made them more nimbly, than any man since the days of Adam. They generally conveyed some religious truth or advice. But it was not always the case that the letters of his anagram corresponded with those of the name. It was perhaps in pleasant allusion to this discordance, as well as in reference to the hospitable temper of Mr. Wilson, that Mr. Ward, the witty author of the simple cobbler of Aggawam, said that the anagram of John Wilson was, "I pray come in, you are heartily welcome." In the early periods of his life his discourses were very correct; but as he advanced in years his sermons consisted principally of exhortations, admonitions, and counsels without much connection or method, but delivered with affectionate warmth. He partook of the common error of his times in calling upon the civil magistrate to punish those who were

deemed heretical in doctrine. His portrait is in the library of the historical society. He published in England some helps to faith, 12mo. In this country an extemporary sermon, 1665, was taken down by a stenographer and afterwards published. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WILSON, JOHN, minister of Medfield, Mass., died in 1691, aged about 68. The son of the preceding, he graduated in the first class at Harvard college in 1642; was ordained as colleague with R. Mather at Dorchester in 1649; but after two years removed to Medfield, where he was minister forty years.

WILSON, MATTHEW, D. D., a physician and minister, died in Lewes, Del., March 31, 1790, aged 61. He was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1729. He studied medicine with Dr. McDowell, a physician and minister, and himself sustained those offices twenty-four years; he also for years had the charge of an academy at Newark. He was a profound theologian and a good Hebrew and classical scholar, truly benevolent and pious, mild, affable, and courteous. In the time of the Revolution his patriotic zeal was ardent. He resolved to drink no more tea, and obliged his wife and children to deny themselves. He published a paper, proposing seventeen plants as a substitute. But his wife's sister, on a visit from Philadelphia, infringed his domestic regulation; she brought tea with her, and as it was of the "old stock," which paid no duty, "tea she would drink." He published a history of a malignant fever, 1774; remarks on the cold winter of 1779-1780; an essay to prove that most diseases proceed from miasmata in the air, 1786. — *Thacher*.

WILSON, JAMES, judge, died in 1798, aged 56. A patriot of the Revolution, he was born in Scotland about 1742. After being educated at Edinburgh, he came to Philadelphia in 1766, and studied law with J. Dickinson. Being a member of congress from 1775 to 1777, he signed the declaration of independence. Being a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, he was chairman of the committee which reported it; he was also a member of the State convention which ratified it. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States. He died at Edenton, N. C., while on a circuit. He was eminent as a lawyer and judge, and was professor of law in the university of Pennsylvania. His works, including his lectures, are in 3 vols. 8vo., published 1804.

WILSON, JAMES, minister in New York, successor of Dr. Rodgers, died in 1799, aged 47. Born in Scotland, he was pastor from 1785 to 1788; then he became a minister in Charleston, S. C.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, an ornithologist and

poet, died in Philadelphia Aug. 23, 1813. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, and came to this country in 1794. Becoming acquainted with Mr. Bartram of Philadelphia, he was induced to devote himself to the study of natural history. He commenced in 1808 the publication in seven volumes, 4to., of his most interesting and valuable work, the American ornithology, with colored plates. An 8vo. edition has since been published. Besides his ornithology, he published the foresters, a poem, in portfolio, n. a. vol. I.; in Scotland he published the laurel disputed, a poem on Allan Ramsay and Robert Ferguson, 1791; and Watty and Meg, a poem, 1792. The eighth and ninth volumes of his ornithology were published by Mr. Ord in 1814; the ninth has an account of Wilson. Charles Lucien Bonaparte has published three supplementary volumes, fol., 1825-1828.

WILSON, PETER, LL. D., professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia college, N. Y., died at Hackensack, N. J., in Aug., 1826, aged 79. He was a distinguished scholar. He published a learned work on Greek prosody.

WILSON, SAMUEL, M. D., a physician, died in 1827, aged 64. He was born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26, 1763, the son of Dr. Robert W., an eminent physician. At the age of seventeen he fought under Marion in the Revolutionary war. He went to Edinburgh in 1784 to pursue the study of medicine. In 1791 he was associated in business with Dr. Alexander Baron; in 1810 with his brother, Dr. Robert W.; and afterwards with his sons, Drs. Isaac and Samuel W. Many young physicians were instructed by him. He was a respected physician; an amiable, benevolent man; an elder and communicant in the church for thirty years.

WILSON, JAMES P., D. D., minister in Philadelphia, was first a distinguished lawyer, and then was for many years the pastor of the first Presbyterian church. He died at his residence in Bucks county, Dec. 10, 1830. His general knowledge and talents and his usefulness and excellent character caused him to be regarded as one of the most distinguished men of this country. He published lectures on the parables and the historical parts of the New Testament, 8vo., 1810.

WILSON, WILLIAM, minister at Augusta, Va., died Jan. 1, 1836, aged 83.

WILSON, Mrs., wife of Dr. A. E. Wilson, missionary in Africa, died at Mosika Sept. 18, 1836. Her name was Mary J. Smithey of Richmond, Va.

WILSON, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and member of congress, died at Keene, N. H., in 1839, aged 72.

WILSON, JAMES, a Presbyterian minister, died at Providence in 1839, aged 80. He re-

ceived an honorary degree at Brown university in 1798.

WILSON, ALEXANDER E., M. D., missionary to Africa, died at Cape Palmas in 1840, aged 36. Born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., he received a college education. He embarked in 1834 for Cape Town: he was at Port Natal in 1837. His wife was Mary Harcastle of New York. His last sermon was from the text, "There remaineth a rest unto the people of God." He died in peace, relying on the atonement; he asked for the singing of Cowper's hymn, "There is a fountain fill'd with blood." With great fervor he gave his exhortations to the living.

WILSON, JOSHUA L., D. D., died in Cincinnati Aug. 14, 1846, aged 72. Born in Virginia, he was brought up in Kentucky as a blacksmith, but became a minister, first in Kentucky, then in 1808 as pastor of the only Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, where for many years he was the chief minister of the highest character and influence, the most popular until the arrival of Dr. Beecher in 1832. His church was so large that in 1833, after the colonizing of the second church, five hundred and eighteen members remained. Dr. W., in the division of the Presbyterian churches in 1837, attached himself to the old school. In his prosecution of Dr. Beecher, his justification or excuse was a conviction that his teachings were erroneous and pernicious. Perhaps he was not aware of an imperiousness of will and of other human imperfections.

WILSON, JOHN, a lawyer, died at Belfast, Me., in 1848, aged 71. He graduated at Harvard in 1799.

WILSON, NATHANIEL, died in Boston in 1849, aged 60; pursuer in the U. S. navy. He was in the battle of Plattsburg. He left his property, 25,000 dollars, to his native town, Belfast, Me., for the purposes of education.

WILSON, HENRY R., D. D., died at Philadelphia in 1849, aged 69.

WILSON, JAMES G., died at Plainfield, N. J., in 1850, aged 41; a printer and publisher and bookseller. The New Yorker, the N. Y. Whig, the Empire State, and the Brother Jonathan were published by him; also, the Weekly Dispatch.

WILSON, WILLIAM, a painter of high reputation, died at Charleston, S. C., in 1851.

WILSON, ROBERT D., D. D., died in South Salem, Ross county, Ohio, April 17, 1851, aged 81.

WINCHELL, JAMES M., minister in Boston, died in 1820, aged 28. The son of Col. Martin E. W., he was born in Duchess county, N. Y., in 1791; was graduated at Brown university in 1812; and succeeded Mr. Clay in the first Baptist church in Boston March 30, 1814. He died of the consumption. He published Watts'

hymns, arranged according to the subjects; two discourses, containing a history of his church, 1819.

WINCHESTER, JONATHAN, first minister of Ashburnham, Mass., died in 1767, aged 51. Born in Brookline, he graduated at Harvard in 1737, and was settled in 1760. He was succeeded by J. Cushing.

WINCHESTER, ELIHANAN, an itinerant preacher of the doctrine of restoration, died at Hartford, Conn., in April, 1797, aged 45. He was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1751. Without an academical education he commenced preaching, and was the first minister of the Baptist church in Newton. In 1778 he was a minister on Pedee river in South Carolina, zealously teaching the Calvinistic doctrines, as explained by Dr. Gill. In the following year his labors were very useful among the negroes. In 1781 he became a preacher of universal salvation in Philadelphia, where he remained several years. He afterwards endeavored to propagate his sentiments in various parts of America and England. His system is very similar to that of Dr. Chauncy. He published a volume of hymns, 1776; a plain political catechism for schools; a sermon on restoration, 1781; universal restoration, in four dialogues, 1786; lectures on the prophecies, American edit., 2 vols. 8vo., 1800.

WINCHESTER, SAMUEL G., minister of Natchez, Miss., died in New York in 1841, aged 39; a man of remarkable talent and greatly beloved.

WINDER, WILLIAM H., general, died in 1824, aged 49. He was born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1775, and practised law at Baltimore. In the war of 1812 he was first a colonel, then brigadier-general. At the battle of Bladensburg he commanded the troops. On the return of peace he resumed his profession.

WINDER, LEVIN, governor of Maryland, died July 1, 1819, aged 63. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He was governor during the war with Britain from 1812 to 1815. In 1816 he was a member of the Maryland senate; he was also a general of the militia.

WINDS, WILLIAM, general, died in New Jersey in 1789, aged about 62. His residence was one mile from Dover, Morris county, on the road to Rockaway. He was born in Southold, L. I. He purchased a large tract of land in New Jersey, and was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Rockaway, and bequeathed to it more than half his property. In 1775 he was lieutenant-colonel in Lord Stirling's regiment. In 1776 he was colonel, and led his regiment to Tieonderoga. He was a large, athletic man, and had a most powerful voice, of which, on one occasion, he made a very good use. Commanding a small detachment near Hackensack, he found

that a much larger force of the enemy was advancing against him. Unwilling to retire, he awaited their approach to within half a mile and in the hearing of his voice, when he roared out the command, "Open to the right and left, and let the artillery through!" As the enemy were not prepared to meet cannon, on hearing this they fled. He had his singularities. He was excitable, stern, and of an imperious temper. He once during service in church applied his wagon-whip to some unruly boys present. To a cooper, who, from laziness, neglected to prepare some barrels at the time agreed upon, he applied his hickory, saying in no mild tones, "I will teach you to lie, and be lazy too!" With his soldiers he was very popular. Two of them, being out of provisions, put a stone in their camp-kettle when Winds was expected. As he inquired, "Well, men, any thing to eat?" they replied, "Not much."—"What have you got in that kettle?" Their answer was, "A stone, general, for they say there is some strength in stones, if you can only get it out!" He replied: "There ain't a bit of strength in it. You must have something better to eat." Then he rode off to a Quaker's house, and offered the good woman money for a part of her batch of bread. She said, "Thee cannot have it to help men to fight." "I don't care a fig about thee and thou, but I want the bread." Then he seized the bread, and, throwing down the money, carried it off in his bag to his hungry men. Rev. John Darley, pastor at Parsippany, attended him as a physician, drew up his last will, preached his funeral sermon, and wrote his epitaph. — *N. Y. Evangelist*, Oct. 23, 1856.

WINDSHIP, JONATHAN, captain, a skilful horticulturist, died in Roxbury in 1847.

WINDSHIP, CHARLES WILLIAMS, a physician, died in Roxbury Aug. 27, 1852, aged 78. The son of Dr. Amos W. of Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1793. He was skilful, and practised in the western country, in Havana, Cuba, in Boston and Roxbury.

WINES, ABIAH, died in 1833, aged 60. Born in Southold, L. I., of Welsh extraction, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1794, and was ordained at Newport, N. H., in 1796, having studied theology with Dr. Emmons. In 1818 he became a teacher in the Maine charity school at Bangor, but in a year he removed to Deer Island, where he preached twelve years. His mind became disordered, and he died in the hospital at Charlestown, and was buried at Amesbury, where his son-in-law, Rev. B. Sawyer, lived. He published a sermon on depravity, 1804; the sinner's inability, 1812; vain amusements; merely amiable man no Christian; moral young men; ordination of B. Sawyer at Cape Elizabeth. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WINGATE, JOSHUA, colonel, the son of J. W., an early settler at Dover, N. H., was at the conquest of Louisburg in 1745, and died at Hampton, aged about 90. His son, Paine, was minister of Amesbury; and his son, Paine, was the oldest living graduate of Harvard.

WINGATE, PAINE, minister of Amesbury, Mass., died in 1786, aged 83 or 86. Born in Hampton, N. H., he graduated at Harvard in 1723, and was settled in 1726, being the pastor sixty years. He was the first minister of the second church. He was the father of Judge Wingate.

WINGATE, PAINE, judge, died at Stratham, N. H., March 7, 1838, aged 98. He was born at Amesbury May 14, 1739, the son of Rev. P. W., was graduated at Harvard in 1759, and ordained at Hampton Falls in 1763. After his dismissal in 1771 he engaged in agriculture at Stratham. He was a member of congress under the confederation in 1787, and a senator from 1789 to 1793; a member of congress 1793-1795. From 1798 to 1809 he was a judge of the superior court of New Hampshire. He was highly respected and esteemed. He had lived with his wife three-quarters of a century. She was a sister of Timothy Pickering, and died Jan. 7, 1843, aged 100 years and 8 months.

WINGATE, JOSHUA, general, died in Portland Nov. 6, 1843, aged 70. Born in Haverhill, Mass., he was graduated at Harvard in 1795, and then was a merchant in Hallowell. Accompanying his father-in-law, Gen. Dearborn, to Washington, he was for years chief clerk in the war department. Afterwards he was collector of Bath, which office he resigned in 1822. He was president of the branch bank of the United States.

WINSHIP, JOSIAH, minister of Woolwich, Me., died Sept. 29, 1824, aged 86. Born in Cambridge, he graduated in 1762. Ordained June 12, 1765, he was fifty-nine years minister.

WINSLOW, GILBERT, one of the pilgrims in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620. He was born in 1600, and was a brother of Edward; but he soon left the colony, and went, it is supposed, to Portsmouth, and died before 1660.

WINSLOW, EDWARD, governor of Plymouth colony, died May 8, 1655, aged 59. The son of E. W., he was born in Worcestershire in 1595. In his travels, becoming acquainted with Mr. Robinson at Leyden, he joined his church, and accompanied the first settlers of New England in 1620. He was one of the party which discovered the harbor of Plymouth. Possessing great activity and resolution, he was eminently useful in the establishment of the colony. When the first conference was held with Massasoit, he offered himself as a hostage. In June or July, 1621, he visited the sachem, accompanied by

S. Hopkins, with Tisquantum, or Squanto, an Indian, for a guide; on his way to Pakanokick, the Indians at Namaschet gave him the best entertainment in their power, supplying him with the spawn of shad and a kind of bread, called by them *Maizium*. On arriving at the residence of the king, he presented to him a horseman's lae'd coat of red cotton, and when arrayed with it the savage seemed wonderfully delighted. In 1622 he made a voyage to Monhegan Island, to procure a supply of bread from the fishing vessels. In March, 1623, on hearing that Massasoit was sick, he made him a second visit, having, as he says, "one master John Hampden, a gentleman of London, who then wintered with us, and desired much to see the country, for my consort, and Hobbamoe for our guide." This was probably the celebrated Hampden, for he resided at that period in London; in Jan., 1621, he took his seat in James' third parliament, which was dissolved in about twelve months, and the next one did not sit till Feb., 1624. In this interval Hampden could visit Plymouth. On arriving at Narragansett, the king was found extremely sick; but the skilful attendance of Mr. Winslow was the means of restoring him to health. In his gratitude, Massasoit disclosed a plot of the "Massachuseuks," which was suppressed by Standish. In the autumn of 1623 Mr. W. went to England as an agent for the colony, and returned in the following spring with a supply of necessities and the first cattle which were introduced into New England. He went again to England in 1624 and returned in 1625.

In 1633 he was chosen governor, Mr. Bradford being importunate not to retain the office, but to have some one appointed in his place; he was again elected governor in 1636 and 1644. He frequently went to the Penobscot, Kennebec, and Connecticut rivers on trading voyages. Going to England as an agent in 1635, he was thrown into the Fleet prison for seventeen weeks, on the complaint of T. Morton, for teaching in the church at Plymouth, and for performing the ceremony of marriage. He exerted his influence in England to form the society for propagating the gospel in New England, which was incorporated in 1649, and of which he was an active member. In 1655 he was appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies. The troops were defeated by an inconsiderable number of the enemy near St. Domingo. In the passage between Hispaniola and Jamaica he died of a fever, and was buried in the ocean. His wife died March 24, 1621; his second wife, whom he married May 12, 1621, was Susanna, widow of Wm. White. This was the first marriage in New England. He published good news from New England, or a relation of things remarkable in that plantation,

to which is annexed an account of the Indian natives, 1623. His account is republished in Belknap, and abridged in Purchas. He published also hypocrisy unmasked, relating to the communion of the Independent with the Reformed churches, 1646; and the same in 1649 with a new title, the danger of tolerating levellers in a civil State, or a narration, etc.; New England's salamander discovered, or a satisfactory answer to many aspersions east upon New England, 1647; reprinted in Mass. hist. coll., xxii., 110-145; and a narration of disturbances made in New England by Samuel Gorton and his accomplices, 4to., 1649. — *Belknap's Amer. Biog.*, ii.

WINSLOW, JOSIAH, governor of Plymouth, the son of the preceding, died at Marshfield, Dec. 18, 1680, aged 51. He was chosen governor in 1673 as successor of Mr. Prince, and was continued in this office till 1680. In Philip's war, being commander of the Plymouth forces, he evinced himself a brave soldier. He married, perhaps about 1655, Penelope Pelham, daughter of Herbert P. of Boston. He was general-in-chief of the united colonies in 1678, and governor for seven years from 1673 till his death. His print is in the N. E. Register of Oct., 1850, taken from a painting belonging to Isaac Winslow, the only descendant of the name, which is now in the hall of the Massachusetts historical society. He was an accomplished man and a delightful companion, and his magnificent hospitality was enhanced by the charms of a beautiful wife. She died in 1703, aged 72. His son, Isaac W., a councillor and general, died in 1738, aged 67.

WINSLOW, JOHN, major-general in the British service, was the grandson of the preceding. He was a captain in the unfortunate expedition to Cuba in 1740, and afterwards major-general in the several expeditions to Kennebec, Nova Scotia, and Crown Point in the French wars. He died at Ilingham in April, 1774, aged 71. His son, Dr. Isaac W., died at Marshfield in 1819, aged 80.

WINSLOW, JOHN, M. D., died at Marshfield, Mass., in 1814, aged 80.

WINSLOW, HARRIET, wife of Miron Winslow, missionary to Ceylon, arrived at Jaffna in Feb., 1820, and died at Oodoville Jan. 14, 1833. Her memoir, by her husband, was published in 1835. Her name was Harriet W. Lathrop of Norwich, Conn.

WINSLOW, BENJAMIN D., assistant minister at St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., died in 1839, aged 24. Born in Boston, he graduated at Harvard in 1835. Bishop Doane published a volume of his sermons and poetical remains. — *Cycl. of Amer. Lit.*

WINSLOW, ANNE, wife of M. Winslow, missionary at Madras, died June 20, 1843; her name was Anne Spiers, daughter of Mr. Spiers,

born in Cuddalore, but brought up in England. She was married in 1838.

WINSLOW, ISAAC, died at Roxbury July 26, 1856, aged 82; long a merchant in Boston, a descendant of John, the brother of Edward W. He had a literary taste and read much in the bible. The only notice he desired was, he said, this: "He fell asleep in Jesus, — to God be the glory!"

WINTER, FRANCIS, a patriot of the Revolution and chaplain, died in Bath, Me., in 1826, aged 81. He graduated at Harvard college in 1765.

WINTHROP, JOHN, the second governor of Massachusetts, died March 26, 1649, aged 61. He was born at Groton in Suffolk, England, Jan. 12, 1588. His father, Adam, was a lawyer, as was his grandfather, Adam, who was of eminence in his profession and a lover of the gospel in the reign of Henry VIII. He was himself bred to the law, though inclined to theological studies. Having converted a fine estate of 6 or 700 pounds per annum into money, he embarked for America in the forty-third year of his age, as the leader of a company of emigrants to Massachusetts, and with a commission as governor. Endicott had been two years governor before him, being an associate of a company in London, who chose the governor and council. He was the first governor under the colonial charter. But when Winthrop came, the company transferred the government to Massachusetts. He arrived at Salem June 12, 1630, and soon removed to Charlestown, and afterwards crossed the river to Shawmut or Boston. In the three following years he was re-chosen governor, for which office he was eminently qualified. His time, his exertions, his interests were all devoted to the infant plantation. In 1634 Mr. Dudley was chosen in his place, but he was reelected in 1637, 1638, and 1639, and in 1642, 1643, 1646, 1647, and 1648. He died worn out by toils and depressed by afflictions. Mr. Endicott succeeded him. He was the husband of four wives, and the father of thirteen children. His first wife was Mary, the daughter of John Forth, and by her he had sons, John, Henry, and Forth, and three daughters; his second was the daughter of William Clopton; his third was Margaret, daughter of Sir Tindal Knight, and she came to Massachusetts, and by her he had children, Adam, Stephen, Deane, Samuel, Anne, William; his fourth was Martha, the widow of Thomas Coytmore, who lost his life by shipwreck, and by her he had a son, Joshua. From his son John descended most of the Winthrops; from his son Adam descended Prof. Winthrop of Cambridge. He was a most faithful and upright magistrate and exemplary Christian. He was at first very mild in the administration of justice; but hereafterwards yielded to the opinions of others,

who thought that severer discipline was necessary in a new plantation. Not having a high opinion of a pure democracy, when the people of Connecticut were forming a government, he wrote them a letter, in which he observed: "The best part of a community is always the least, and of that least part the wiser are still less." In a speech to the general court he took occasion to express his sentiments concerning the power of the magistracy and the liberty of the people: "You have called us," said he, "to office; but, being called, we have authority from God, it is the ordinance of God, and hath the image of God stamped upon it; and the contempt of it hath been vindicated by God with terrible examples of his vengeance. There is a liberty of corrupt nature, which is inconsistent with authority, impatient of restraint, the enemy of truth and peace, and all the ordinances of God are bent against it. But there is a civil, moral, federal liberty, which consists in every one's enjoying his property, and having the benefit of the laws of his country, a liberty for that only which is just and good; for this liberty you are to stand with your lives." In the course of his life he repeatedly experienced the versatility of the public opinion; but, when he was left out of office, he possessed perfect calmness of mind, and still exerted himself to serve his country. In severe trials his magnanimity, wisdom, and patience were conspicuous. He denied himself many of the elegancies of life, that he might give an example of frugality and temperance, and might exercise liberality without impoverishing his family. He was condescending and benevolent. In a severe winter, when wood was scarce, he was told that a neighbor was wont to help himself from the pile at his door. "Does he?" said the governor in seeming anger. "Call him to me, and I will take a course with him that shall cure him of stealing." When the man appeared, he addressed him thus: "Friend, it is a cold winter, and I hear you are meanly provided with wood; you are welcome to help yourself at my pile till the winter is over." He afterwards asked his informant, "Whether he had not put a stop to the poor man's stealing?" Though he was rich when he came to this country, yet, through his devotion to public business while his estate was managed by unfaithful servants, he died poor. He was so much of a theologian that he sometimes gave the word of exhortation in the church. His zeal against those who had embraced erroneous doctrines diminished in his latter years. He was careful in his attendance upon the duties of public and of family worship. Governor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, was granted to him, and still remains in the possession of his descendants. He procured a law against the heathenish practice of health-drinking. From his picture it appears

that he wore a long beard. He kept an exact account of occurrences and transactions in the colony down to the year 1648, which was of great service to Hubbard, Mather, and Prince. It was not published till the year 1790, when it was printed in 8vo. A manuscript of the third volume of Winthrop's history was found in 1816 in the New England library, kept in the tower of the old south church. Mr. James Savage transcribed it, and, adding notes to this and the work already printed, published a new edition in 2 vols. 8vo., 1825. Besides adding valuable notes, he collated the former manuscripts with the edition of 1790, and corrected many errors and suggested amendments. His model of Christian charity, written on shipboard, is in hist. coll., 3d series, vol. VII; the Winthrop papers are in vols. IX. and X. — *Mather's Magnalia*, II. 8-15; *Belknap's Biog.* II. 337-338.

WINTHROP, JOHN, F. R. S., governor of Connecticut, died in Boston April 5, 1676, aged 70. He was the son of the preceding, and his fine genius was improved by a liberal education in the universities of Cambridge and of Dublin, and by travel upon the continent. He arrived at Boston in Oct., 1635, with authority to make a settlement in Connecticut, and the next month dispatched a number of persons to build a fort at Saybrook. He was chosen governor in 1657, and again in 1659, and from that period he was annually reelected till his death. In 1661 he went to England and procured a charter, incorporating Connecticut and New Haven into one colony. His second wife, Elizabeth Read, was the daughter of Col. Read, whose widow married Hugh Peters; and thus, by mistake, it is sometimes said that he married a daughter of Hugh Peters. Roger Williams calls Mr. Peters the father of John Winthrop, jun. He possessed a rich variety of knowledge, and was particularly skilled in chemistry and physic. His valuable qualities as a gentleman, a Christian, a philosopher, and a magistrate secured to him universal respect. He published some valuable communications in the philosophical transactions. — *Felt.*

WINTHROP, FITZ JOHN, F. R. S., governor of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, died Nov. 27, 1707, aged 68. He was born March 14, 1639. In 1689 he was major-general of the army sent to operate against Canada. In 1694 he was agent of the colony to Great Britain, and rendered such service that the legislature presented him with 500 pounds. He was governor from 1698 till his death. His son, John, a graduate of Harvard college in 1700, and who died in England in 1747, was a learned man, and a member of the royal society.

WINTHROP, WAITSTILL, major-general, son of Gov. J. Winthrop, of Conn., died in Boston Sept. 7, 1717, aged 75. Born at Boston in 1612,

he was a member of Andros' council and of the first council under the new charter, 1692. His wife was Mary, daughter of William Browne of Salem. His son, John, a graduate of 1700, a fellow of the royal society, married a daughter of Gov. J. Dudley, and died in 1747; and his son, John Still, who died in 1776, aged 56, had five sons, — John, a graduate of 1770; Francis Bayard and William, of New York; Joseph of Charleston, S. C.; and Thomas Lindall, lieutenant-governor. Gen. W., with another executor of his father's will, sold the ten-hill farm in Charlestown, of six hundred acres, for 3300 pounds, to widow Elizabeth Lidgett. The curious and long Latin epitaph on the death of Gen. W., together with an English translation, may be read in Mr. Bridgman's memorials of the dead in Boston. It seems, that, in addition to his military office and that of chief justice, he was also a physician, for the epitaph says:

"He that under this stone now sleeps in death
Still lives in the hearts of thousands,
Whose lives he has prolonged."

It says also of him and the three governors reposing with him:

"Four Winthrops lie buried in this tomb,
Who were sufficient to enrich even the four quarters of the earth.
He is unacquainted with the history of New England
Who is ignorant of this family."

WINTHROP, JOHN, LL. D., F. R. S., Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard college, died at Cambridge May 3, 1779, aged 64. He was the son of Adam Winthrop, a member of the council, and a descendant of the governor of Massachusetts. He was graduated in 1732. In 1738 he was appointed professor in the place of Mr. Greenwood. He immediately entered upon the duties of this office and discharged them with fidelity and high reputation through life. In 1761 he sailed to St. John's in Newfoundland, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, June 6th, agreeably to the recommendation of Mr. Halley. When the day arrived, he was favored with a fine, clear morning, and he enjoyed the inexpressible satisfaction of observing a phenomenon which had never before been seen, excepting by Mr. Horrox in 1639, by any inhabitant of the earth. He was distinguished for his very intimate acquaintance with mathematical science. His talents in investigating and communicating truth were very rare. In the variety and extent of his knowledge he has seldom been equalled. He had deeply studied the politics of different ages; and he was thoroughly acquainted with the controversy between Christians and deists. His firm faith in the Christian religion was

founded upon an accurate examination of the evidences of its truth, and the virtues of his life added a lustre to his intellectual powers and scientific attainments. In his family he devoutly maintained the worship of the Supreme Being. While he himself attended upon the positive institutions of the gospel, he could not conceive what reason any one, who called himself a Christian, could give for neglecting them. The day before his death he said: "The hope that is set before us in the New Testament is the only thing which will support a man in his dying hour. If any man builds on any other foundation, in my apprehension his foundation will fail." His accurate observations of the transit of Mercury in 1740 were noticed by the royal society of London. He published a lecture on earthquakes, 1755; answer to Mr. Prince's letter upon earthquakes, 1756; two letters on comets, 1759; an account of several fiery meteors, 1765.

WINTHIROP, JAMES, LL. D., judge, the son of the preceding, was graduated in 1769, and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. For some years he was chief justice of the court of common pleas, and register of probate. He died at Cambridge Sept. 26, 1821, aged 70. His brother, William, a graduate of 1770, died in 1825, at Cambridge. The valuable library which he had collected he bequeathed to Alleghany college, Pennsylvania. He published a translation of a part of the Apocalypse, 1794, and various scientific papers.

WINTHIROP, THOMAS LINDALL, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, a descendant of Gov. W., died in Boston Feb. 22, 1841, aged 81. He was the son of John Still Winthrop and of Jane Borland, grand-daughter of Timothy Lindall. He graduated at Harvard in 1780, and married Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple in 1786. From 1826 to 1832 he was lieutenant-governor. He was president of the Massachusetts historical society and of the American antiquarian society. He was the father of Mrs. Tappan, wife of Rev. Dr. T. of Augusta, Me., and of five sons, — James, who took the name of Bowdoin, who graduated at Bowdoin college in 1814, was a lawyer in Boston, and died in 1834; Francis William, deceased; George Edward; Grenville Temple; and Robert Charles of Boston, late a senator of the United States. He was a man of large property, and highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He was a benefactor of the historical society. His body found a resting-place in a remarkable tomb in the King's chapel burying-ground in Boston, — a tomb in which were placed three of his ancestors, who were governors; John of Massachusetts, John and Fitz John, governors of Connecticut, and also Waitstill, a brother of the last, chief justice and major-general. There also rest

Elizabeth Bowdoin, the wife of Lieut-Gov. W., and his sister, Mrs. Ann Winthrop Sears, the mother of David Sears.

WINTHROP, ADAM, died near New Orleans in 1846, aged 68; clerk in the district court of Louisiana. He graduated at Harvard in 1800.

WIRT, WILLIAM, LL. D., died at Washington Feb. 11, 1835, aged 62. Born at Bladensburg Nov. 8, 1772, his father was a Swiss, his mother a German, both dying before he was eight years old. By an uncle he was educated till he was fifteen, but he never was at college. In 1792 he commenced the practice of law in Virginia. Marrying the daughter of Dr. George Gilmer, he lived with him near Charlottesville, and here he was introduced to the acquaintance of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. It is said he was reclaimed from dissipation by a sermon of James Waddell. In 1802 he was appointed chancellor and lived at Williamsburg; his second wife was a daughter of Col. Gamble. He removed to Norfolk in 1803; to Richmond in 1806. As a lawyer he was distinguished at the trial of Burr. In 1817 he was attorney-general of the U. S. In 1830 he removed to Baltimore. As a Christian he was exemplary and held in respect. About 1802 he wrote the British spy, in which he spoke of the blind preacher Waddell; it passed through ten editions. His old bachelor was written in 1812; his life of Patrick Henry in 1817.

WISE, JOHN, minister of Ipswich, now Essex, Mass., died April 8, 1725, aged 73. He was the son of Joseph W., of Roxbury; was graduated at Harvard college in 1673; and was soon ordained at Chebacco in Ipswich. In 1688 he was imprisoned by Andros for remonstrating against the taxes as a grievance, because imposed without an assembly. After the Revolution he brought an action against Mr. Dudley, the chief justice, for denying him the benefits of the habeas corpus act. Being a chaplain in the unhappy expedition against Canada in 1690, he distinguished himself not only by the pious discharge of the sacred office, but by his heroic spirit and martial skill. When several ministers signed proposals in 1705 for establishing associations, which should be intrusted with spiritual power, he exerted himself with effect to avert the danger which threatened the Congregational churches. In a book, which he wrote upon this occasion, entitled the churches' quarrel espoused, he exhibited no small share of the wit and satire of a former minister of Ipswich, Mr. Ward. He contended that each church contains in itself all ecclesiastical authority. In 1721, when the inoculation for the small pox was first introduced, he was one of those ministers who approved of it. Mr. Stoddard of Northampton was another. He was enriched with the excellences of nature and

religion, uniting a graceful form and majestic aspect to a lively imagination and sound judgment, and to incorruptible integrity, unshaken fortitude, liberal charity, and fervent piety. His attachment to civil and religious liberty was zealous and firm. He was a learned scholar and eloquent orator. In his last sickness he expressed a deep sense of his own unworthiness in the sight of Heaven, and a conviction that he needed the Divine mercy and was entirely dependent on the free grace of God in Christ Jesus. He published the churches' quarrel espoused, 1710; and a vindication of the government of the New England churches, about the year 1717 or 1718. It was reprinted in 1772. He contends that the ecclesiastical government, as established by Christ and as existing in New England, was a democracy, and was best calculated for the advantage of all. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WISE, JEREMIAH, minister of Berwick, Me., was graduated at Harvard college in 1700, and was ordained successor of John Wade Nov. 26, 1707. He died in 1756. He was a man of eminent piety and goodness. He published a sermon on the death of Charles Frost, 1725; election sermon, 1729; a sermon at the ordination of James Pike, 1730.

WISNER, BENJAMIN B., D. D., died in Boston of the scarlet fever Feb. 9, 1835, aged 40; minister of the old south church, one of the secretaries of the American board of missions. Born in Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1794, his father, P. B. Wisner, soon afterwards removed to Geneva, where he was one of the first settlers and founders of the church. He graduated at Union college in 1813, and was a tutor for several years. He studied theology at Princeton. His wife was Sarah H. Johnson of Johnstown. He was ordained Feb. 21, 1821. Ill health induced him to relinquish the beloved work of the ministry for the office of secretary in 1832. He died after a short illness, in Christian peace and hope. A memoir is inserted in the missionary herald for 1836. He was a man of judgment, wisdom, and energy. His successor was S. H. Stearns. His predecessors in the old south church were Thacher, Willard, Pemberton, Sewall, Prince, Cumming, Blair, Bacon, Hunt, Eckley, and Huntington. He published a sermon on the death of Mrs. Phillips, 1823; of W. Phillips, 1827; before a foreign missionary society; review of Channing's dedication sermon, 1826; to society for propagating the gospel; history of the old south church, 1830; on Sabbath schools; review of the new divinity tried, 1832. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WISTAR, CASPAR, M. D., a physician, died Jan. 22, 1818, aged 56. He was a grandson of Caspar W., who emigrated from Germany in 1717, and established a glass manufactory in New Jersey. He was born in Philadelphia Sept. 13,

1761; his parents were Quakers. In Oct., 1783, he went to England in order to complete his medical education. His father's death put him in possession of a fortune; yet was he not induced to relax in his industry. He returned to Philadelphia in Jan., 1787. In 1789 he was elected professor of chemistry in the college; and in 1808 he succeeded Shippen as professor of anatomy. As a lecturer he was fluent and eloquent, and he gave most ample instruction. As a physician he was scrupulously attentive to his patients and eminently skilful. He died of a malignant fever. Three children, by his second wife, Elizabeth Mifflin, niece of Gov. M., survived him. He published a system of anatomy. — *Tilghman's Eulogy; Thacher.*

WISTAR, THOMAS, of Philadelphia, died in 1851, aged 88. He was a merchant, a man of probity and benevolence.

WISWALL, ICHABOD, minister of Duxbury, Mass., died it is thought about 1700. But little is known of him. There is, however, a record of one important public service. He went to England with the Massachusetts agents to assist in procuring what was obtained, the charter of Massachusetts Bay, uniting the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts. He was pastor thirty years, and was succeeded by J. Robinson from 1700 to 1737; subsequently by Veazie, Turner, Sanger, and Allyn. His predecessors were W. Brewster, R. Partridge, and J. Holmes.

WISWALL, JOHN, first minister of Falmouth, Me., died in 1812, aged about 85. He graduated at Harvard in 1749, and was pastor from 1756 to 1764. E. Williams and W. Miltimore succeeded him.

WITHEREL, OBADIAH, died in Albion, Me., in 1844, aged 98. Born in Pepperell, he served in the whole Revolutionary war. One of the first settlers of Norridgewock, he lived there more than fifty years.

WITHERELL, or WETHERELL, WILLIAM, first minister of the second church in Scituate, died in 1684, aged 84. He was born in England; settled in 1645; and was succeeded by Mighill, Lawson, Elles, Barnes, and Deane.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, D. D., LL. D., president of the college of New Jersey, died Nov. 15, 1794, aged 72. He was born in Yester, near Edinburgh, Feb. 5, 1722, and was lineally descended from John Knox. At the age of fourteen he entered the university of Edinburgh, where he continued till he reached the age of twenty one, when he was licensed to preach the gospel. He was soon ordained at Beith, and thence was translated to Paisley. Here he lived in high reputation and great usefulness, until he was called to the presidency of Princeton college. So extensively was he known that he was invited to Dundee, to Dublin, and Rotterdam. He

arrived with his family at Princeton, N. J., in Aug., 1768, and took the charge of a seminary, over which had presided Dickinson, Burr, Edwards, Davies, and Finley, men distinguished for genius, learning, and piety. His name brought a great accession of students to the college, and by his exertions its funds were much augmented. But the war of the American Revolution prostrated every thing. While the academical shades were deserted, and his functions as president were suspended, he was introduced into a new field of labor. As he became at once an American on his landing in this country, the citizens of New Jersey, who knew his distinguished abilities, appointed him a member of the convention which formed the constitution of that State. Here he appeared as profound a civilian as he had before been known to be a philosopher and divine. From the Revolutionary committees and conventions of the State he was sent, early in 1776, a representative to the congress. He was during seven years a member of that illustrious body, and he was always collected, firm, and wise amidst the embarrassing circumstances in which congress was placed. His name is affixed to the declaration of independence. But, while he was thus engaged in political affairs, he did not lay aside his ministry. He gladly embraced every opportunity of preaching, for his character as a minister of the gospel he ever considered as his highest honor. As soon as the state of the country would permit, the college was reëstablished, and its instruction was recommenced under the immediate care of the vice-president, Dr. Smith. After the termination of the struggle for American liberty, Dr. W. was induced from his attachment to the college to cross the ocean, that he might promote its benefit. After his return, he entered into that retirement which was dear to him, and his attention was principally confined to the duties of his office as president, and as a minister of the gospel. For more than two years before his death he was afflicted with the loss of sight; but during his blindness he was frequently led into the pulpit, and he always acquitted himself with his usual accuracy and animation. At length he sunk under the pressure of his infirmities. He was succeeded by Dr. Smith. He possessed a mass of information, well selected and thoroughly digested. Scarcely any man of the age had a more vigorous mind or a more sound understanding. As president of the college he rendered literary inquiries more liberal, extensive, and profound, and was the means of producing an important revolution in the system of education. He extended the study of mathematical science, and it is believed he was the first man who taught in America the substance of those doctrines of the philosophy of the mind, which Dr. Reid afterwards developed

with so much success. He was very distinguished as a preacher. He loved to dwell on the great doctrines of Divine grace. Though he wrote his sermons and committed them to memory, yet as he was governed by the desire of doing good and wished to bring his discourses to the level of every understanding, he was not confined, when addressing his hearers, within the boundaries of what he had written. His life was upright and holy. Besides the daily intercourse with Heaven which he held in the closet, and occasional seasons of solemn recollection and devotion, he observed the last day of the year with his family as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

His works are various, for he wrote on political, moral, literary, and religious subjects. No one has more strikingly displayed the pernicious effects of the stage; and his treatises on the nature and necessity of regeneration, justification by free grace through Jesus Christ, the importance of truth in religion, or the connection between sound principles and a holy practice, are highly esteemed. Though a very serious writer, he yet possessed a fund of refined humor and delicate satire. In his ecclesiastical characteristics his wit was directed at certain corruptions in principle and practice, prevalent in the church of Scotland, and it is keen and cutting. He formed a union of those who accorded with him, and became at length their leader. His works were published in 4 vols., with an account of his life by Dr. Rodgers, 8vo., 1802. — *Edwards' Qu. Reg.*, Nov., 1836.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN R., M. D., died in Greensborough, Ala., about 1850, aged about 75. He graduated at Princeton in 1794. He published a description of a Latin bible of the 9th century, in his possession.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, D. D., died in Hillsboro', N. C., Sept. 25, 1853, aged 61; a grandson of President W. Born at Newbern, he graduated at Chapel Hill; he was at first a lawyer, afterwards a minister at H., also at Camden and Columbia, S. C. He was able and influential.

WITHERSPOON, ALEXANDER, Dr., died at Washington in 1854, aged 37. Educated medically at New York, he was house surgeon in the city hospital. At his decease he was a member of the medical corps of the army. He contributed papers to the medical journals.

WITHINGTON, LEMUEL, of Dorchester, died Nov. 12, 1847, aged 90. He served his country in Putman's regiment at the age of sixteen. In his old age he was resigned, though twenty years blind. A religious man, he died in peace, in the hope of glory.

WOLCOTT, HENRY, the first ancestor in this country of many distinguished men of the name of Wolcott, died in Windsor, Conn., in 1655, aged 77. He came from Somersetshire, Eng-

land, in 1630; settled at Dorchester; but in 1636 removed to Windsor, where he was a magistrate. Among his descendants may be reckoned three governors of Connecticut. His stone monument, of a handsome form, one of the oldest in the State, was made by his son-in-law, a stone-cutter, Matthew Griswold, ancestor of the Griswold family in Lyme.

WOLCOTT, ROGER, governor of Connecticut, a descendant of Henry W., died May 17, 1767, aged 88. He was born at Windsor Jan. 4, 1679. His parents lived in a part of the country which suffered much from the Indians, and in the town there was neither a schoolmaster nor minister, so that he was not a member of a common school for a single day in his life. When he was twelve years of age he was bound as an apprentice to a mechanic. At the age of twenty-one, when the laws permitted him to enjoy the fruits of his labors, he established himself on the east side of Connecticut river in the same town in which he was born, where by the blessing of God upon his industry and frugality he acquired what was considered as a plentiful fortune. He is an eminent proof of the power of talents and integrity, in a free country, in raising one to distinction, notwithstanding the disadvantages of education and of birth. He rose by degrees to the highest military and civil honors. In the expedition against Canada in 1711 he was commissary of the Connecticut forces, and at the capture of Louisburg in 1745 he bore the commission of major-general. He was successively a member of the assembly and of the council, judge of the county court, deputy governor, chief judge of the superior court, and from 1751 to 1754, governor. In all his exaltation above his neighbors he exhibited no haughtiness of deportment, but was easy of access, free and affable, of ready wit and great humor. His literary attainments were such, that in conversation with the learned upon most subjects he secured respect. He was much attached to the peculiar doctrines of the gospel, and was for many years a member of a Christian church. From the year 1754, when his life was more retired, he devoted himself particularly to reading, meditation, and prayer. He was very careful in searching into himself, that he might perceive his own character, and know whether he was rescued from that depravity, to which previously to the renewing agency of the Divine Spirit the human mind is subjected, and whether he was interested in the salvation of the gospel. In his last moments he was supported by the hopes of the Christian, and he entered into his rest. He had eleven children. He published poetical meditations, with a preface by Mr. Bulkley of Colchester, 1725; a letter to Mr. Hobart in 1761, entitled, the New English Congregational churches are and always have been consociated churches,

and their liberties greater and better founded in their platform, agreed upon at Cambridge in 1648, than in the agreement at Saybrook in 1708. A long poem, written by Gov. Wolcott, entitled, a brief account of the agency of J. Winthrop in the court of Charles II., in 1662, in procuring the charter of Connecticut, is preserved in the collections of the historical society. It describes with considerable minuteness the Pequot war. His vacant hours was published, 1724. — *Hist. Coll.* iv. 262-297.

WOLCOTT, ERASTUS, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut, died in 1793, aged 70. The son of the preceding, he was born about the year 1723. In 1776 he commanded a regiment of militia, and assisted in the investment of Boston. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1777, and went on an expedition to Peekskill. He was repeatedly a member of congress. Towards the close of his life he resigned his office of judge. Integrity and patriotism were united in his character with religion. He was a zealous friend to republican principles, an able advocate of the rights of his country. His last illness he bore with a cheerful serenity and submission to the will of God. A short religious tract, written by him, was annexed to McClure's sermon on his death.

WOLCOTT, ALEXANDER, Dr., died at Windsor, Conn., in 1795, aged 93.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER, LL. D., governor of Connecticut, the son of Gov. Roger W., died Dec. 1, 1797, aged 71. He was born about the year 1726, and graduated at Yale college in 1747. He held a captain's commission in the war with the French. On retiring from military service he studied physic; but his attention was drawn from this profession by his appointment as high sheriff of the county of Litchfield, which office he sustained about fourteen years. He was a member of the memorable congress which agreed upon the declaration of independence in 1776, and he boldly advocated that measure. Barlow, in his vision of Columbus, says:

"Bold Wolcott urg'd the all important cause,
With steady hand the solemn scene he draws;
Undaunted firmness with his wisdom join'd,
Nor kings nor worlds could warp his steadfast mind."

He was chosen governor in 1796. Mr. Trumbull succeeded him. Incorruptible integrity and unshaken firmness were conspicuous traits in his character. He was the friend of virtue and religion. In his last sickness he expressed a deep sense of his personal unworthiness and guilt.

WOLCOTT, WILLIAM, Dr., died at Windsor, Conn., in 1825, aged 72; the son of William of East Windsor.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER, governor of Connecticut and circuit judge, died at New York June 1,

1833, aged 73. He was a native of Litchfield, the son of Oliver W., who was also governor. He graduated at Yale in 1778. Educated for the bar, Washington appointed him auditor and comptroller of the treasury. He succeeded Hamilton from 1795 to 1800 as secretary of the treasury, in which place he continued till the end of J. Adams' term of office. From 1800 to 1815 he was a merchant in New York. After the war of 1812 with England, he was governor from 1817 to 1827; then he returned to New York to be near his children. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Stoughton of Windsor. His sister, Mary Anne, wife of Chauncey Goodrich, was a very accomplished woman. Born in 1765, in the war a leaden statue of George III. was carried from New York to Litchfield and cast into bullets, and she and other ladies formed them into good patriotic cartridges. He was a statesman, and was acquainted with literature, and in his conversation was sagacious and witty, and made keen observations on the world. His correspondence in two volumes was published by his grandson, Gibbs. — *Goodrich's Recollections*.

WOLCOTT, FREDERIC, councillor and senator in Connecticut, died at Litchfield in 1837, aged 70. The brother of Oliver, he graduated at Yale in 1786. A man of talents and character, he was forty-five years in office.

WOLCOTT, Mrs., wife of Samuel W., missionary to Syria, died at Beirut Oct. 26, 1841, in great peace.

WOLF, GEORGE, died at Philadelphia March 11, 1840, aged 63. He was governor, 1829-1835; first comptroller of the United States, 1836; collector of Philadelphia and member of congress, 1824-1829.

WOLFE, JAMES, a major-general in the British army, was killed Sept. 13, 1759, aged 32. He was born in Westerham in Kent, Jan. 2, 1727. He entered young into the army, and soon distinguished himself as a brave and skilful officer. After his return from the expedition against Louisburg in 1758, he was immediately appointed to the command of one of the expeditions destined against Canada in 1759. He arrived at the Island of Orleans, in the neighborhood of Quebec, late in June. On the last of July he attacked the French intrenchments at Montmorency on the left bank of the St. Charles, but his troops were thrown into disorder by the enemy's fire, and he was compelled to give orders for returning to the island. He now determined to effect a landing above the city, and by scaling a precipice to gain the heights back of the town, where it was but slightly fortified. He was fully aware of the temerity of the enterprise, but resolved to execute it. Sept. 13, an hour before daybreak, he landed with a strong detachment

about a mile above cape Diamond. Ascending the precipice by the aid of the rugged projections of the rocks and the branches of trees and plants growing on the cliffs, the van gained the heights, and quickly dispersed a captain's guard which had been intrusted with a four-gun battery. The whole army was soon upon the heights of Abraham. Montcalm now perceived that a battle could no longer be avoided, and that the fate of Quebec depended on the issue. He immediately crossed the St. Charles and marched to attack the English army. In the beginning of the action Wolfe received a ball in his wrist, but, wrapping a handkerchief around his arm, he continued to encourage his men. He soon received a shot in the groin, which he also concealed. He was advancing at the head of the grenadiers with charged bayonets, when a third bullet pierced his breast. Being conveyed into the rear, he still discovered, in the agonies of death, the most anxious solicitude concerning the fate of the day. Asking an officer to support him while he viewed the field: "Tell me, sir," said he, "do the enemy give way there? tell me, for I cannot see." His sight was dimmed and confused, and almost extinguished forever. Being told that the enemy was visibly broken, he reclined his head from extreme faintness on the officer's arm; but was soon aroused by the cry of "They run, they run!" "Who run?" exclaimed the hero. The officer replied, "The French; they are beat, sir; they are flying before you." The general then said, "I am satisfied, my boys!" and almost instantly expired. This death of the illustrious Wolfe, in the thirty-third year of his age, combines every circumstance to gratify the thirst for military glory. If the creatures of God were allowed to seek their own honor, and if men, destined for immortality, would choose to place this honor in having their names repeated and their heroism applauded by future and unknown generations, perhaps no instance of a death more to be envied could be found in the annals of history. The body of Wolfe was carried to England, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey. He was formed by nature for military greatness. His apprehension was quick and clear, his judgment sound, his courage daring perhaps to an extreme. With a temper lively and almost impetuous he was not subject to passion, and with the greatest independence he was free from pride. He was manly yet gentle, kind and conciliating in his manners. He was not only just, but generous; and he searched out the objects of his charity and beneficence among his needy officers. One of the most celebrated of the paintings of Benjamin West is that of the death of Gen. Wolfe. His life and correspondence was published in London in 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

WOMPATUCK, or WAMPATUCK, JOSIAH, the sachem of Mattakeeset, now Pembroke, Mass., received in 1652 fourteen pounds to extinguish his title to the lands. The rights or claims of his son, Josiah, were subsequently purchased in 1686.

WOOD, WILLIAM, author of the earliest printed account of Massachusetts, came to this country in 1629, and, after a residence of about four years, set sail for England Aug. 15, 1633. Nothing further is known with certainty concerning him. He says, that in the town in which he resided there were, in three years and a half, only three deaths, and two of those were infants. Mr. Lewis supposes that he lived in Lynn, and was the William W. who was the representative in 1636, and in 1637 removed to Sandwich, where he was town clerk. He published New England's prospects, being a true, lively, and experimental description of that part of America commonly called New England; London, 1634, 1635, and 1639; reprinted in Boston with an introductory essay, 1764. This work is well written and very amusing. It is surprising that it has not been republished in the Massachusetts historical collections. The towns which he describes are Wicahaguscusset, Mount Wollaston, Dorchester, Roxbury, Boston, Charlestown, Medford, Newton, Watertown, Mistick, Wianisimet, Saugus, Salem, Marblehead, Agowamme, and Merrimack, although in the two last places there were "scarce any inhabitants." As to the peninsula of Boston, he says that "a little fencing will secure their cattle from the wolves;" at the south side, at one corner, was "a great broad bill," with a fort upon it; on the north side was an equal hill, having a windmill upon it; and to the northwest "a high mountain, with three little rising hills on the top of it, wherefore it is called the Tremont." This word now appears in the form of Tremont. His specimen of the Massachusetts' Indian language is the earliest to be found,—the following are a few of the words: abamocho, the devil; anum, a dog; cowims, sleeps; cossaquot, bow and arrows; cone, the sun; coepot, ice; eat chumnis, Indian corn; hoc, the body; hub hub hub, come come come; matchet, it is naught; mattamoi, to die; matta, no; mawcus sinuus, a pair of shoes; maw paw, it snows; matchet wequon, very blunt; nuncompees, a boy; nick-squaw, a maid; nippe, water; nasampe, pottage; netop, a friend; ottueke, a deer; ocone, a deer-skin; ottommaocke, tobacco; ontoquos, a wolf; pow wow, a conjurer; pappouse, a child; picke, a pipe; papowne, winter; pequas, a fox; pesissu, a little man; sagamore, a king; sachem, a king; sannup, a man; squaw, a woman; suckis suacke, a clam; sequan, the summer; tokuche, a hatchet; wampompeage, Indian money; wiunnet, very good; wigwam, a house; wawpatucke, a goose; wompey, white; squi, red; as cos coi, green.

WOOD, SAMUEL, Dr., was one of the first settlers of Danbury, Conn., about 1685. He was born and educated in England, and was a regular bred physician, able, skilful, and useful many years in the town.

WOOD, JAMES, governor of Virginia, died at Richmond in June, 1813. He was a distinguished general officer in the Revolutionary army. He was chosen governor in 1796, and was succeeded by Mr. Monroe in 1799.

WOOD, JOHN, a native of Scotland, died in May, 1822. In 1806 he edited a paper, the *Western World*, in Kentucky, and in 1817 a paper, the *Atlantic World*, at Washington. In his last years he resided at Richmond, Va., and was employed in drawing maps of the counties. He published a history of Switzerland and of the Swiss revolution; history of the administration of J. Adams; a statement of the sources, etc. of the above, 1802; exposition of the Clintonian faction, 1802; a new theory of the diurnal motion of the earth, 1809.

WOOD, ABRAHAM, first minister of Chesterfield, N. H., died in 1823, aged 75, in the fifty-first year of his ministry. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1767, and was ordained Dec. 31, 1772.

WOOD, ASAHIEL, a Baptist minister, died at Poultney, Vt., in 1824, aged 55; bequeathing his property, after the death of his wife, to foreign mission and educational societies.

WOOD, SAMUEL, D. D., died at Boseawen, N. H., Dec. 24, 1836, aged 84. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., but his father removed to Lebanon, N. H.; he graduated at Dartmouth in 1779, and was ordained in 1781 at Boseawen. The next year between thirty and forty heads of families were added to the church. No minister in the State fitted so many young men for college, being one hundred in number, of whom about fifty became ministers of the gospel. By them he was regarded with affection and respect. His charity was manifested in the aid of those who needed his assistance. On the day before his death he preached on "working while it is day." His last words before his death were, "All is well." He published a sermon at the ordination of B. Wood; a fast sermon, 1804.

WOOD, LOIS, Mrs., died at Leominster, Mass., in 1836, aged 100 years and 6 months.

WOOD, Mrs., the wife of George Wood, missionary, died at Singapore March 8, 1839. Mr. Orr made an address at her funeral. Her name was Johnston, of Morristown, N. J. — *N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 14, 1840.

WOOD, SYLVANUS, died in Woburn Aug., 1840, aged 93, a pensioner. In the battle of Lexington he took the first prisoner of the war.

WOOD, JAMES, a Methodist minister, died at Kingwood, Va., in 1840, aged 89.

WOOD, STEPHEN, a soldier of the Revolution-

ary war, who fought in various battles, died in Salem, Mass., in 1841, aged 94.

WOOD, THOMAS II., minister of Halifax, Vt., died in 1842, aged 69. Born in Norwich, Conn., he graduated at Williams college in 1799.

WOOD, STEPHEN, Dr., died in Miami, Ohio, in 1844, aged 82. He was the last survivor of the band of pioneers associated with John Cleves Symmes in the settlement of North Bend in 1789. Probably no man had lived so long in Ohio.

WOOD, JOEL, died at Fort Miller, N. Y., June 6, 1845, aged 48. He was fifteen years a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, and one year among the Tuscaroras. From ill health he left the south, and for five years was the pastor of a church at Fort Miller. — *N. Y. Obs.*, July 12.

WOOD, SILAS, died at Huntington, L. I., March 2, 1847, aged 78. He was a member of congress, and the author of a history of Long Island.

WOOD, BENJAMIN, died at Upton, Mass., April 24, 1849, aged 76. His parents removed from Mansfield to Lebanon, N. H., where he was born; Dr. W. of Boseawen was his brother. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1793, he studied with Emmons, and was ordained June 1, 1796. He knew eight seasons of revival. His voice was fine; he had earnestness and unction, and was a popular and successful preacher, of pathetic eloquence. He published a sermon at Upton, 1796; on death of Mrs. Ruggles; to an education society; a masonic address at Uxbridge, 1819; masonic at Milford, 1820; masonic at Holden, 1825; on baptism, 1823. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WOOD, JOHN, a merchant, died in New York in 1850, aged 60. He was a patron of many of the philanthropic institutions of the city.

WOOD, LUKE, minister of Somers, Conn., died in 1851, aged 74.

WOOD, SALLY S., died at Kennebunk, Me., Jan. 6, 1855, aged 95. She was, perhaps, the first authoress in Maine. Among the novels which she published were *Dorval*, the speculator; *Ferdinand* and *Almira*; *Amelia*, or the influence of virtue; and tales of the night.

WOOD, JOSEPH, judge, died at New Haven Nov. 13, 1856, aged 77. He was a graduate of Yale in 1801. He formerly lived in Stamford. Present at a weekly meeting of a few literary men at the house of President Day, he spoke with animation twenty minutes, when soon afterwards he fell and instantly expired. His death was caused by an ossification of the coronal artery of the heart.

WOODBIDGE, BENJAMIN, D. D., the first graduate of Harvard college, died Nov. 1, 1684, aged 60. The son of Rev. John W. of England, he was born in 1622, and graduated in 1642. On

his return to England, he succeeded Dr. Twiss at Newbury, where he gained a high reputation as a scholar, a preacher, a casuist, and a Christian. After he was ejected in 1662 he continued to preach privately. He died at Inglesfield in Berks. His work on the justification of sinners, a volume of 359 pages, is a well-written, valuable work, and a rare book. The writer of this holds the only copy he has ever heard of in this country. Dr. Calamy says: "He was a universally accomplished person; one of a clear and strong reason, and of an exact and profound judgment. His learning was very considerable, and he was a charming preacher, having a most commanding voice and air. His temper was staid and cheerful, and his behavior very genteel and obliging." He published a sermon on justification by faith, 1653; the method of grace in the justification of sinners, 4to., 1656; church-members set in joint, against lay preachers, 1656. He also published a work written by Mr. Noyes, entitled, Moses and Aaron, or the rights of Church and State, containing two disputations, 1661.

WOODBIDGE, JOHN, first minister of Killingworth, Conn., died in Wethersfield, in 1690, aged about 46. He was the son of Rev. John W. of Andover, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1664, and was pastor at K. from 1666 to 1679, and was succeeded by A. Pierson in 1684. He was re-settled in Wethersfield as the successor of J. Rowlandson in 1679, and was succeeded by Mix, Lockwood, Marsh, Tenney; the three first ministers were H. Smith, Russell, and Bulkley.

WOODBIDGE, JOHN, first preacher of Andover, Mass., died March 17, 1695, aged 81. He was the son of Rev. John W.; was born in Stanton, Wiltshire, England, in 1613; and, after passing some time at Oxford, pursued his studies in private. In 1634 he came to this country with his uncle, Thomas Parker. He was ordained as pastor at Rowley in 1645; but, upon the invitation of his friends in England, he returned to them in 1647. Being ejected in 1662, he again sought a retreat in America, and became an assistant to Mr. Parker of Newbury, and acted with him in his controversy with his church. After his dismission on account of his views of church discipline, he was a magistrate of the colony. His successors at A. were Dane, Barnard, Symmes, Loring. In the second church were Phillips, French, Edwards, Badger. His wife was a daughter of Gov. T. Dudley. His son, Benjamin, minister of Bristol, and in 1688 of Kittery, who died at Medford Jan. 15, 1710, wrote the ingenious lines for the tomb of Mr. Cotton, found in Mather's *Magnalia*, III. 31. His son, John, the minister of Wethersfield, died in 1690; and his descendants, ministers, were John

of West Springfield, who died in 1718, and John of South Hadley, who died Sept. 10, 1783, aged 79. The grandson of the last, making the tenth John W. of this family in the ministry, is J. Woodbridge, D. D., of Hadley. — *Mather's Mag.* II. 219.

WOODBIDGE, BENJAMIN, the first preacher at Bristol, R. I., died at Medford in 1710. He was the son of Rev. John W. After being for four years from 1680 at Bristol, he was succeeded by Samuel Lee; and in 1688 was a preacher at Kittery, Me. But it does not appear that he was the settled minister in either town. His wife was Mary, the daughter of Rev. John Ward. He wrote an elegy on John Cotton, which is in Mather's *magnalia*.

WOODBIDGE, JOHN, first minister of West Springfield, died June 10, 1718, aged 40. The son of Rev. John W. of Wethersfield, he graduated in 1694, and was ordained in 1698. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Joseph Eliot. His son, John, was the minister of South Hadley; another son, Benjamin, was the minister of Amity, now Woodbridge, in Connecticut, and died much respected in 1785, aged 73, in the forty-fourth year of his ministry. Two sons settled in Stockbridge. — *Holland's Hist. of Western Mass.*

WOODBIDGE, BENJAMIN, the first miserable victim in New England to the code of honor, died in Boston, murdered in a duel, July 3, 1728, aged 19. He was the son of Dudley W. His grave-stone is in the Granary burying-ground. — *Bridgman's Pilgrims of Boston.*

WOODBIDGE, TIMOTHY, minister of Hartford, Conn., died April 30, 1732, aged nearly 80. The son of Rev. John W. of Andover, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1675, and was ordained Nov. 18, 1685. His predecessors were Hooker, Stone, and Haynes; his successors, Wadsworth, Dorr, Strong, and Hawes. He introduced into Connecticut, in 1696, the practice of baptizing the children of those who owned the covenant without being received into full communion. He was tall and of a majestic aspect. For his useful labors and Christian zeal and exemplary virtues, he was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He published an election sermon, 1727. He was no mean poet. To C. Mather, on his *magnalia*, he wrote:

"Great your attempt. No doubt some sacred spy,
That ligger in your sacred cell did lie,
Nurs'd your first thoughts with gentle beams of light,
And taught your hands things past to bring to sight.
Thus led by secret, sweetest influence,
You make returns to God's good providence;
Recording how that mighty hand was nigh
To trace out paths, not known to mortal eye,
To those brave men that to this land came o'er,
And plac'd them safe on the Atlantic shore, —

And gave them room to spread, and bless'd their root,
Whence, hung with fruit, now many branches shoot."

WOODBIDGE, SAMUEL, first minister of East Hartford, Conn., died in 1746, aged 63. He had been forty-three years minister, and was succeeded by E. Williams. He graduated at Harvard in 1801.

WOODBIDGE, ASHBEL, minister of Glastenbury, Conn., died in 1758, aged 53. He was graduated at Yale in 1724. He was a very humble, excellent, and pious man.

WOODBIDGE, TIMOTHY, minister of Hatfield, Mass., thirty years, died in 1770, aged 57. He was preceded by Atherton, Chauncey, and Williams; and succeeded by Lyman, Waterbury, and Pratt.

WOODBIDGE, EPHRAIM, the minister of New London, Conn., died in 1776, aged 30. The son of Rev. John of Wethersfield, he graduated at Yale in 1765. His predecessors were Blinman, Bulkley, Bradstreet, Saltonstall, Adams, Byles.

WOODBIDGE, JOHN, minister of South Hadley, Mass., died in 1783, aged 80. Born in West Springfield, the son of Rev. John W., he graduated at Yale in 1726. He was first settled as a minister in Poquonnuck, a village of Windsor, in 1729, and removed to South Hadley in 1742. He was the ninth Rev. John W. who were all related to each other as ancestor and descendant.

WOODBIDGE, BENJAMIN, the first minister of Woodbridge, Conn., died in 1785, aged 65 or 75. He graduated at Yale in 1740; he was ordained in 1742; and in 1783 had Mr. Ball for a colleague. The town was named after him; in return for the honor he presented to the town Whitby's commentary. The regicides Goffe and Whalley had a lodge in this town, seven miles from New Haven.

WOODBIDGE, ENOCH, chief justice of Vermont, died at Vergennes in 1805.

WOODBIDGE, RUGGLES, colonel, the son of Rev. John W., died at South Hadley March 8, 1819, aged 80. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and a physician; no man in the town had so great influence. For fifteen years he was treasurer of the Hampshire missionary society. He gloried in the cross of Christ. — *Holland*, II. 274.

WOODBIDGE, SYLVESTER, Dr., died at Southampton, Mass., in 1824, aged 70. He was the son of Rev. John W. of South Hadley. He probably studied his profession with a brother, who was a physician. In consequence of a vote of invitation from the town he settled in Southampton, where he toiled skilfully and faithfully during his life. He ever delighted in reading new books and prosecuting his medical studies.

He was also an habitual student of the bible; a constant attendant on public worship; zealous in theological discussion. His general habits were those of the Puritan stamp. Of his children, Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., is the aged minister of Hadley; Mindwell, who died in 1837, was the wife of Rev. Vinson Gould; and Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, D. D., is a minister in the city of New Orleans. — *B. B. Edwards' Centennial Address*.

WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM, died in Franklin, Conn., Feb. 27, 1836, aged 80. He was a graduate of Yale in 1780, was a preacher, and was an honored teacher fifty years. He wrote for the annals of education, published by his son, W. C. W., and contributed to other papers. He wrote the dead bird, published by the Sabbath school union.

WOODBIDGE, JOHN E., died in Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1844, aged 67. His mother was a daughter of President Edwards; his father was Jahllel W. of Stockbridge. He was an early settler of Y., and by his amiableness, urbanity, integrity, love of order, and respect for religion, was, like thousands of other excellent men of like character, and placed in like circumstances, a great benefactor of a new and prosperous town.

WOODBIDGE, BENJAMIN R., second minister of Norwich, Mass., died at South Hadley in 1844, aged about 60. Born in S. II., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1775, and was pastor from 1799 to 1831. S. Tracy was the first minister of Norwich, born in Norwich, Conn.; a graduate of Princeton in 1770; settled from 1781 to 1799; died in 1822, aged 73. Mr. W. died suddenly, falling from his chair. On the previous day he attended the laying of the corner-stone of a new meeting-house.

WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM C., died in Boston Nov. 9, 1845, aged 50. After graduating at Yale in 1811, he studied theology. He became a teacher in the institution of Mr. Gallaudet for the deaf and dumb at Hartford. From about 1820 he spent six or seven years in Europe, collecting materials for his geography. After his return he devoted himself to the improvement of education. He published the American annals of education; various works on education and geography. — *N. Y. Observer*, Dec. 6, 1845; *Goodrich's Recollections*.

WOODBURY, ISRAEL, Dr., died at Beverly, Mass., in 1797, aged 63; an eminent physician.

WOODBURY, BENJAMIN, died in Ohio Dec. 29, 1845, aged 53. Born in New London, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, he taught an academy five years in New Jersey and New Orleans, where he caught the spirit of missions from Sylvester Larned. He was the minister of Fal-mouth, Mass., from 1824 to 1833. In one revi-

val there were five hundred converts. He formed temperance societies throughout the county of Barnstable. In 1835 he removed to the Maumee valley in Ohio, where he spent the rest of life in most important labors, employed by the home missionary society. He saw the moral wilderness blossom. His last words were: "The Saviour is most precious." His predecessors at Falmouth were J. Metcalf, J. Marshall, S. Palmer, Z. Butler, I. Mann, H. Lincoln; his successors, J. Bent and H. B. Hooker.

WOODBURY, LEVI, judge, died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4, 1851, aged 61. Born in Frankestown, the son of Peter W., a State senator, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1809. In 1816 he was judge of the superior court; governor in 1823; senator in 1825; secretary of the navy in 1831; and secretary of the treasury from 1834 to 1841, when he was re-elected to the senate. In 1845 he was appointed, on the death of Judge Story, a judge of the supreme court of the United States. At the time of his death he was regarded a prominent candidate of the democratic party for the office of president. He was distinguished for indefatigable industry and for the able and faithful discharge of his public duties.

WOODFORD, THOMAS, was town-crier, Hartford, 1640, to receive two pence for the use of his lungs at a public meeting. He was also bell-ringer in 1640, for Hartford then had a bell, instead of a drum or a conch-shell, to summon to meeting. He was also sexton. Thomas Woodford was a citizen of Northampton in 1662; whether T. W. of Hartford, or his son, is not known.

WOODFORD, WILLIAM, general, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Virginia in 1792. He had the rank of colonel, when he repulsed an attack made on him by a party of royalists, near Great Bridge, Williamsburg, Dec. 15, 1776. He was behind a breast work; it was "a Bunker Hill affair in miniature." He served in New Jersey in June, 1778, having then the rank of general.

WOODHOUSE, JAMES, M. D., professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia, died of the apoplexy June 4, 1809, aged 38. The son of a bookseller, he was born in Philadelphia Nov. 17, 1770. In 1791 he served as a surgeon in the army of St. Clair. In 1795 he was chosen professor. For his improvement in science he visited England and France in 1802. He published an inaugural dissertation on the chemical and medical properties of the persimmon tree, and the analysis of astringent vegetables, 1792; the young chemist's pocket companion, 1797; an answer to Dr. Priestley's considerations on the doctrines of phlogiston and the decomposition of water; an edition of Chaptal's chemistry, with notes, 2 vols. 8vo., 1807.

WOODHULL, JOHN, D. D., died at Free-

hold, N. J., in 1824, aged about 80; a venerable pastor. He graduated at Princeton in 1766.

WOODHULL, GEORGE S., D. D., died at Middletown Point, N. J., Dec. 25, 1834, aged 60. He graduated at Princeton in 1790, and was a trustee of the college.

WOODHULL, JOHN, died at River Head, N. Y., March 21, 1855, aged 100. Born in Brookhaven, he was for fifty years a member and officer of the church.

WOODMAN, JOSEPH, first minister of Sanbornston, N. H., died in 1807, aged 59. Born in West Newbury, Mass., he graduated at Princeton in 1766, and was pastor from 1771 to 1807; and was succeeded by A. Bodwell.

WOODRUFF, AARON D., attorney-general of New Jersey, died in Sussex co., in 1817, aged 55.

WOODRUFF, HEZEKIAH N., minister of Stonington, Conn., died in the interior of New York, in 1833, aged about 70. Born in Farmington, Conn., he graduated at Yale in 1784; was pastor at Stonington from 1789 to 1803; then was a preacher at Oneida in the State of New York. He published a sermon at ordination of Clark Brown; of his brother, E. T. Woodruff, at North Coventry, 1801. — *Sprague's Annals*.

WOODRUFF, ARCHIBALD, captain, died at Cincinnati in 1845, aged 72. Born in Elizabethtown, N. J., he was editor of a daily paper in New York, and afterwards engaged in navigation. He removed to C. in 1819.

WOODS, ABEL, a Baptist minister, died at Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1850, aged 85.

WOODS, LEONARD, D. D., professor of theology in the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., died Aug. 24, 1854, aged 80. Born in Princeton, Mass., June 19, 1774, the son of Samuel, he graduated at Harvard in 1796. After studying theology a few months with Dr. Baekus of Somers, Conn., he was ordained as pastor of the church in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 5, 1798, remaining there nine years. He was installed professor of theology at Andover Sept. 28, 1808, and continued in the office about thirty-eight years till 1846. He died of an ossification of the heart. On the night before his death, when a friend asked if he should pray with him, he replied, "There is no prayer that meets my case, but that of the publican, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner.'" He had instructed more than one thousand students in theology. He was one of the founders of the American tract society at Boston, in 1814, and assisted in preparing its early publications; he promoted its union with other societies in the American tract society in 1825. His last years were spent in revising his lectures for publication, and in writing a history of the theological seminary. In regard to the important doctrine of the pre-existent Sonship of Christ, the two professors at

Andover, Woods and Stuart, seemed to hold contradictory views. Prof. Stuart maintained that Christ is not called the Son of God, except in reference to the miraculous manner of his earthly existence, but that he is called the Word in reference to his pre-existent nature; in fact, that he is the Son of God only as a man. On the other hand, Prof. Woods maintains that he was the Son of God from eternity, not indeed literally but metaphorically; not because derived from God, but because of his Divine dignity, and because he "eternally stood in a personal relation to the Father, which is represented to us under the idea of the filial relation." "He called himself the Son of God in such a sense as to imply that he was God,—one with the Father." So that the constant distinction in Scripture between the Father and his Son would seem to be overlooked by this professor. The two professors, although thus differing, agreed in the general doctrine that Christ, whether called Son or Word, was eternally one of three equal persons making up the one God. If, then, it should be asked, what were his notions of the unity of God, Dr. Woods' reply is: "God is one. All divine attributes and acts belong to this one Being, Jehovah, and to him only." Yet he labors to prove that the existence of three equal eternal persons in the Godhead is not inconsistent with this unity. There are two American books on which he remarks, which are in opposition to his theory; one is the bible news by Dr. Noah Worcester, and the other by a layman, a lawyer of New York, George Griffin, the father of Edmund D. Griffin and the brother of Rev. Dr. Griffin, who maintains that Christ in his Divine nature as the Son of God was the real sufferer on the cross. As to the doctrine of antiquity, in speaking of Christ as "God of God," the meaning seems to be, beyond all doubt, that the Son was derived from God. So the creed of the English Episcopal church says: "I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten of his Father before all worlds, God of God, light of light, very God of very God, begotten not made." So the venerated Richard Hooker of the English church says: "The Father alone is originally that Deity which Christ originally is not; for Christ is God by being *of* God." And so the fathers in the early ages of the Christian Church taught most clearly the derivation of the Son of God. Thus Athanasius says of the Father: "He only is unbegotten and he only is the fountain of divinity; therefore he is styled the only God." So Hilary says: "He is the one God, because he is self-existent God." And Eusebius says, that "God alone is underived and unbegotten, who hath his divinity of himself, and is the cause of the Son's being." It is to be considered by the inquirer after truth, whether

the doctrine of three equal, eternal, independent persons, making up one God, is not an American doctrine, the invention of our reasoners, who, taking for granted that Christ is the infinite God, felt constrained to deny that he could be begotten or derived from God, the fountain of divinity. After all, every man is bound to build his faith upon holy Scripture, irrespective of old or new creeds; and he must judge whether or not the bible teaches that the Son of God is a being derived from God. As Dr. W. believed that the eternal, infinite Son could not suffer, the bearing of this theoretical view on the doctrine of the atonement, the first doctrine of importance, is the next point of inquiry. If it be asked, how is his doctrine different from that of the Socinians, since they believe that only the man Christ could suffer? Dr. Woods replies: "We believe that all the divine and human perfections which the Scriptures ascribe to Christ constitute but one person." "The value of any action or suffering in Christ must be according to the dignity or excellence of his whole character," as it is "attributable to his whole person." He therefore regarded the suffering of Christ as of high value in making an atonement, "as if it had been the suffering of the Divinity." As to all similar statements, Dr. Noah Worcester replied to the supporters of them: "This person you call the Son of God endured no share in the sufferings of the cross; the man only suffered and died. This real sufferer had never enjoyed one moment of pre-existent dignity or glory. But in my scheme," Dr. Worcester continues, "the sufferer is that glorious Son, by whom God created all things in heaven and earth." Every reflecting reader must feel impelled to study the Scriptures earnestly, in order to discover which of these doctrines or what other doctrine relating to the atonement it has pleased God to reveal. The authority of great names can settle nothing. The creeds and confessions of contending sects, churches, and councils can settle nothing. The plain meaning of God's word is the sole inquiry. But if the judgment of others is to weigh with the earnest theological inquirer, he will have to consider whether the earlier fathers of the three first centuries do not teach the doctrine that Christ was "the son of God, begotten before the whole creation," yet capable of becoming and actually becoming himself the sufferer on the cross. He will have to judge whether Dr. Woods' scheme, or that which he opposes, is most consistent with the great, all-important doctrine of atonement for sin by the blood of him who came down from heaven for the express purpose of being himself a sacrifice for sin.

WOODS, JOHN, died in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1855, aged 61. He was a lawyer, born in Pennsylvania; a member of congress from Ohio from

1824 to 1828; then the publisher of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*. In 1845 he was chosen auditor of Ohio.

WOODVILLE, JOHN, an Episcopal minister, died at St. Mark's parish, Va., in 1834, aged 76.

WOODWARD, SAMUEL, minister of Weston, Mass., died in 1782, aged 56. He was born at Newton, the son of Ebenezer; he graduated at Harvard in 1748, and was ordained in 1751. He died beloved and lamented. He published a sermon at the ordination of J. Wheeler, 1760; of John Marsh, 1774; at Lexington, 1779; on the death of Cyrus Woodward, 1782.

WOODWARD, BEZALEEL, first professor of mathematics at Dartmouth college, died Aug. 25, 1804, aged 59. He was born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1745; graduated at Yale college in 1764; and after being a preacher, was appointed in 1782 professor, in which capacity he was highly respected. His wife was a daughter of Dr. E. Wheelock. His son, William H. W., chief justice of the court of common pleas, died at Hanover Aug. 9, 1818, aged 44. His son, Henry W., was a missionary at Ceylon.

WOODWARD, DAVID, colonel, died in Randolph, Vt., in 1823, aged 97; an officer in the old French war.

WOODWARD, SAMUEL, Baptist minister at Brunswick, died in 1832, aged 83.

WOODWARD, HENRY, missionary at Ceylon, died Aug. 3, 1834, aged 37. He was the son of Prof. Beza W. of Hanover, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1815, at Princeton seminary in 1818. He embarked June 8, 1819, and spent his life at Ceylon and on the continent in the neighborhood. His wife, Lydia Middleton of Crosswicks, N. J., died in 1825. His second wife was Mrs. Frost, Clarissa Emerson of Chester, N. H.

WOODWARD, JONATHAN, died at Dunstable, Mass., Dec. 24, 1840, aged 101; a Revolutionary pensioner.

WOODWARD, JAMES WHEELOCK, minister of Norwich, Vt., died in 1847, aged about 70. He was the son of Prof. Woodward, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1798. He published a sermon on the death of Eden Burroughs, D. D., 1814.

WOODWARD, THOMAS G., died in 1849, aged 61; editor of the *New Haven Daily Courier*. He had a fund of native humor.

WOODWARD, SAMUEL BAYARD, M. D., a distinguished physician, died in Northampton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1850, aged 63. He was for many years the acceptable superintendent of the large State lunatic asylum at Worcester. His earliest known ancestor was Henry Woodward, who came to Dorchester in 1638, and was an inhabitant of Northampton in 1658, and died April 7, 1685. He was born in Torrington, Conn., the son of

Dr. Samuel Woodward, an eminent physician in extensive practice, who died in 1835, aged 84, and who had four sons that were physicians: one of whom, Elijah, was his own associate; and two others, Henry and Charles, settled in Middletown, of whom Charles still lives. Dr. W., before he went to Worcester, was for years a physician in Wethersfield, Conn., and a State senator. He was superintendent of the lunatic hospital from Jan. 1, 1833, to July 1, 1846. He immediately transplanted himself to a beautiful residence in the town of the abode and the place of the burial of his first ancestor, Henry. His wife, married in 1815, who survives, was Maria, daughter of Eleazer Porter of Hartford. Among his children are his daughters Urania and Maria, and his son, Dr. Rufus Woodward, who, after studying his profession in Paris, has been for some years in practice at Worcester. He published annual reports of the State lunatic asylum, and occasionally an article in the medical journals, and two or three pamphlets on medical and moral subjects.

WOODWORTH, SAMUEL, died in New York Dec. 9, 1842, aged 57. Born in Weymouth, Mass., about 1786, he was an apprentice to the Centinel office of B. Russell, Boston; afterwards a printer in New York, where he died, a drunkard, an outcast, forsaken, with scarcely a friend to follow him, the poor slave of his appetite, to his grave. Yet what he might have done is shown by his famous song of the old oaken bucket, the chorus to which is:

"The old oaken bucket,
The iron-bound bucket,
The moss-cover'd bucket,
That hung in the well."

Alas! that the writer himself should prefer to drink from a different spring. The first stanza is this:

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild wood,
And every lov'd spot which my infancy knew."

The whole may be read in the *New York Observer* of July 15, 1852.

WOOLEY, AARON K., judge, died at Lexington, Ky., in 1849, aged 49. Born in Newark, N. J., he settled in Kentucky in 1828, and was a judge, and for ten years law professor in Transylvania university.

WOOLHOPPER, PHILIP D., a printer, died at Savannah in 1818. He was for twenty years one of the editors of the *Columbian Museum*.

WOOLMAN, JOHN, a writer against slavery, died in England in 1772, aged 52. He was a descendant of J. W., a settler of Burlington, N. J., in 1680, and was born in 1720. He was a preacher among the Quakers, and a coadjutor of

Anthony Benezet in his labors for the freedom of the blacks. He was the grandson of Henry Burr of New Jersey, who at his death in 1742 bequeathed liberty to all his slaves; supposed to be the first instance of emancipation. Peter White, the son-in-law to Burr, also bequeathed freedom to his slaves. These examples had their influence on Woolman, who visited Maryland about 1757 in order to discuss the affair of "slave-keeping," and who wrote earnestly upon the subject. On a visit to England he died. He was a man of great industry, self-denial, and benevolence. His works were published, 1774; 5th edit., Philadelphia, 1818.

WOOLSEY, MELANCTHON LLOYD, general, a soldier of the Revolution, was born on Long Island about 1757. He was a field officer at the age of twenty-two, and rendered important services on the northern frontier. After the war he resided at Plattsburg. While on a journey to visit his son, Com. W., at Sackett's Harbor, he was taken sick, and died at Trenton, N. Y., June 29, 1819, aged 62.

WOOLSEY, MELANCTHON T., a captain in the navy of the United States, died at Utica in 1838, aged 59; an officer much respected and esteemed.

WOOLWORTH, AARON, D. D., minister of Bridgehampton, L. I., was born in Longmeadow; graduated at Yale in 1784; was ordained in 1787; and died April 2, 1821, aged 57. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Buell; he left five children. He was a distinguished and useful minister. — *N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 26, 1842.

WOOSAMEQUEN was one of the Indian names of Massasoit.

WOOSTER, DAVID, major-general in the Revolutionary war, died May 2, 1777, aged 66. He was born at Stratford in 1711, and was graduated at Yale college in 1733. At the commencement of the war with Great Britain he was appointed to the chief command of the troops in the service of Connecticut, and made a brigadier-general in the continental service; but this commission he afterwards resigned. In 1776 he was appointed the first major-general of the militia of his native State. While opposing a detachment of British troops, whose object was to destroy the public stores at Danbury, he was mortally wounded at Ridgefield April 27, 1777.

WOOSTER, BENJAMIN, minister of Fairfield, Vt., died in 1840, aged 77. He graduated at Yale in 1790; was settled as the minister of Cornwall, Vt., in 1787, but was pastor only a few years; in 1804 he was installed at Fairfield. He commanded a company of volunteers about 1813 at the siege of Plattsburg, and remained four years in the army.

WO-PEQUAND, or WO-PEQUOIT, was the name of Sassacus' father, the chief of the Indi-

ans living at the mouth of the Thames in Connecticut. From him these Indians were called Pequets or Pequods. The name is given by the Dutch explorers of the country about 1614 as Pequats.

WORCESTER, WILLIAM, the first minister of Salisbury, Mass., died in 1662. He emigrated with his family from Salisbury, England, about 1637. The church was formed in 1638. He was succeeded by John Wheelwright, who was followed by J. Alling, Caleb Cushing, E. Noyes. His sons were Samuel, William, Timothy, and Moses. Of these, Samuel of Bradford died in 1680, leaving a son, Francis, whose son was Francis of Sandwich. — *Farmer*.

WORCESTER, FRANCIS, minister of Sandwich, Mass., died at Hollis, N. H., in 1783, aged 85. The son of Samuel, he was born in Bradford, Mass. Without a college education, he became pastor of the second church in Sandwich from 1735 to 1745. He was a zealous friend of the great revival of that period. Subsequently he lived at Exeter, Plaistow, and Hollis.

WORCESTER, NOAH, a venerable citizen of Hollis, N. H., the son of Rev. Francis W., died in 1817, aged 81. He left a large family, of which four sons were eminent ministers, Noah, Leonard, Thomas, and Samuel. — *Farmer*.

WORCESTER, SAMUEL, D. D., first secretary, of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, died June 7, 1821, aged 50. He was born in Hollis, N. H., Nov. 1, 1771, a descendant in the sixth generation of William W. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795, and ordained at Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 27, 1797. April 20, 1803, he was installed the pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem. At the institution of the foreign mission society in 1810, he was chosen recording secretary, and upon him devolved the chief care and labor of the society. In 1817, when Mr. Cornelius was settled as his colleague, he was allowed to devote three-quarters of his time to the missionary cause. In 1820, in a state of feeble health, he visited the missionary stations at the south. From New Orleans he proceeded to Mayhew, and thence, May 25th, to Brainerd, a missionary station among the Cherokees, dearer to him than any city or mansion on the earth, where he died. His body rests in the territory of the Cherokees. The body of his nephew, Samuel A. Worcester, for preaching the gospel to the same Indians in disregard of the unconstitutional laws of Georgia, was shut up among convicts in the prison-house of the Georgians, and there held, in defiance of the supreme court of the U. S. Dr. W. was a bright example of pastoral faithfulness and of habitual, fervent piety. During his ministry in Salem, two hundred eighty-five were added to the church. He attended more than

eighty ecclesiastical councils. He was humble, benevolent, and disinterested. He died a poor man; but he left his family what is more valuable than riches,—the benefit of his eminently holy character and of his instructions and prayers. Multitudes in this world of selfishness toil only for themselves; he toiled incessantly for the good of others, and for the kingdom of Jesus Christ. He was conspicuous for a cool, sound judgment; was distinguished as a writer; and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the churches. His wisdom and talents are seen in the ten first annual reports of the board, of which he was the secretary. Mr. Evarts was his first successor as secretary; and then for a short time Mr. Cornelius, his former colleague at Salem. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Jonathan Fox of Hollis. Of his children are Rev. Dr. Samuel M. W. of Salem, and Jonathan Fox, a teacher. He published sermons on future punishment, 1800; two discourses on the perpetuity of the covenant with Abraham, 8vo., 1805; letters to T. Baldwin, 1807; on the death of Eleanor Emerson, 1808; of R. Anderson, 1814; before the Mass. missionary society, 1809; God a rewarder; at the installation of E. D. Griffin, 1811; at the ordination of E. L. Parker, 1810; of the missionaries, Newell, Judson, Nott, Hall, and Rice, 1812; of six missionaries, 1815; of W. Cogswell, 1815; fast sermons on the war, 1812; before the foreign mission society of Salem, 1813; three separate letters to W. E. Channing, on Unitarianism, 1815; Christian psalmody, 1815; before the American education society, on true liberality, at the first anniversary, 1816; the drunkard a destroyer, 1817; ten reports of the American foreign mission society, from 1811 to 1820; sermons, 8vo., 1823. — *Sprague's Annals; Memoir by his son, S. M. W.*

WORCESTER, THOMAS, minister of Salisbury, N. H., died in 1831. He was the brother of Samuel. His brother, Evarts, minister of Peacham, Vt., died in 1836, aged 29, having been ordained at Littleton the same year. He published a sermon at thanksgiving, 1795; on death of J. Wardwell, 1814; on our Saviour's divinity, 1810; on the testimony of the Son of God, 1810; on the Divine Sonship of Christ, 1810; the glory of Christ, 1811; call for evidence as to Christ's being God; examples of faith and worship, 1814; ecclesiastical usurpation, 1815; chain of argument as to trinity, 1817; letter to trinitarian brother, 1819.

WORCESTER, NOAH, D. D., died at Brighton, Mass., Oct. 31, 1838, aged 79. He was the founder of the Massachusetts peace society. He was born at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 25, 1758; was the brother of Rev. Samuel W., great-grandson of Rev. Francis W., who was the great-grandson of Rev. William W., the first minister of Salis-

bury. With no education except in a common school, he was in early life several years in the army. After his marriage he lived from 1779 to 1782 in Plymouth, N. H., and then removed to Thornton, where he was a farmer and town clerk and also taught school. In 1785 he published a letter to J. Murray on his sermon on the origin of evil. By advice of some ministers he studied theology for a while, and was ordained at Thornton in 1787. In 1810 he removed to Salisbury, N. H., and thence in 1813 to Brighton, Mass., where he edited the Christian disciple till 1819. In 1815 he published a solemn review of the custom of war. This led to the formation of the Massachusetts peace society, organized in Jan., 1816. As secretary, and as editor of the friend of peace, he labored till he reached the age of 70. Dr. Channing published a discourse on his character, in which he says, after alluding to his feebleness and sufferings and narrow circumstances yet contented and cheerful, "On leaving his house and turning my face towards the city, I have said to myself, How much richer is this poor man than the richest who dwell yonder?" The peculiar doctrines which he advanced in his bible news, published in 1810, were the following: Jesus Christ, as he believed he found taught in the Scriptures, was truly the Son of God, before the creation of the world; not created himself, as the Arians maintain, but derived; divine in dignity and various powers received from God, but capable of suffering, if he chose to suffer; the animating soul or spirit in the body of Christ, for he tabernacled in the flesh and died in agony on the cross, and the very being who came down from heaven was the sufferer. The Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit, or Spirit of God does not mean a person or being distinct from God, but God's agency or sacred influence, bestowed in various ways upon a world of dark-minded, perishing sinners, by which they are enlightened, regenerated, and saved: the phrase he finds thus employed, as he thinks, most plainly, more than two hundred times. He published a sermon at ordination of T. Worcester, 1791; against the Baptist theory, 1809; review of testimonies in favor of the divinity of the Son of God, 1810; bible news, 1810; address to Trinitarian clergy, 1814; appeal to the candid, 1814; solemn review of the custom of war, eighth edit., 1825. He and Thomas published a word in season, 1813.

WORCESTER, HENRY A., minister of a New Jerusalem church in Portland, Me., died in 1840, aged 38. He graduated at Yale in 1828, and was highly esteemed. He published a small volume of sermons.

WORCESTER, NOAH, M. D., died at Cincinnati in 1847, aged 36; a professor in the Western Reserve college, and a physician in C. He graduated at Harvard in 1832.

WORCESTER, LEONARD, first minister of Peacham, Vt., died in 1846, aged 79. He was the son of Noah of Hollis, and was first an apprentice to I. Thomas, printer, of Worcester; then a journeyman; then sole printer and partner as a publisher and bookseller. He was a deacon in Mr. Austin's church, and was brought into notice by a reply to a sermon of Dr. Bancroft on the doctrine of election. Studying theology while printing, he was settled at Peacham, and after more than fifty years' service had for a short time as a colleague, D. Merrill, the author of the "Ox sermon." After the publication of the bible news by his brother Noah, he embraced his peculiar doctrines, according to which he modified and published the confession of his church. As to the Son of God, his faith was that Christ was, in his original nature and state, properly the Son of God, derived from God, not created, by an eternal generation; thus distinct from God, not properly God, but Divine. The Spirit he regarded not as a person distinct from God. He delighted especially in the doctrines of atonement and of justification by faith. Four of his sons were ministers, — Samuel A., Evarts, Isaac R., and John H. He was the brother of Samuel of Salem, and of Thomas, minister of Salisbury, N. H., who died in 1831. He published an oration on Washington's death, 1800; at ordination of Gridley and Worcester as missionaries, 1825.

WORTH, W. J., general, died in Texas May 7, 1849, aged 55, a native of Hudson, N. Y. In 1812 he entered the army, and was distinguished in battles in Canada. For some time he was superintendent of West Point. He had the chief command in Florida in 1821. He won at Monterey the brevet of major-general, and fought in various other battles, in some of which, it is thought, he hazarded the lives of his men too freely. But what is the life of his men to a great soldier? He was brave to a fault, chivalrous, of imposing presence, haughty, impetuous.

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, minister of Saybrook, Conn., died Nov. 16, 1756, aged 60. He was the son of William of Hartford and Colchester, and grandson of Nicholas, the emigrant ancestor of all who bear the name in this country, who was wounded in the Cromwellian wars, and emigrated about 1650, and settled in Hatfield, and thence removed to Hartford. A graduate of Yale in 1716, he was ordained at Pochog, or that part of S. which is now called Westbrook, in 1726. He was a man of great dignity and influence, a persuasive and popular preacher and faithful pastor. His daughter, Temperance, married Rev. Mr. Smith of Sharon, and was the mother of Gov. J. C. Smith. She died at Albany in 1800, at the house of Judge Radcliff, her son-in-law. Professor Fowler of Amherst is his de-

seendant. He published the election sermon, 1744.

WORTHINGTON, JOHN, LL. D., colonel, an eminent lawyer, died at Springfield, Mass., in April, 1800, aged 81. He was graduated at Yale college in 1740. In 1774 he was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, and opposed the measures of the friends of liberty. His name was in the same year included in the list of the mandamus councillors, but he declined the appointment. Mr. David Ames married his daughter. — *Holland*, ii. 135.

WORTHINGTON, PETER, an African, died in Baltimore in 1833, aged 110.

WORTHINGTON, GEORGE, Dr., died at Georgetown, D. C., in 1836, aged 77; a man highly respected.

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, died at Cincinnati June 5, 1846, aged 98: he served the seven years of the Revolutionary war.

WORTMAN, TUNIS, died at New York in 1822. He published an oration on the influence of social institutions on morals and happiness, 1796; a treatise on the liberty of the press, 1800.

WORUMBO, or **WARRUMBEE**, sachem of the Ameriscoggan Indians, had a fort on the Ameriscoggan, or, as it is now called, Androscoggan river; which, in his absence, was captured by Church in 1690. About the 9th or 10th of Sept., Maj. Church sailed from Portsmouth with three hundred soldiers. In a few days he arrived at Maquoit, and proceeded to Pejepscott fort in Brunswick, and thence marched up the river about forty miles, according to Mather, and Sunday, Sept. 14, captured the Indian fort, making prisoners of one man and the wives and children of Worumbo and Hawkins. The prisoners were afterwards released at Wells, on the appearance of the chiefs with a flag of truce and their engagement to live in peace, with the delivery of many prisoners. From Church's account of the expedition, it is uncertain whether the Indian fort was at Lewiston, Jay, or Rumford, at each of which places are falls, at the distances of twenty, forty-five, and sixty miles from Pejepscott. He says that the Indians ran down from the fort to the river, and ran in under the sheet of water at the falls. At Rumford upper falls, — for there are three pitches, — the water shoots over in a manner which would allow of passing under it. The falls, three miles below Jay point, called Rockamecko, do not answer this description, nor do those at Lewiston. Yet the distance of sixty miles seems a long march with three hundred men into the wilderness. With boats or canoes he could not have been supplied. July 7, 1684, Warrumbee, with five other sagamores, namely, Darumkine, Wihikermett, Wedon Domhegon, Nehonongassett, and Numbanewett, gave

a deed of land to Richard Wharton of Boston, which was the foundation of the claim of the Pejepscott proprietors. The contract was made at Pejepscott or Pejepscook, as the Indians called the falls at Brunswick, and the territory granted was to extend from five miles above "the upper part of the Androscoogan uppermost falls" in a northeast line to the Kennebec, and four miles westward of the falls, and thence "down to Maquoit." The point of legal controversy was what was intended by the "uppermost falls" of Androscoogan. The court has settled, that it means Lewiston falls, twenty miles above Brunswick; yet, from reading Warrumbee's deed, the first book of records of the Pejepscott proprietors, and other papers, it seems clear that Brunswick upper falls were intended. A northeast line from Lewiston would strike the Kennebec at Norridgewock or Waterville, and confer an immense territory, to which these Indians had no pretensions, and interfere with the Kennebec company. Besides, the falls at Lewiston are the middle falls of the river, and those at Rumford, forty miles distant, are the uppermost. In one place the deed speaks of "the uppermost part of Androscoogan falls," as though the falls extended some distance in the river, which is not the case with the single fall at Lewiston, but which answers to the three falls of Brunswick, separated many rods from each other. This deed professes to confirm a previous grant of land, with the same western boundary, to Thomas Purchase, and his house is described as being near the centre of the territory; as he lived between Brunswick and Bath, his house would be far from the centre, if the line was four miles west of Lewiston. The deposition of Peripole, an Indian, in 1793, that the river at Brunswick and for some miles above was called by the Indians Pejepscook, and not Androscoogan, is confuted by a deed in 1639 of T. Purchase, whose land is described as lying "at Pejepscott upon both sides of the river of Androscoogan," and by a deed of J. Blaney in 1693, whose lands are described as lying between "the river of Kennebec, Ambroscoogan, and Caseo bay." The proprietors in 1715 describe Brunswick as on the Androscoogan river. Tho. Johnson's old map, founded on previous surveys and on a plan in 1719 made by Jos. Heath, a surveyor of the Pejepscott company, five years only after their purchase, exhibits distinctly by a double line their western boundary, four miles from Brunswick falls. On the whole it seems evident, that Warrumbee intended Brunswick falls as one of the boundaries in his deed. But even the poor remnant of his tribe have disappeared from Roameeko point in Jay and from Pennicook in Rumford, and their whole territory has fallen into the hands of the whites.

Is there not a debt of justice due to the few Indians who yet remain in the United States?

WRAGG, WILLIAM, a lawyer of S. Carolina, died in Sept., 1777. He was born in 1714, and was educated and studied law in England. After his return to this country he was for many years a member of the assembly, and in 1753 a member of the council. He declined in 1769 the appointment of chief justice for a most honorable reason, to prevent a suspicion that his political course was influenced by the hope of office. In the Revolution his sense of duty restrained him from espousing the cause of independence. Leaving his country, he embarked for England, and was shipwrecked on the coast of Holland, and lost; his infant son was saved. A monument to his memory in Westminster abbey exhibits the melancholy scene of his last moments. He was a man of talents, and eloquence, and many virtues. He published reasons for not concurring in the non-importation resolution, 1769.

WRANGMAN, JOHN, died at Peru, N. J., in 1835, aged 102.

WRIGHT, MEHITABEL, a distinguished artist, died in London in Feb., 1786, at an advanced age. She early discovered a singular talent in the moulding of figures in wax. On the death of her husband, an aged Quaker of Philadelphia, she repaired with her family about the year 1772 to London, where she acquired great celebrity for her plastic skill. Her numerous busts, among which were those of the king and queen, Chatham, Barre, and Wilkes, and her Indian family, and story of queen Esther, were deemed very fine. Her society was sought for her uncommon powers in intellect and conversation. Her patriotism was unshaken. It is supposed that she communicated to Dr. Franklin much political information, derived from sources to which few could have access.

WRIGHT, JOB, second minister of Bernards-ton, Mass., died in 1822, aged 85. Born in East Hampton, he graduated at Yale in 1757, and was pastor from 1761 to 1782, when he was dismissed on account of the poverty of the people. J. Norton was the first minister.

WRIGHT, NATHANIEL H., a poet, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1787, and educated as a printer in Boston, where he edited the Kaleidoscope, and died May 13, 1824, aged 37. He published the fall of Palmyra, a poem; Boston, or a touch at the times, a small pamphlet.

WRIGHT, ISAAC, died in New York in 1832. He and his son-in-law, Francis Thompson, created the first establishment of the very important packet system from New York to Europe. He was a man of probity and philanthropy, a member of the society of Friends.

WRIGHT, HENRY, D. D., died at Bristol, R. I., in Aug., 1837, aged 85; a graduate of Harvard in 1782.

WRIGHT, CHESTER, minister of Montpelier, Vt., died April 16, 1840, aged 63. Born in Hanover, N. H., he was a farmer; at the age of twenty-one a Christian convert, he resolved to preach; and was graduated at Middlebury in 1806, and settled the first pastor of Montpelier from 1809 to 1830. In twenty years the church increased from seventeen to more than four hundred members. In 1836 he was installed in Hardwick, Vt., remaining pastor till his death at M. He was highly respected and remarkably useful as a minister. He published an arithmetic and several sermons.

WRIGHT, JAMES, colonel, died in Duplin co., N. C., in 1840, aged 84; a soldier of the Revolution, a venerable citizen.

WRIGHT, BENJAMIN, died in New York Aug. 24, 1842, aged 72. Born in Wethersfield, he removed in early life to Fort Stanwix. He educated himself as a surveyor. A member of the canal board in 1816, he became a director and a chief constructor of the Erie canal; he was afterwards consulted in regard to a multitude of canals and railroads. No individual did more for internal improvements. He was also a man of acknowledged probity.

WRIGHT, JUDAH, blind from infancy, died in Holden, Mass., in 1844, aged 70. He was a scholar, a reasoner, a philosopher, and a Christian. His knowledge of history was extensive and exact. Yet he was poor, and lived by manual labor and by charity.

WRIGHT, ELIZUR, died in Tallmadge, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1845, aged 83. A graduate of Yale in 1781, he devoted himself to agriculture. In 1810 he emigrated to Ohio with a large family. Much of his time was given to scientific studies: some of his mathematical papers are in the American journal of science.

WRIGHT, SILAS, governor, died at Canton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1847, aged 52. He was born in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795, being a descendant of Samuel Wright of Northampton, who died in 1665. In childhood he lived at Weybridge, Vt.; and was graduated at Middlebury in 1815. He settled as a lawyer at Canton. His various offices were those of a State senator; a member of congress in 1826; comptroller; a senator of the U. S. in 1833 and 1837, and 1843; and governor in 1844. He had many friends, who regarded him as a candidate for the high station of president of the U. S. But he was suddenly smitten down in his strength, showing the vanity of earthly hopes and prospects. — *Holland's Hist.* II. 171.

WRIGHT, ROYAL N., a home missionary, died at Belvidere, Ill., in Oct., 1849. A native of

Hanover, N. H., he graduated at Dartmouth in 1837: he attended the meeting of the American board at Pittsfield just before his death.

WRIGHT, THEODORE S., pastor of the first colored church in New York city, died March 25, 1847, aged 49.

WRIGHT, EUNICE, widow of Moses W. of Northampton, Mass., died in 1851, aged 98.

WRIGHT, FANNY D'ARUSMONT, died at Cincinnati Dec. 14, 1852, aged 57. If her name shall be remembered, it will be as that of a woman who was an enemy of God's pure and heavenly truth. She published fables and tracts; also, lectures complete, 1836.

WRIGHT, ALFRED, missionary among the Choctaws, died at Wheelock March 31, 1853, aged 65. Born in Columbia, Conn., he graduated at Williams college in 1812, at Andover seminary in 1814; he went on his mission to Mayhew in 1821, to Wheelock in 1832. His wife was Harriet Bunce of Charleston, S. C. He had labored more than thirty years among the Indians, and was eminently useful. It was his wish to finish the translation of the bible on which he had long toiled. His industry was incessant, rising at five o'clock for his work. His end was peaceful, triumphant. Since the church was founded in 1832, five hundred seventy-seven persons were admitted.

WRIGHT, HULDAH, died at Chicago in 1854, aged 67. The daughter of Stephen Dewey of Sheffield, Mass., she married, in 1812, Jonathan Wright, who removed to Chicago in 1834, and was ruling elder in the first church till his death in 1840. In 1842 she united with the second church. Her life was a life of devotion and faith, of charity and good works; her end was peace, amid the tears of those who revered and loved a woman of great excellence.

WRIGHT, JOHN, one of the first preachers of the gospel in Ohio, died in Delphi Aug. 31, 1854, aged 78. He was licensed to preach in 1802.

WYCOFF, HENRY J., an eminent merchant of New Jersey, died in 1839, aged 72; a zealous friend of benevolent institutions.

WYLIE, ANDREW, D. D., died in Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 11, 1851, aged 62. He had been president of Jefferson college, also of Washington college, and for the last twenty-three years president of Indiana State university at Bloomington. He had done much for good morals and sound learning.

WYLIE, SAMUEL BROWN, D. D., died at Philadelphia Oct. 14, 1852, aged 80; for fifty-three years pastor of the first Reformed church. He had been professor of ancient languages in the university of Pennsylvania. He was eminent in oriental, classical, and general literature, a good teacher, a learned theologian, a philanthropist, and true Christian.

WYLLIS, GEORGE, governor of Connecticut in 1642, came from England to Hartford in 1638, and died in March, 1644. He was the son of Richard of Fenny-Compton in Warwickshire. He was eminently pious, and, from regard to the purity of divine worship, left a fine estate in the county of Warwick and encountered the hardships of the wilderness. His descendants are distinguished in the civil history of Connecticut. His son, Samuel, died May 30, 1709; the charter in the time of Andros was concealed in a hollow oak, standing until August, 1856, called "charter oak." Hezekiah, the son of Samuel, was secretary, and died in 1734. George, the son of Hezekiah, died April 24, 1796, aged 85, being annually chosen secretary sixty-one years till his death. Samuel, the son of George, died June 9, 1823, aged 85. He also was secretary from 1796 to 1809,—the family holding the office ninety-eight successive years. He was, besides, in the rank of colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, and major-general of the militia. Col. Hezekiah W. died in April, 1827, aged 80.

WYLLIS, HEZEKIAH, colonel, died at Hartford in 1827, aged 80. He graduated at Yale in 1765. He was the last of the family of George W., who died aged 86, and three of whose sons, near 1817, died aged 80 or upwards.

WYLLY, RICHARD, colonel, an old Revolutionary officer, died at Savannah in 1801.

WYLLYS, SAMUEL, general, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Hartford, Conn., in 1823, aged 84. The son of George W., he was born Jan. 15, 1739; graduated at Yale college in 1758; and in 1775 was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Spencer's regiment. In Jan., 1775, congress appointed him colonel of a regiment in the Connecticut line, in which capacity he served during the war. He was afterwards major-general of the militia. In May, 1796, he succeeded his father as the secretary of State, in which office he continued till 1809, when in consequence of a paralytic affection he resigned. For ninety-eight years he and his father and grandfather held the office of secretary, and that in a republic where the elections were annual. He was of the tenth generation from Richard W. of Napton, in the reign of Henry VIII.

WYMAN, RUFUS, M. D., died in 1842 at Roxbury, aged 64. A graduate of Harvard in 1799, he was long superintendent of the McLean asylum for the insane in Somerville.

WYMAN, ROBERT, missionary at Ceylon, died at sea Jan. 13, 1815, aged 30. Born in Cumberland, Me., he graduated at Bowdoin college in 1836, and, after studying theology, embarked for Ceylon in Oct., 1841. He was a teacher in Batticotta seminary. Ill health compelled him to undertake a voyage to the United States, Dec. 27,

1844. He was buried in the deep. His widow arrived at Boston May 4.

WYMAN, THOMAS W., a captain in the U. S. navy, died in Florence, Italy, in 1854, aged about 64. He entered the navy in 1810; was made captain in 1812; was faithful in the discharge of his duties and was highly esteemed.

WYNKOOP, PETER S., died in Hudson Nov. 1, 1848, aged 62; pastor at Blooming Grove. He was first settled at Madison, then at Hyde Park; and was a faithful minister.—*N. Y. Observer*, Nov. 18.

WYNNE, J. H., published a general history of the British empire in America, two vols. 8vo., 1770.

WYTHE, GEORGE, chancellor of Virginia, and a distinguished friend of his country, died June 8, 1806, aged 80. He was born in the county of Elizabeth city in 1725. His father was a respectable farmer, and his mother was a woman of uncommon knowledge and strength of mind. She taught the Latin language, with which she was intimately acquainted, and which she spoke fluently, to her son; but his education was in other respects very much neglected. His parents having died before he attained the age of twenty-one years, like many unthinking youths he commenced a career of dissipation and intemperance, and did not disengage himself from it before he reached the age of thirty. He then bitterly lamented the loss of those nine years of his life, and of the learning which, during that period, he might have acquired. But never did any man more effectually redeem his time. From the moment when he resolved on reformation, he devoted himself most intensely to his studies. Without the assistance of any instructor he acquired an accurate knowledge of the Greek, and he read the best authors in that as well as in the Latin language. He made himself also a profound lawyer, becoming perfectly versed in the civil and common law, and in the statutes of Great Britain and Virginia. The wild and thoughtless youth was now converted into a sedate and prudent man, delighting entirely in literary pursuits. When the time arrived which Heaven had destined for the separation of the wide, confederated republic of America from the dominion of Great Britain, he was one of the instruments in the hand of Providence for accomplishing that great work. He took a decided part in the very first movements of opposition. Not content merely to fall in with the wishes of his fellow-citizens, he assisted in persuading them not to submit to British tyranny. With his pupil and friend, Thomas Jefferson, he roused the people to resistance. As the controversy grew warm, his zeal became proportionably fervent. Before the war commenced, he was elected a

member of the Virginia assembly. After having been for some time speaker of the house of burgesses, he was sent by the members of that body as one of their delegates to the congress, which assembled May 18, 1775, and did not separate until it had declared the independence of America. In that most enlightened and patriotic assembly he possessed no small share of influence. He was one of those who signed the memorable declaration, by which the heroic legislators of this country pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain and defend its violated rights. By a resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, dated Nov. 5, 1776, he and Jefferson, Pendleton, Mason, and T. L. Lee were appointed a committee to revise the laws of the commonwealth. This was a work of very great labor and difficulty. The three first prosecuted their task with indefatigable activity and zeal, and, June 18, 1779, made a report of one hundred and twenty-six bills, which they had prepared. This report showed an intimate knowledge of the great principles of legislation, and reflected the highest honor upon those who formed it. The people of Virginia are indebted to it for almost all the best parts of their present code of laws. Among the changes then made in the monarchical system of jurisprudence which had been in force, the most important were effected by the act abolishing the right of primogeniture, and directing the real estate of persons dying intestate to be equally divided among their children, or other relations; by the act for regulating conveyances, which converted all estates in tail into fees simple, and thus destroyed one of the supports of the proud and overbearing distinctions of particular families; and finally by the act for the establishment of religious freedom.

After finishing the task of new modelling the laws, he was employed to carry them into effect according to their true intent and spirit, by being placed in the difficult office of judge of a court of equity. He was appointed one of the three judges of the high court of chancery, and afterwards sole chancellor of Virginia, in which station he continued until the day of his death, during a period of more than twenty years. His extraordinary disinterestedness and patriotism were now most conspicuously displayed. Although the salary allowed him by the commonwealth was extremely scanty, yet he contentedly lived upon it, even in the expensive city of Richmond, and devoted his whole time to the service of his country. With that contempt of wealth which so remarkably distinguished him from other men, he made a present of one-half of his land in Elizabeth city to his nephew, and the purchase money of the remainder, which he sold, was not paid him for many years. While he

resided in Williamsburgh he accepted the professorship of law in the college of William and Mary, but resigned it when his duties as a chancellor required his removal to Richmond. His resources were therefore small; yet with his liberal and charitable disposition he continued, by means of that little, to do much good, and always to preserve his independence. This he accomplished by temperance and economy.

He was a member of the Virginia convention, which in June, 1788, considered the proposed constitution of the United States. During the debates he acted for the most part as chairman. Being convinced that the confederation was defective in the energy necessary to preserve the union and liberty of America, this venerable patriot, then beginning to bow under the weight of years, rose in the convention, and exerted his voice, almost too feeble to be heard, in contending for a system, on the acceptance of which he conceived the happiness of his country to depend. He was ever attached to the constitution, on account of the principles of freedom and justice which it contained; and in every change of affairs he was steady in supporting the rights of man. His political opinions were always firmly republican. Though in 1798 and 1799 he was opposed to the measures which were adopted in the administration of President Adams, and reprobated the alien and sedition laws, and the raising of the army; yet he never yielded a moment to the rancor of party spirit, nor permitted the difference of opinion to interfere with his private friendships. He presided twice successively in the college of electors in Virginia, and twice voted for a president whose political principles coincided with his own. After a short but very excruciating sickness he died. It was supposed that he was poisoned; but the person suspected was acquitted by a jury of his countrymen. By his last will and testament he bequeathed his valuable library and philosophical apparatus to his friend, Mr. Jefferson, and distributed the remainder of his little property among the grandchildren of his sister, and the slaves whom he had set free.

YALE, ELIHU, the principal benefactor of Yale college, died in Wales July 8, 1721, aged 73. He was born at New Haven in 1648, and at the age of ten years went to England, and about the year 1678 to the East Indies, where he acquired a large estate, was made governor of fort St. George, and married an Indian lady of fortune. After his return to London he was chosen governor of the East India company, and made those donations to the college in his native town, which induced the trustees to bestow on it the name of Yale.

YALE, LE ROY MILTON, M. D., died at Holmes'

Hole in Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, in 1849. He received his medical degree from Harvard in 1829.

YALE, ELISHA, D. D., minister of Kingsboro', N. Y., died Jan. 9, 1853, aged 72. He was born in Lee. He had been nearly fifty years in K., settled over a very industrious people, chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves; hence the name of a new village, Gloversville. He trained them to regular and remarkable beneficence. He was a most faithful and excellent minister.

YALE, CYRUS, minister of New Hartford, Conn., died in 1864, aged 65. Born in Lee, Mass. he graduated at Williams college in 1811; was ordained in 1814; dismissed in 1834, and became the minister of Ware for three years, and was then re-settled in New Hartford till his death by paralysis. He was zealous in the cause of temperance and peace. As the fruits of four revivals, three hundred and thirty persons joined his church. He wrote a memoir of Rev. J. Hallock, 1828. He also published a sermon at the ordination of H. Goodwin; on the death of S. E. Hawley; at the funeral of a child; before the Adelphe society; on erecting a meeting-house; on a living faith; at thanksgiving; life of A. Hyde; to consociation, 1849; sketches of ministers of Litchfield county, 1852. — *Sprague's Annals*.

YALES, WILLIAM, Dr., died at Morris, Otsego co., N. Y., April 7, 1857, aged 90. He was a native of England, and was the first who introduced vaccination in the United States.

YANCEY, MARY, Mrs., died in Louisa county, Va., in 1840, aged 100; leaving a numerous, respectable offspring.

YANCEY, ROBERT Y., an editor, died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1852, aged 46. He published the Reporter at Somerville, and at M. the Eagle and Enquirer, and then the Southerner.

YARROW, THOMAS, Dr., died at Sharpetown, N. J., in 1841; an aged physician and much respected citizen.

YATES, ROBERT, chief justice of New York, died Sept. 9, 1801, aged 63. He was born at Schenectady in Jan., 1738, and became eminent as a lawyer in Albany. In 1776 and 1777 he was chairman of the committee for military operations. Under the constitution of the State, which he assisted in framing in 1777, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. He was chief justice from 1790 till 1798. Of the convention which formed the federal constitution he was a member. For his many virtues he was esteemed, and respected as an upright, learned judge, and an accomplished scholar.

YATES, JOSEPH C., governor of New York, died at Schenectady March 19, 1837. He was a judge of the supreme court of New York, and governor from 1822 to 1825.

YATES, ANDREW, D. D., died in 1844. He graduated at Yale in 1794, and was professor of logic and ethics at Schenectady from 1814 to 1825.

YEATES, JASPER, judge, a patriot of the Revolution, died March 14, 1817. He was a member of Lancaster county committee of correspondence, Penn., in 1774, and of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States in 1788. He was a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania from 1791 till his death at Lancaster. He was a man of sound judgment and great industry and faithfulness in his office. He published reports of cases in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1817.

YORK, ISAAC, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Standish, Me., in 1846, aged 89; the oldest inhabitant born in S.

YOUNG, HENRY, general, died in King and Queen's county, Va., in 1817, aged 75. He was a Revolutionary officer.

YOUNG, DANIEL, minister of a German reformed church in Augusta, Ga., died in 1831. He was also a professor in York seminary.

YOUNG, SAMUEL, Dr., died in Hagerstown, Md., in 1838, aged 99; a man much respected.

YOUNG, JOHN, governor of New York, died at New York in April, 1852, aged 50; assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. He was a member of congress in 1841-3 and governor in 1847-9.

YOUNG, SAMUEL, died in Ballston, N. Y., in 1850, aged 71; a man of political distinction, having sustained many offices in the State of New York. He was born in Lenox, Mass. For a long period he was either a representative or senator in the State legislature. One of the board of canal commissioners in 1817, he continued till the completion of the Erie canal. He was also of the board of regents of the university. He was a man of a simple taste, honest, fearless, indomitable, of high talents. After the age of sixty he studied several modern languages. He loved his books, his garden, and the society of the young.

YOUNG, ALEXANDER, D. D., died in Boston March 16, 1854, aged 53. He was the son of Alexander Young, a printer, and born in Boston; he graduated at Harvard in 1820; was settled over the sixth church in Boston as the successor of Dr. Greenwood, Jan. 19, 1825. He published a sermon on sins of the tongue, 1829; and several works of great value to all readers, who are making inquiry concerning the early history of New England, namely, chronicles of the Pilgrim fathers of the colony of Plymouth; also chronicles of the first planters of Massachusetts.

YOUNG, HENDERSON, judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Kentucky, died in 1854.

YOUNGMAN, JOHN GEORGE, a Moravian missionary, was first employed among the Mohicans in Connecticut, and afterwards among the Delawares on the Susquehanna, and in the western country. He died at Bethlehem in July, 1808, aged 87.

YOUNGS, JOHN, the first minister in Southhold, L. I., had been a minister in Hingham, England, but came to this country with a part of his church in 1640, and in Oct. commenced the settlement of S. He died in 1672, aged 73. His son, John, colonel and sheriff of the county, died in 1688, aged about 64. His brother, Benjamin, and others of the name were judges of the common pleas.

YOUNGS, SAMUEL, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Irving, N. Y., in 1839, aged 79. After the war he studied law, and was surrogate, and was much respected.

YUMANUM, a Pequot Indian, the last sachem of the tribe at Niantic in Lyme, Conn., died about 1740.

ZABRISKIE, JOHN, a minister, died at Millstone, N. J., in 1850, aged 72.

ZEISBERGER, DAVID, a Moravian missionary among the Indians of North America, died in 1808, aged 87. He was a native of Moravia, in Germany, whence his parents emigrated to Herrnhut in Upper Lusatia, for the sake of religious liberty. He was born in 1721. In 1738 he came to Georgia, where some of his brethren had begun a settlement, that they might preach the gospel to the Creeks. Thence he removed to Pennsylvania, and assisted in the commencement of the settlements of Bethlehem and Nazareth. From 1746 he was for sixty-two years a missionary among the Indians. Perhaps no man ever preached the gospel so long among them, and amidst so many trials and hardships. He was one of the oldest white settlers in the State of Ohio. In the last forty years of his life he only paid two visits to his friends in the Atlantic States. His last journey to Bethlehem was in 1781. He died at Goshen, on the river Muskingum, in Ohio. He was a man of small stature, with a cheerful countenance, of a cool, intrepid spirit, with a good understanding and sound judgment. His portrait is prefixed to Heckewelder's narrative. Amidst all his privations and dangers he was never known to complain, nor ever regretted that he had engaged in the cause of the Redeemer. He would never consent to receive a salary, although he deemed it proper for some missionaries. He trusted in his Lord for the necessities of life, and he looked to the future world for his reward. Free from selfishness, a spirit of universal love filled his bosom. A more perfect character has seldom been exhibited on the earth.

It is a melancholy fact, that he suffered more from white men, called Christians, by reason of their selfishness, and depravity, and hostility to the gospel, than from the Indians. In 1745, on his journey towards the five nations, he was arrested at Albany with Mr. Post, and after much abuse, imprisoned seven weeks in the city of New York. At last he was declared innocent of any treasonable views, and was liberated. At one time a plot was laid by one Girty, an English agent, or trader at Sandusky, to procure his scalp, and nearly succeeded.

In March, 1782, between ninety and one hundred of the Christian Indians at Gnadenhutzen, on the Muskingum, were massacred by a party of whites from the settlements on the Ohio. The immediate cause of this massacre was the murder of a woman and child by some Sandusky warriors, in which, however, it is incredible that the whites could have thought the Christian Indians were implicated. The party found the Indians at work in a corn-field, and hailed them as friends, and offered to protect them from their enemies, and even called them good Christians. When they were secured, it was told them that they must die. Begging for a short delay, that they might prepare for death, they fell on their knees and prayed to their God and Saviour, and sang his praises, and then kissed each other with a flood of tears mingled with lofty Christian hope. Some of the party remonstrated against what was proposed, but it being in vain, they withdrew to a distance, wringing their hands, saying they were innocent of the blood which was to be shed. Then one of the white monsters began the work of death. Seizing a cooper's mallet, he knocked in the head fourteen unresisting victims one after another, and then handed the instrument to a brother monster, saying, "I think I have done pretty well!" More than ninety men, women, and children, were killed and scalped, when the murderers, having set fire to the houses, and scalped their victims, went off shouting and yelling. Such a foul and horrible deed cannot be found in the page of history. The object was the plunder of eighty horses, of furs, and other property of these peaceable Indians. Of these victims, sixty-two were grown persons, one-third of whom were women; thirty-four were children. Two of them had been members of David Brainerd's church in New Jersey. The leader of this horrible party had the name of Williamson. Two months afterwards he attacked the warrior Indians at Sandusky, and was defeated. Col. Crawford was taken prisoner, and the savages, in retaliation, tied him to a stake and put him to death by various tortures; under which he was tauntingly asked, how he felt, and whether they did as well

to him as he had done to the believing Indians? They added, "We have to learn barbarities of you white people!"

Had the back settlers of our country participated in the benevolent spirit of the Moravians, the benefit to the Indians would have been incalculable. Amidst all obstacles, the brethren, in the days of Mr. Zeisberger, instructed and baptized about fifteen hundred of the Indians. The calm death of those who were murdered at Muskingum is a delightful proof of the influence of the gospel on men concerning whom it is sometimes said they cannot be made Christians.

In the evening of his days, as the faculties of Mr. Z. began to fail him, his desire to depart and to be with Christ continually increased. Yet he was patient and resigned. His last words were: "Lord Jesus, I pray thee come, and take my spirit to thyself. Thou hast never yet forsaken me in my trials; thou wilt not forsake me now."

He made himself acquainted with two languages, the Onondaga and the Delaware. About 1768 he wrote two grammars of the Onondaga, in English and German, and a dictionary, German and Indian, of more than seventeen hundred pages. In the Lenape, or language of the Delawares, he published a spelling-book, first in 1776, and an enlarged edition in 1806; also sermons to children, and an hymn-book of three hundred and sixty pages, containing upwards of five hundred hymns, translated partly from German and partly from English. He left in manuscript a grammar in German of the Delaware language, which has been translated by Mr. Du Ponceau; also a harmony of the four gospels, translated into Delaware. It is believed that the last has been published by the female missionary society of Bethlehem. — *Amer. Reg. v.; Heckewelder's Narrative.*

ZENGER, JOHN PETER, a printer in New York, died in 1746. He came from Germany, and established a press in 1726. In 1733 he established the Weekly Journal. In consequence of some strictures in that paper on Gov. Crosby and the council he was imprisoned by a warrant from the governor and council in Dec., 1734, and kept in close confinement thirty-five weeks. Andrew Hamilton, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, though aged and infirm, repaired to New York to defend him at his trial. Prosecuted for publishing a false libel on the governor, Mr. H. admitted the publication, but insisted that the publication was not false. The court would not allow the witnesses of the truth to be examined; would not allow the jury to judge of the law as well as of the fact; yet the jury, notwithstanding the direction of the bench, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. Afterward in England Mr. Owen, prosecuted by desire of the commons, was in like

manner acquitted. This precedent had its weight in the trials relating to the writings of Junius. It is to America and to Andrew Hamilton that the principle may be traced, that the jury have a right to examine the truth of the alleged libel and the motives of the writer. The common council of New York presented Mr. H. the freedom of their corporation in a gold box. Zenger's widow, Catherine, and his son, John, continued his paper after his death. A narration of his trial was published at Boston; also at London, with the trial of William Owen, 8vo., 1765. — *Holmes*, II. 5; *Thomas*, II. 95.

ZEPHANIAH, an aged Indian at Marshpee, in Barnstable, Mass., died in 1767, aged 90. He was the son of Popmunnuek, who was chief of the tribe in 1648.

ZIMMERMAN, SAMUEL, was killed on the railroad near Hamilton, Upper Canada, March 12, 1857, as the cars ran off the track and broke down the bridge over a canal. More than seventy persons were killed. Born in Pennsylvania, he went a poor boy to Canada, where as a railroad contractor he amassed a fortune. He lived in a splendid style near the Clifton house, Niagara. He was married before his death.

ZINZENDORF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, count, the founder of the sect of the Moravians, died at Herrnhut May 9, 1760, aged 60. He was born at Dresden in May, 1700. He studied at Halle and Utrecht. About the year 1721 he purchased the lordship of Bertholdsdorf in Lusatia. Some poor Christians, the followers of John Huss, obtained leave in 1722 to settle on his estate. They soon made converts. Such was the origin of the village of Herrnhut. From this period Count Z. devoted himself to the business of instructing his fellow-men by his writings and by preaching. He travelled through Germany, and in Denmark became acquainted with the Danish mission in the East Indies and Greenland. About 1732 he engaged earnestly in the promotion of missions by his Moravian brethren, whose numbers at Herrnhut were then about five hundred. So successful were these missions, that in a few years four thousand negroes were baptized in the West Indies, and the converts in Greenland amounted to seven hundred and eighty-four. In 1737 he visited London, and in 1741 came to America, and preached at Germantown and Bethlehem. Feb. 11, 1742, he ordained at Oly, in Pennsylvania, the missionaries Rauch and Buettner, and Rauch baptized three Indians from Shekomeco, east of the Hudson, the "firstlings of the Indians." He soon, with his daughter, Benigna, and several brethren and sisters, visited various tribes of Indians. At Shekomeco he established the first Indian Moravian congregation in North America. In 1743 he returned

to Europe. At his burial, his coffin was carried to the grave by thirty-two preachers and missionaries whom he had reared, and some of whom had toiled in Holland, England, Ireland, North America, and Greenland. What monarch was ever honored by a funeral like this? The sect established by Z. boasts not of great orators and learned theologians; indeed, it boasts of nothing; but no sect has been more deeply imbued with the meek and benevolent spirit of the gospel, or manifested more of a noble missionary zeal.

ZUBLY, JOHN JOACHIM, D. D., first minister of the Presbyterian church in Savannah, died in July, 1781. He came from St. Gall in Switzerland, and took the charge of this church in 1760. He preached to an English and German congregation, and sometimes also he preached in

French. He was a member of the provincial congress in 1775, but, as he differed in opinion from his fellow-citizens with respect to the independence of the United States, he incurred their displeasure, and his subsequent days were embittered. He was a man of great learning, of a vigorous and penetrating mind, and of a heart moulded into the Christian spirit. He published a sermon on the value of that faith without which it is impossible to please God, 1772; a sermon on the death of J. Osgood of Midway, 1773; the law of liberty, a sermon on American affairs, at the opening of the provincial congress of Georgia, with an appendix giving an account of the struggle of Switzerland to recover liberty, 1775. — *Georgia Analyt. Repos.* I. 49; *Gordon*, II. 75.

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